

Title: Inter-state milk producers' review, vol. 11

Place of Publication: Philadelphia, Pa.

Copyright Date: 1930/1931

Master Negative Storage Number: MNS# PSt SNPaAg225.2

**FILMED WHOLE OR IN
PART FROM A COPY
BORROWED FROM:**

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

**FILMED
AS
BOUND**

Volume 11
1930/1931

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION
West Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Vol. XX

Farm Census Aids Agriculture Adjustment

By Nils A. Olsen*

The farm census has been organized to yield basic information which will enable Federal and State agricultural institutions to aid farmers in formulating plans for improving the economic position of farmers. In this connection, the census is vital to the research and statistical work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as it provides basic data from which to estimate annual farm conditions in inter-census years.

Approximately 70,000 enumerators will be engaged in taking the farm census in conjunction with the population census which began April 2. Preliminary results will be published by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, early in 1931, but the figures for some States will be available this fall.

The 1930 census will make available exact data regarding acreage and livestock expansion in recent years and regarding the various shifts in specific lines of farm production. We will know precisely the extent to which mechanical power has replaced animal and man power on the farms, and we shall be able to form some judgment as to future developments in this field. The farm population now is estimated to be the smallest in thirty years; we should like to know how much longer this depopulation of farms will continue?

The information that the census will yield on farm ownership and farm tenancy will give an indication as to whether the trend is toward the development of large farm holdings worked by tenants and hired hand—that is, toward so-called corporation farming—or whether despite the reported industrialization of agriculture, the family farm will persist.

The agricultural census, for the first time, will endeavor to secure information regarding farm income, and expenditures for operating equipment. We shall learn the amount paid for taxes, and obtain data concerning mortgage debts. The amount of the mortgage debt, and the amount charged the farmer for interest, commissions, bonuses and premiums will be asked for the farm he owns and operates and also for other farm land he owns. The need for more complete information on the payment of interest and other charges on mortgage debt is very urgent.

Data covering the dairy industry will be especially valuable in view of the present uncertain position of that industry. We shall have figures on the number of milk cows and the quantity of milk produced in 1929. The schedules will yield information as to the number of cows milked which are of beef or dual-purpose breeding; quantity and value of milk sold, cream sold, butterfat sold, and butter sold, together with data on the number of cows being milked at the time the census is taken, and the daily production of milk at that time.

Complete information will become available on all phases of the poultry and other livestock industries. The number of each kind of farm animals sold, number purchased and number slaughtered on farms for home use or for sale will be asked; also the number of hides and skins sold. These questions have not been asked since

(Continued on page 13)

BUTTER

Still an Unfavorable Market Factor

Storage on April first aggregated 30,503,000 pounds, as compared with 8,512,000 pounds, the past five year average

WHILE PRICES ARE A TRIFLE HIGHER THE PRESENT HEAVY STORAGE STRONGLY REFLECTS THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET

STABILIZE CONDITIONS

USE MORE BUTTER

Farmers who may be using substitutes for butter, should consider their own economic situation. Butter may cost a trifle more in dollars and cents, but its greater use will help reduce the heavy surplus which menaces your dairy market.

AND AGAIN—BUTTER IS HEALTHY AND IS A FACTOR IN YOUR HEALTH AND THE HEALTH OF YOUR FAMILY.

BUY BUTTER AND USE IT

START RIGHT NOW

Watch Your Step

Consumption and Production Continue Unbalanced

It's time to "watch your step." Fluid milk production in the Philadelphia Milk Shed continues at a comparatively high rate while consumption is still feeling the effect of continued non-employment on the part of labor. It's a situation every milk producer must consider for himself.

It might be well to clean up your dairy herd, get rid of your boarder cows and do not replace them with new cows, until the market warrants a greater demand for milk.

Unprofitable cows not only fail to pay their own way but they reduce the earning capacity of your good cows. The most economical place for the boarder cow is in the hands of the butcher.

Now why do we call your particular attention to the boarder cow at this time?

Well, the surplus of milk is still with us. Records show that production is gradually increasing and it no doubt will continue when cows go on pasture. In some sections of the country excessive production has already resulted in sharp reductions in price of fluid milk. While these may not have been entirely due to excessive surplus, decreased consumption has had a bearing on the situation. From present available information higher production is not confined to any one district, but appears to be pretty general throughout the United States.

The labor situation on the whole appears pretty generally unsettled. There are certain sections in which the labor situation has been unsatisfactory for a long time, but more recently this condition has become more acute and more general. This situation has had its influence not only in the milk consumption but in practically all of the other dairy products as well.

Now let us consider the situation from the standpoint of dairy products generally. Decreased buying power has evidently had its effect all along the line.

Butter, the barometer of the dairy industry, has been moving very slowly for some months. Government statistics show the amount of butter in storage as being 30,508,000 pounds on April first, as compared to 5,535,000 pounds on April first one year ago. The April first average for the past five years was about 8,512,000 pounds. Evidently some heavy butter consumption will be necessary to bring our heavy holdings of today down to a basis of previous years, and until such normal conditions are reached we may anticipate a somewhat unsettled situation, particularly as far as prices are concerned.

A further factor to be considered is that the reason of the new 1930 make of butter is rapidly approaching and that alone will have a considerable bearing on the butter price situation.

From available cheese statistics, it looks as if cheese makers have been more closely adhering to market demands. Government statistics show that while an aggregate total stock in cold storage of American, Swiss, Brick and Limburger Cheese was 50,730,000 pounds on April first as compared to 52,677,000 on the same date one year ago. All other varieties of cheese showed a total on April first of

(Continued on page 15)

The American Farmer and the Changing Food Habits of Our People

By Clyde Bechtelheimer*

Have you ever thought about the enormous amount of food that is necessary to feed one hundred and twenty million people for one year? It is estimated that during 1929, approximately twenty billion dollars was expended for foods of various kinds by the people of this country. This, of course, includes somethings not produced on the farm, such as fish, tea, coffee, flavoring and spices of various kinds, but generally speaking, a very large portion of the food consumed in this country comes from the farm.

This business of producing food is a real and most important one. We all accept a supply of food as a matter of course and yet there is hardly anything in life that we can go without with less suffering than food. While a given amount of food is necessary each day of our lives, the consuming public is becoming more and more alive to the fact that some foods are far more important than others and as a result a change in food habits is taking place in this country today, which will have a direct and important bearing upon farm operations.

Agriculture would amount to little or nothing were it not for this continuous daily requirement for food; and farm operations in order to be successful, must be so planned as to meet the demands of the consuming public in relation to this change in food habits now taking place. Up to a few years ago, dairy products were not considered as indispensable or even of great importance in the human diet. Our national diet consisted largely of meats, grains and tubers, such as potatoes. The newer knowledge of nutrition under which food habits are rapidly being readjusted, is completely changing this diet of the past. Dairy products have now taken their place as the most fundamental and important in the human diet.

This fixed trend in changing food habits challenges the attention of the entire farm population because it has a direct bearing upon the markets for the food products of the farm. You cannot meet the increasing demand for dairy products by producing more meats, grains or potatoes. This new economic question of balanced farm production is one of great importance to agriculture and one which requires careful, thoughtful, readjustment in farm operations.

An educational movement has been under way for several years which has now reached tremendous momentum in readjusting our food habits to what is known as a properly balanced ration. Farmers have heard much of balancing the rations of their cows. It is much more important that the ration of the human being be properly balanced in order to secure health, efficiency and protection against disease. It is this readjustment to properly balanced diet that has brought forth this new problem of readjustment in food production for agricultural consideration.

It is estimated that about twenty-two cents of the consumer's food dollar is now expended for dairy products. Food authorities generally agree that the portion of the food dollar expended for dairy products should be raised to thirty-five cents in the interest of health and physical efficiency.

It is toward this goal that the newer knowledge of nutrition is directing the attention of the consuming public and this means that on the farms there must be an adjustment in food production to

(Continued on page 12)

Beetle Regulated Area is Extended

All or portions of 15 counties have been added to the Japanese beetle regulated area in Pennsylvania, effective March 15, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced. These counties are Adams, Bradford, Cumberland, Franklin, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lycoming, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Union, Wyoming, and York.

However, most of the counties, added by the new regulations, have been designated as the "lightly infested area" in which restrictions are placed on the movement of nursery and ornamental plants, and (except for construction purposes), soil, earth, compost, and manure but not on the movement of farm products.

In the generally infested area restrictions will be continued practically the same as in the past with the one additional rule that nursery and ornamental stock, farm products, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost and manure cannot be moved to or through the lightly infested area without certification.

Generally Infested Area

The "generally infested area" in Pennsylvania, according to the new regulations, includes the following counties, townships, and cities:—Counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, and York; townships of Berwick, Conewago, Cumberland, Germantown, Hamilton, Huntingdon, Latimore, Mt. Pleasant, Mount Joy, Oxford, Reading, Straban, Tyrone, and Union, in Adams County; townships of East Pennsboro, Hampden, Lower Allen, Middlesex, Monroe, Silver Spring and Upper Allen, in Cumberland County; townships of Armstrong, Clinton, Eldred, Fairfield, Franklin, Jordan, Loyalsock, Mill Creek, Moreland, Muncy, Muncy Creek, Old Lycoming, Penn, Shrewsbury, Upper Fairfield, and Wolf, and the city of Williamsport, in Lycoming County; townships of Penn, Rye, and Wheatfield, in Perry County.

Lightly Infested Area

The lightly infested area is as follows: Counties of Bradford, Franklin, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Union and Wyoming; townships of Butler, Franklin, Freedom, Hamilton, Highland, Liberty, and Menallen, in Adams County; townships of Cooks, Dickinson, Frankford, Hopewell, Lower Mifflin, Newton, North Middleton, Penn, Shippensburg, South Middleton, Southampton, Upper Mifflin, and West Pennsboro, in Cumberland County; townships of Buffalo, Carroll, Center, Greenwood, Howe, Jackson, Juniata, Liverpool, Madison, Miller, Olive, Saville, Spring, Toboyne, Tuscarora, Tyrone, and Watts, in Perry County.

This revised quarantine conforms with the new Federal regulations on interstate shipments recently adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

New Jersey poultrymen will produce this season, according to Alben E. Jones, specialist in poultry certification, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, 24,000-25,000 baby chicks.

In speaking recently to the home-makers of New Jersey, Mr. Jones stated how the better grade of eggs are produced and how to select a good egg for the breakfast table.

Jersey certified eggs are produced from flocks free from disease, kept under constant supervision by specialists in the Department.

Fresh Air for Cows

The foster mother of the human race has moved up to a new status of consideration in the family.

Current ideas as to high-class milk production prescribe not only that the cow be kept in a barn at a comfortable temperature but also that the barn must be well ventilated, since the cow's appetite is prominently affected by bad air.

In this light the Institute of Animal Nutrition of the Pennsylvania State College, under the directorship of Dr. E. B. Forbes, has been studying these requirements by means of a respiration calorimeter, which makes a complete accounting for the feed eaten and measures the heat produced by the cow.

Director Forbes states that the greatest profit in milk production requires that cows be so housed that the usual waste heat of the body suffices to keep the barn comfortably warm, without use of food directly for heat production, and also suffices to furnish the motive power for adequate ventilation.

In order, therefore, to design barns for efficient milk production it is necessary to have a rough-and-ready measure of the heat production of the animals.

Max Kriss of the Institute of Animal Nutrition was assigned the problem of devising such a method, and has recently published in the Journal of Agricultural Research two articles on this subject. Kriss shows that the heat production of cattle can be computed with accuracy sufficient for the purpose of ventilation studies simply from the quantity of the dry matter of the feed eaten, and he gives a formula for computing the same. The results are such as to be of service to architectural engineers.

Local Sales of Butter Increasing in the West

Educational Campaign, Together With More Equal Market Prices, Brings Better Demand

A mid-western newspaper editor interested himself sufficiently recently to make inquiry at the two creameries in that district, in order to ascertain just how much the local butter market had been affected by the campaign of the dairymen and also by the elimination of much of the price disparity between the butter and butter substitutes.

A check from the sales records of the Detroit Co-operative Dairy Association and the Quenfold Creamery Company for the months of January, February, and March, 1929 and 1930, discloses the fact that for the period ending March 31, 1930, local sales of butter exceeded the same period in 1929 by 6,390 pounds.

Here are the local sales figures of the two factories:

	1929	1930
January.....	7,224	9,310
February.....	7,293	8,398
March.....	7,417	10,716

Total Sales... 21,934 28,324

Increase..... 6,390

Coupled with this increased demand, which has tended to cut down the surplus of last fall, has been a raise of approximately 6½ cents per pound. The lowest point reached here for butterfat was 32½ cents, while recently quotations were 39 cents.

Of the 35 important diseases known to afflict livestock somewhere in the world, only 24 of them are known to be present in this country. Seventeen of these are being effectively controlled or are fast approaching what is hoped may be complete eradication, the rest of the 24 being under partial control or study.

Larger Crops Expected for 1930 Season in Pennsylvania

Assuming that farmers will carry out their planting intentions as reported in March, they will, with only average yields, produce potato, corn, barley and tobacco crops above the average annual production of the past five years, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Only the oats and hay crop have promise of being below the average production.

The department points out that in practically all field crops the average yield for 1929 was considerably below the 5-year average. Consequently, the increases in acreage of many field crops in 1930, if carried out, will probably result in larger crops than were harvested in 1929 due to the chances of higher yields.

To illustrate, the intended increase in acreage of potatoes over 1929 amounts to only 12,000 acres which at the 1929 rate of production would increase the total crop only 1,320,000 bushels, but with the acre yield increased to the average of the past five years—119 bushels—the total crop will be increased 3,530,000 bushels. In a similar way, the corn and tobacco crops may be increased without a great increase in acreage.

One of the very significant trends during the past few years has been the decrease in acreage in hay. The acreage intended for harvest will be the lowest since 1900. A reduction in hay acreage, particularly timothy hay, appears inevitable in Pennsylvania because of the decrease in hay consumption animals. Compared to 1870, there has been a decrease of approximately 20 per cent in number of farm animals consuming hay and yet until recently the amount of hay produced has been increasing until the total was almost twice the amount produced during the period around 1870.

Barley is making a spectacular "come-back." Forty years ago, the acreage planted to barley began to decrease. This continued for 20 years in which the acreage dropped from 28,000 to 7,000. Since 1911, however, the acreage has increased steadily. It reached 36,000 in 1929 and will exceed 40,000 this year, if intentions are carried out. This will be the highest barley acreage on record.

Pick Keystone Boys for National Camp

When delegates from all over the United States gather at Washington, D. C., June 18 to 24 for the fourth National 4-H Club Camp, Pennsylvania boys will be represented by Harry Smith, Mifflinburg, and Herbery Anders, Norristown.

In announcing the selection of the boys from Union and Montgomery counties, A. L. Baker, state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College, says that both club members have exhibited an excellent attitude toward their projects and have been leaders in their respective clubs.

Smith, 19 years old, has six years of club work to his credit, divided equally between dairy calf and acre potato clubs. He is now busy getting two more years of experience. He has been president of both clubs and has attended Young Farmers' Week at Penn State College. Agricultural practices have been improved in his community as a result of his work.

Anders, has been a member of the Skip-pack dairy club since 1924. He has been president of the calf club and the junior cow club. Three times he attended Young Farmers' Week at Penn State College, twice on the dairy cattle judging team and once on the poultry team. Anders, 16 years old, plans to study agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College, when he graduates from high school.

Seven Pennsylvania Townships Added to Corn Borer Area

The corn borer quarantine area in Pennsylvania for the present year will be only slightly different from that of 1929, according to new regulations effective April 1, as announced by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Only seven townships have been added to the area, this being the smallest annual extension of the quarantine line in the past six years. The townships added include Spring Hill, Dunkirk, Gilmore and Perry in Greene County; Spring Hill and Wharton in Fayette county; and Upper Mount Bethel in Northampton county.

The new State regulations make only minor changes in the requirements as enforced during 1929. The important provision in the quarantine for the area as a whole is the restrictions placed on the movement of corn, broom corn, sorghums and sudan grass which cannot be moved from points within the area to points outside. Clean shell corn, clean seed of broom corn, sorghums and sudan grass, however, may be certified for transportation across the quarantine line by an authorized Federal or State inspector.

Enforced clean up of all corn remnants will be carried out as a year ago in Erie and Crawford counties. Starting early in May, inspectors of the department will visit farms in these two counties and in case farmers have not voluntarily made the necessary clean up, the department will be compelled to do the work and charge the expense to the farm owner. The requirements of the clean up are:

1. All corn stalks, corn cobs, heavy weeds and all corn fodder remnants of any kind, regardless of the location, must be burned.
2. Corn stubble must be completely plowed under or broken off at the ground, gathered and burned before May 1st.

50 Counties Included

All or portions of 50 counties are now included in the regulated area. The counties and townships comprising the area are:

Counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Pike, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, and Wyoming.

Townships of Bedford, Bloomfield, Broad Top, Colerain, East Providence, East St. Clair, Harrison, Hopewell, Juniata, Kimmel, King, Liberty, Lincoln, Monroe, Napier, Snake Spring, South Woodbury, Union, West Providence, West St. Clair, and Woodbury in Bedford County.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, for the month of March, 1930:

No. Tests Made..... 9132

No. Plants Investigated... 38

No. Membership Calls... 312

No. Calls on Members... 256

No. Herd Samples Tested... 946

No. New Members Signed... 110

No. Cows Signed..... 801

No. Transfers Made..... 24

No. Meetings Attended... 16

No. Attending Meetings... 1404

Fertilizers and Organic Matter

A. W. BLAIR, Soil Chemist
N. J. Agr'l Experiment Station

The maintenance of a supply of organic matter in the soil is one of the big problems in any soil improvement program. The main question is as to how this can best be done.

In the past there has been a rather widespread belief among farmers that the problem could be partly solved by the use of organic fertilizers. A moment's reflection, however, will convince one that little progress can be made in this way. Under present conditions a ton of fertilizer rarely contains more than 250 or 300 pounds of organic materials, and the tendency is towards cutting down rather than increasing the amount.

Even if the fertilizer should be used at the rate of a ton to the acre, the amount of organic matter thus added is slight. In the majority of cases, however, the amount of fertilizer applied is much less than a ton, possibly not over a quarter of a ton to the acre. How futile it would be to depend upon 75 pounds of organic fertilizer material to the acre to maintain the supply of organic matter in the soil.

Under constant cultivation fresh organic matter disappears rapidly. On certain plots at the experiment station, farm manure has been used at the rate of 16 tons an acre every year for the last 21 years. But notwithstanding this, the percentage of organic matter in the soil of these plots has not been raised very much above that in the soil of corresponding plots which have received no manure during this time. How then could annual applications of only 75 pounds of organic fertilizer to the acre, or even 300 pounds, maintain the supply.

The answer to the question as to how the supply of organic matter may be maintained must be found in the liberal use of farm manure, crop residues, or the more general use of green manure crops or both.

Much Butter in Cold Storage

Supplies of butter in cold storage continue heavy, with stocks of creamery butter in storage April 1 aggregating 30,503,000 pounds compared with 5,532,000 pounds on April 1 last year, and a five-year average of 8,512,000 pounds, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reports.

Stocks of case eggs and frozen poultry are larger than a year ago, but the report indicates smaller stocks of meats, lard, apples, and pears. Holdings of case eggs are placed at 2,189,000 cases on April 1, compared with 559,000 cases on that date last year, and of frozen poultry at 105,649,000 pounds compared with 68,728,000 pounds last year.

Total stocks of meats in storage are reported at 932,970,000 pounds compared with 1,096,806,000 pounds last year, and of lard 105,144,000 pounds against 179,428,000 pounds. Holdings of apples are reported at 481,000 barrels against 652,000 barrels a year ago; 4,791,000 boxes against 4,889,000 boxes last year, and 1,556,000 bushel baskets against 1,308,000 bushel baskets.

There were 265,000 boxes of pears in storage April 1 this year compared with 283,000 boxes on April 1 a year ago, and a five-year average of 151,000 boxes.

Manure is an ideal grass fertilizer and increases timothy yields. Manured timothy has fewer weeds than that grown by the use of commercial fertilizer.

Breeders Interested In Campaign for "Better Sires—Better Stock"

The scrub sire is gradually yielding the right of way to the purebred in the nationwide crusade known as the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign, conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and various States.

Up to now, four counties—Union, Russell and Taylor Counties in Kentucky, and Craig County, Virginia—have achieved the distinction of having banished all scrub and grade bulls. At present the livestock owners participating in the campaign, according to department records, number 17,345. The plan of procedure for this campaign and other methods suggested for improvement of livestock are included in Miscellaneous Circular 33-M, "Some Tested Methods for Livestock Improvement," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Any farmer who desires to take part in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign may request an enrollment blank which, when filled out, entitles him to a lithographed barn sign resembling a metal tablet reading, "Purebred Sires Used Exclusively on This Farm." Other material issued by the department for assisting in the improvement of livestock includes Farmers' Bulletins, posters, motion pictures, lantern slides, and mimeographed matter including instructions for conducting a scrub-sire trial.

A noteworthy development in the campaign is the interest which banks, chambers of commerce, and other commercial organizations have taken in this work. The department reports a greater willingness on the part of bankers to make loans on purebred livestock than when the campaign was first started.

Farmers Save With Electricity

By W. C. KRUEGER

N. J. Extension Specialist In Rural Electrification

That the use of electricity as a source of light, heat, and power for the farm is economically justified is indicated by reports obtained from New Jersey electric demonstration farms.

All major electric equipment on seven farms has been metered for more than a year, giving a fair basis for average results. In reporting the cost of operating the appliances on these demonstration farms no one average cost figure will apply, because charges for current vary according to use and territory. Farmers using a considerable amount of energy, however, obtain a rate of approximately 5 to 6 cents a kilowatt hour.

Dairy uses were most frequent. Dairy refrigerators cooled from 50 to 200 pounds of milk for each kilowatt hour of pounds of milk for each kilowatt hour of current used. The average was 105 pounds a kilowatt hour. Motor operated milking machines used from 1½ to 5 kilowatt hours a month for each cow milked. The average for five farms was 2½ kilowatt hours a cow. A large feed mixer used 2 kilowatt hours for each ton mixer used, doing a ton every 15 minutes. Water heaters for supplying wash water in the dairy maintained a constant supply of hot water for approximately 1 kilowatt hour for every 3 gallons heated.

When one considers the convenience of automatic control, the absence of smoke and noise, the reduction in fire hazard, and the certainty of instant and dependable service, together with moderate costs for current, electricity stands out as the farmer's best "hired man."

Cornerstone Laid for Mammoth New State Farm Products Show Building

Just five months after breaking ground for the mammoth new State Farm Products Show Building at the corner of Cameron and Maclay Streets, Harrisburg, the cornerstone was laid on April 1.

Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan, chairman of the Farm Show Commission, was in charge of the ceremonies which were attended by over 400 persons including members of the Governor's cabinet and the elected officers of the Commonwealth, members of the State Farm Products Show Commission, representatives of the City of Harrisburg, representatives of the City and State Chambers of Commerce, officials of the Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania State Grange, and others interested in the agricultural development of the Commonwealth.

Governor John S. Fisher took a prominent part in the exercises, making a short address in which he traced the growth of the Farm Show and complimented the many organizations in Pennsylvania for the fine co-operation which made possible the extraordinary development of the Show. The Governor placed a copper box containing numerous historical documents in the cornerstone and was the first to place mortar about the box. He was followed by Secretary Jordan, former members of the Show Commission, former secretaries of agriculture, Mayor George A. Hoverter of Harrisburg, and B. E. Taylor, Secretary of Properties and Supplies.

The cornerstone box contains current literature, agricultural articles and various day and trade papers, etc.

Dates Set for New Show

January 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1931, are the dates set by the Commission for the coming show.

R. C. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, has been appointed by the State Farm Products Show Commission as director of the 1931 Farm Show. Mr. Bressler is charged with the responsibility of setting up an organization for the Farm Products Show and of recommending to the Commission for its approval whatever assistants are deemed necessary. The direction of the 1931 Show will be assumed by Mr. Bressler in addition to his present duties as Deputy Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Bressler recommended and the Commission has approved the appointment of H. E. Klugh as assistant director and superintendent of the Show. Mr. Klugh will give the major part of his time after July 1 to the development of the commercial exhibits.

Delaware Holsteins Added to State List

The 18th and 19th Holsteins in Delaware to produce more than 26 pounds of butterfat in 7 days strictly official test are Winterthur Boast Ormsby Ganne and Dad Ormsby Segis Furnab, owned by H. F. duPont, of Winterthur, Del. Boast has just been credited by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America with 26.48 pounds fat in 591.5 pounds of milk, equivalent to 33.1 pounds butter. In 30 days, she is credited with 2538.2 pounds of milk containing 107.45 pounds fat, equivalent to 134.3 butter.

Dad is credited with 704.1 pounds of milk (more than 100 pounds daily) containing 26.28 pounds fat, equivalent to 32.8 butter. Boast is 4 years and 7 months old and Dad is 4 years and 10 months. In making these records, they exceeded the Advanced Registry production requirements by 74 and 67 per cent respectively.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and Business Manager
Frederick Shangle Advertising Manager
Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
215 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phone, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keytone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920, at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879."



No matter how loudly or how often you speak or how much has been written, along certain lines, some dairymen, we are told, cannot see very far ahead.

Notwithstanding the very low prices that have prevailed for butter for some time. No matter how valuable butter may be from the standpoint of health, there appears to be a tendency on the part of many to use butter substitutes rather than the real simon-pure dairy product.

Just now we have three important factors to consider: First, that there is a tremendous surplus of butter on the market—that is, in cold storage warehouses; second, that sales in many instances, particularly in the large manufacturing districts have decreased, due to a considerable extent to decreased employment and third, that some of our dairy farmers themselves, in many instances fail to see the light and persist in using other than their own product as a butter spread.

Now what does this all mean? With lighter consumption of fluid milk, the tendency will be toward the use of the surplus milk or cream in the making of butter and then our butter surplus will naturally continue and if that be the case, we will have more butter to take care of.

Fluid milk prices and the market price of butter bear a very close relationship. Low butter prices invariably have a tendency to promote low fluid milk prices. Can you see the point? Butter excess and fluid milk excess spell lower prices for these products.

Has the dairymen been warned? He certainly has. For months we have, through the MILK PRODUCERS' REVIEW and by word of mouth preached this program. If you haven't read it before, look up your back issues of the Review and if you have missed them write us for another copy, we will be glad to send it to you as long as our supply lasts.

Remember—don't over produce, pass your boarder cow on to the butcher. This is economically sound reasoning. Use more butter in your home—advocate its value to your friends and neighbors and keep everlastingly at it until conditions become more normal, by that time we believe you will have acquired the butter habit yourself.

For several months we have been cautioning our producers as to the marketing of milk that is grassy, or off flavor, or milk that is approaching souring. Some have heeded the warning, others have not. Distributors are more and more insistent on the quality of the milk

they will receive—and rightfully so, as they find that such milk as may be garlicky, have other off flavors, or milk approaching souring is unmarketable. Milk with unsatisfactory flavor and odor is not only unsaleable—but when added to good milk, lowers perceptibly, the quality of such milk—and what is the result?—a decrease in consumption and when the public stops drinking your milk, it means not only a loss for that day but usually for a long time, or until the confidence of the consumer is again restored. This may mean a decline in sales for a month or even more.

Let every can of your milk be clean, sanitary, and free from all objectionable odors and then you will have done your part of the job—and be saved the economic loss of unsatisfactory milk returned to you by your buyer.

Again the puzzle presents itself—Is it 10 o'clock or only 9? Well it will depend entirely on where you happen to be. Ten o'clock Daylight Saving Time in Philadelphia, may mean nine o'clock where you are. So don't forget to figure it out or you may miss your train when you are ready to go home.

Official Daylight Saving Time, at least as far as Philadelphia and a few more "up to date" cities and towns, are concerned became effective on April 27th, 1930, and now the fun is on. Of course it will give the boys in the cities more time for twilight baseball games and other sports—but how is it going to effect the chickens and the turkeys—not to say the lowly cows—who won't know when to get up in the morning, even if the milk has to reach the station an hour earlier.

Uncle Sam sticks to standard time and so does the state—but many folks don't seem to have any respect for Law—and Daylight Saving is one of them

May Milk Prices

Under agreement with co-operating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during May, 1930, remains unchanged. Surplus milk during May, 1930, will be paid for under the agreement of April 25th, 1930, as will be noted below.

The price of basic milk, for May, 3 per cent butterfat content, delivered at Philadelphia, will, subject to market conditions, be \$3.29 per hundred pounds or 7.1 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for May, 3 per cent butterfat content, will, subject to market conditions, be \$2.71 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during May, will be paid for by co-operating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City.

Surplus Milk Prices for May

Under agreement with co-operating buyers the surplus price to be paid for surplus milk in May, 1930, will be continued on the same basis as prevailed in April.

Surplus milk prices will therefore be paid for on the basis of four times the flat average price of 92 score, butter, solid packed, New York City, in May, 1930.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

The general milk marketing situation in the Philadelphia Milk Shed during the past month shows but little change, when compared to that of the past few months. Production has been relatively high and consumption still continues somewhat below normal.

The production of market milk during October, November and December, 1929, showed an increase of about 14 per cent above the average of the previous months of that year, and the same months the year before.

So far this year that higher productive rate has been maintained and that in the face of an unsatisfactory labor situation. From information available we believe that the decline in consumption, due to the decreased earning of labor has been somewhere between five and eight per cent, dependent on the decreased employment in some of our industrial districts.

The increase in milk production during March as compared to March one year ago was nearly 5,000,000 pounds. This same general condition applied during January and February and with the extremely low price of butter, it was difficult to market this surplus, even at the old surplus basis.

It has been and still is our belief, that if the market, at least, as far as the surplus is concerned, could be equalized by caring for the surplus at a going market price based upon its value for the manufacture of butter, it might naturally help in maintaining an even market price for basic milk.

With this in view, it was agreed, at a recent conference with our buyers, that the same method of payment for surplus milk, be continued. Under this agreement surplus milk will be paid for on the basis of four times the average price of 92 score, solid packed butter, New York City, the same basis as applied during March.

The butter situation continues to have an uncertain influence on the whole dairy products market. Storage holdings on April first aggregated 30,503,000 pounds as compared to last year's storage of 8,570,000 pounds. This gives us a surplus of 22,000,000 pounds considering last year's storage holdings as being normal. You can readily see from this, just how much of a factor the butter situation really is.

Unless we are going to get rid of our boarder cows, and keep them out of production, we are going to find the dairy business generally in a very precarious situation in the near future.

We believe that our farmers should help to take care of this butter situation. So many of them, many selling milk, are disposed to "go easy on the butter." Use real cow's butter in your own home, advertise its value to your neighbors and help to remove the surplus from the market. Incidentally, there is more food value in butter than in any other spread. Use it for your health's sake.

April Milk Prices

Co-operating buyers, will, under the provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan,

75 Per Cent of Pa. Cattle TB Tested

Over 1,000,000 cattle, almost 75 per cent of the total on Pennsylvania farms, are now under supervision for the control of bovine tuberculosis, according to the latest report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Complete tests have been made in 39 counties of which 29 are now "modified accredited." These 29 counties include the following: Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Butler, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clear-

make the following basis of payments for milk purchased during the month of April, 1930. All milk will be purchased on the basic and surplus plan.

Grade B market milk, basic quantity average, will be paid for on the basis of \$3.29 per hundred pounds, three per cent butterfat content, f. o. b. Philadelphia, 7.1 cents per quart.

Grade B market milk three per cent butterfat content, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for April, 1930, delivery, is quoted at \$2.71 per hundred pounds. The usual butterfat differentials and freight rate variations applying at other mileage zones in the territory are shown by quotations on Page 5 of this issue of the MILK PRODUCERS' REVIEW.

The price of "A" milk, under the usual butterfat variation and prices in the different mileage zones in the territory and at "A" stations for April, 1930, are also quoted on Page 5 of this issue of the MILK PRODUCERS' REVIEW.

Surplus Prices

The price of Surplus Milk for March 1930, three per cent butterfat content, f. o. b. Philadelphia, is quoted at \$1.63 per one hundred pounds or 3.5 cents per quart.

The price of Surplus Milk of the same butterfat content for April, 1930, at all receiving stations, is quoted at \$1.15 per one hundred pounds.

April Butter Market

The market during the month has been somewhat uncertain. Storage stocks remain heavy and there has been but little change in the make. While there have been no sharp fluctuations in prices, there was a slight upward tendency during the first half and a corresponding decline during the second half of the month.

Buyers appear cautious, and much of the buying has been for current accounts only.

Storage stocks as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on April first show a total of 30,503,000 pounds, as compared with 5,532,000 pounds on April first, 1929. The five-year average on April first is given as 8,512,000 pounds.

Prices of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, opened the month at 37½ cents a pound. There was a gradual upturn until mid-month when the price reached 39 cents, this however, was followed by a fairly steady decline, prices again reaching 37½ cents at the close of the month.

Much interest is aroused at the probable future trend of the market. With storage stocks high and the approaching of the season of heavy make close at hand, extreme caution in purchases has been reported. These conditions lend toward lower uneasy prices and buyers and sellers alike will sense any change in the productive trend, especially at this season of the year.

The average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, on which the surplus price for April, 1930, was computed was .3861 cents per pound.

May, 1930

May, 1930

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Page 5

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for April 1930, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month.
For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of April is to be paid.
Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions:
(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.
(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at prices listed hereon.
The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE

April, 1930

F. O. B. Philadelphia

Grade B Market Milk

Test Per Cent	Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.05	\$3.29	7.1c
3.1	3.31	7.15
3.15	3.33	7.2
3.2	3.35	7.25
3.25	3.37	7.3
3.3	3.41	7.35
3.35	3.43	7.4
3.4	3.45	7.45
3.45	3.47	7.5
3.5	3.49	7.55
3.55	3.51	7.6
3.6	3.53	7.65
3.65	3.55	7.7
3.7	3.57	7.75
3.75	3.59	7.8
3.8	3.61	7.85
3.85	3.63	7.9
3.9	3.65	7.95
3.95	3.67	8.
4.0	3.69	8.05
4.05	3.71	8.1
4.1	3.73	8.15
4.15	3.75	8.2
4.2	3.77	8.25
4.25	3.79	8.3
4.3	3.81	8.35
4.35	3.83	8.4
4.4	3.85	8.45
4.45	3.87	8.5
4.5	3.89	8.55
4.55	3.91	8.6
4.6	3.93	8.65
4.65	3.95	8.7
4.7	3.97	8.75
4.75	3.99	8.8
4.8	4.01	8.85
4.85	4.03	8.9
4.9	4.05	8.95
4.95	4.07	9.
5.	4.09	9.05

When milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 8 cents per quart.

BASIC PRICE

April, 1930

Country Receiving Stations

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements. Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.	Freight Rates	Price 3% Milk
1 to 10 incl.	268	\$2.79
11 to 20 "	283	2.77
21 to 30 "	303	2.75
31 to 40 "	313	2.74
41 to 50 "	333	2.72
51 to 60 "	343	2.71
61 to 70 "	364	2.69
71 to 80 "	374	2.68
81 to 90 "	389	2.66
91 to 100 "	399	2.66
101 to 110 "	414	2.64
111 to 120 "	424	2.64
121 to 130 "	434	2.62
131 to 140 "	450	2.61
141 to 150 "	460	2.58
151 to 160 "	475	2.58
161 to 170 "	480	2.58
171 to 180 "	490	2.57
181 to 190 "	505	2.55
191 to 200 "	510	2.55
201 to 210 "	520	2.52
211 to 220 "	535	2.52
221 to 230 "	550	2.50
231 to 240 "	556	2.49
241 to 250 "	566	2.48
251 to 260 "	576	2.48
261 to 270 "	581	2.48
271 to 280 "	596	2.46
281 to 290 "	600	2.46
291 to 300 "	600	2.46

APRIL SURPLUS PRICES

At All Receiving Stations

CLASS I

Test Per Cent	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	\$1.13
3.1	1.15
3.15	1.17
3.2	1.19
3.25	1.21
3.3	1.22
3.35	1.25
3.4	1.27
3.45	1.29
3.5	1.31
3.55	1.33
3.6	1.35
3.65	1.37
3.7	1.39
3.75	1.41
3.8	1.43
3.85	1.45
3.9	1.47
3.95	1.49
4.0	1.51
4.05	1.53
4.1	1.55
4.15	1.57
4.2	1.59
4.25	1.61
4.3	1.63
4.35	1.65
4.4	1.67
4.45	1.69
4.5	1.71
4.55	1.73
4.6	1.75
4.65	1.77
4.7	1.79
4.75	1.81
4.8	1.83
4.85	1.85
4.9	1.87
4.95	1.89
5.	1.91

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

3 per cent butterfat content.

	F.O.B. Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1928		
July	3.29	2.71
August	3.29	2.71
September	3.29	2.71
October	3.29	2.71
November	3.29	2.71
December	3.29	2.71
1929		
January	3.29	2.71
February	3.29	2.71
March	3.41	2.83
April	3.41	2.83
May	3.29	2.71
June	3.29	2.71
July	3.29	2.71
August	3.29	2.71
September	3.29	2.71
October	3.54	2.96
November	3.54	2.96
December	3.44	2.87
1930		
January	3.29	2.71
February	3.29	2.71
March	3.29	2.71
April	3.29	2.71

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES

4% At All Receiving Stations

	CLASS I	CLASS II
1929		
January	2.26	1.88
February	2.36	1.96
March	2.15	1.92
April	2.15	1.79
May	2.15	1.79
June	2.06	1.71
July	2.00	1.71
August	2.05	—
September	2.17	—
October	2.17	—
November	2.03	—
December	2.03	—
1930		
January	1.74	—
February	1.41	—
March	1.45	—
April	1.51	—

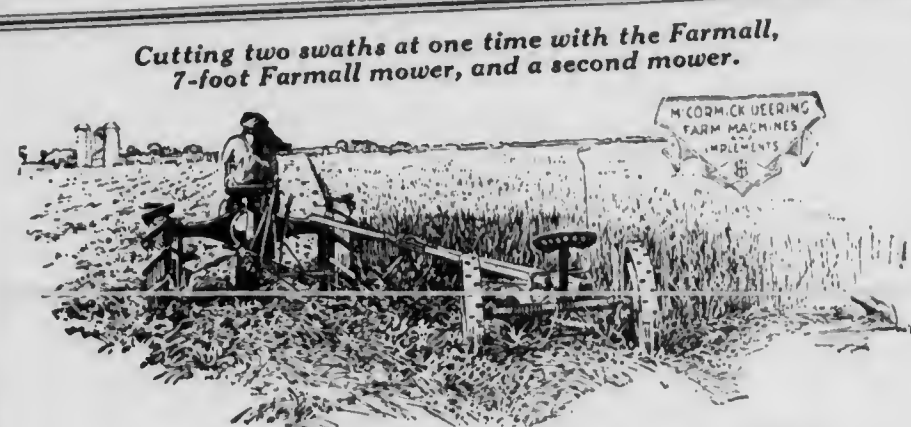
All the cattle in the following ten counties have been tested and the counties are in line for qualification as "modified accredited": Allegheny, Bradford, Cambria, Carbon, Erie, Fulton, Luzerne, Wayne, Westmoreland, and Wyoming.

April, 1930, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I—Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Per Cent	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
Phila. Terminal Market				
47th and Lancaster.....	F.O.B.	4.00		\$3.49
31st and Chestnut.....	F.O.B.	4.00		3.49
Baldwin Dairies.....	F.O.B.	4.00		3.49
Broomfield Dairies.....	F.O.B.	4.00		3.49
Other Terminal Markets				
Audubon, N. J.....	F.O.B.	4.00		3.49
Camden, N. J.....	F.O.B.	4.00		3.40
Norristown, Pa.....	F. O. B. less 9 cts.	4.00		3.19
Wilmington, Del.....	F. O. B. less 30 cts.	4.00		
Receiving Stations				
Anselma, Pa.....	41-50	3.70		2.92
Bedford, Pa.....	261-270	3.70		2.68
Boyetown, Pa.....	51-60	3.70		2.91
Bridgeton, N. J.....	31-40	3.70		3.06
Byers, Pa.....	41-50	3.20		2.92
Byers, Pa.....	261-270	4.60		2.68
Curryville, Pa.....	51-60	3.70		2.79
Goshen, Pa.*.....	201-210	3.70		2.74
Huntingdon, Pa.....	41-50	3.60		2.91
Kelton, Pa.....	41-50	3.70		2.92
Kimberton, Pa.....	41-50	3.70		2.92
Landenberg, Pa.....	181-190	3.70		2.75
Merzensburg, Pa.....	131-140	3.70		2.81
Nassau, Del.....	51-60	3.70		2.91
Oxford, Pa.....	51-60	3.60		2.91
Palm, Pa.....	51-60	3.70		2.91
Red Hill, Pa.....	51-60	3.70		2.94
Ringoes, N. J.....	31-40	4.10		2.91
Rushland, Pa.....	41-50	3.60		2.75
Toughlenamont, Pa.....	181-190	3.70		2.92
Waynesboro, Pa.....	221-230	3.70		2.72
Williamsburg, Pa.....	31-40	3.70		2.94
Yorkton, Pa.....	41-50	3.70		2.92
Zieglerville, Pa.....				1.89
				1.31
1st Surplus Price.....	F. O. B. Phila.	4.00		
1st Surplus Price.....	F.O.B. A. Rec. Sta.	4.00		



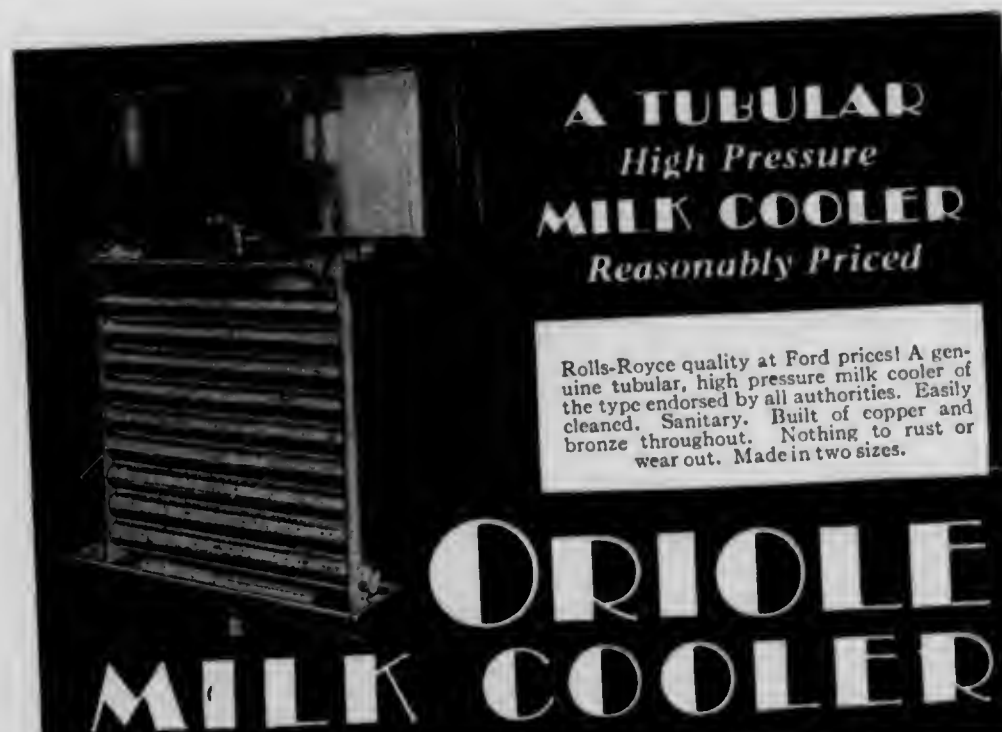
Cutting two swaths at one time with the Farmall, 7-foot Farmall mower, and a second mower.

Speed Up the Haying with Farmall Power

HAYING progress continues, with the combination of the FARMALL and McCormick-Deering Hay Tools responsible for the latest big improvement in speed and efficiency. With this all-purpose tractor on your farm you can hook up to new combinations of tools and turn your alfalfa, clover, or grass into crisp, air-dried hay in quick time. You can mow with the 7-foot Farmall mower, and hook another mower on, too, when you're in a rush; you can mow and rake your alfalfa in one operation by putting a side-delivery rake back of the Farmall and Farmall mower; you can pull two, or even three, self-dump rakes back of the Farmall; you can load up in a jiffy with the Farmall pulling the rack wagon and hay loader; and you can convert your loose hay into easily handled, marketable bales by belting up the Farmall to a hay press.

All of these fast, modern haying operations can be done with the Farmall and the McCormick-Deering Hay Tools we sell. They save valuable man labor at a season when every minute is worth real money. They give you the profit edge on the man who clings to older methods. Let us tell you more about the new machines and methods we have to offer you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
Incorporated
PHILADELPHIA HARRISBURG BALTIMORE



**A TUBULAR
High Pressure
MILK COOLER**
Reasonably Priced

Rolls-Royce quality at Ford prices! A genuine tubular, high pressure milk cooler of the type endorsed by all authorities. Easily cleaned. Sanitary. Built of copper and bronze throughout. Nothing to rust or wear out. Made in two sizes.

**ORIOLE
MILK COOLER**

ORIOLE coolers are made in two sizes. Size A cools 35 gallons of milk an hour and is priced at \$34.50. Size B cools 50 gallons an hour and is priced at \$40.50. Both sizes consist of 1 1/2" diameter seamless copper tubes spaced so that cleaning between them is easy. A lip, formed into the tubes when made, runs along their under side, providing a guide for the flow of milk from one tube to the next. The water flows through these V-shaped flanges as well as the balance of the tube interior so that all possible cooling surface is utilized. This space is "dead metal" on other tubular or corrugated coolers.

Troughs are removable without tools. Reservoir, troughs, and all other parts have only smooth, round, tinned surfaces—no square corners.

The Oriole is guaranteed without restriction against imperfect workmanship or materials and to withstand without leakage a pressure of 75 pounds to the square inch. Ask us for FREE Bulletin No. 90.

CHERRY-BURRELL CORPORATION

2324 Market St., Philadelphia
Russell and Ostend Sts., Baltimore
1139 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh

54 West Maple, Columbus
1615 East 25th St., Cleveland
345 West Jefferson St., Syracuse

Farm Wages Lowest In Eight Years

Farm wages on April 1 were the lowest for that date since the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, began to collect these figures on a quarterly-yearly basis, in 1923.

"This situation," says the bureau in a farm wage report just issued, "is a reflection of the larger supply of farm labor due to the small volume of industrial employment at the present time. The supply of farm hands on April 1 ranged from 13 per cent more than the demand in the North Atlantic States to 21 per cent greater than the demand in the Far Western States."

The bureau's index of farm wages on April 1 is placed at 162 per cent of the 1910-14 five year pre-war average. This is about 3 points above the index on January 1 this year, and nearly 5 points below the index on April 1 a year ago. The demand for farm labor on April 1 is placed at 85 per cent of normal, whereas on April 1 a year ago the demand was 90 per cent of normal.

Wages per month with board on April 1 ranged from \$23.30 in the South Atlantic States to \$53.99 in the Far Western States; wages per month without board ranged from \$33.88 in the South Atlantic States to \$77.27 in the Far Western States; wages per day with board ranged from \$1.20 in the South Atlantic States to \$2.55 in the North Atlantic States, and wages per day without board ranged from \$1.57 in the South Atlantic States to \$3.38 in the North Atlantic States.

Tuberculous Animals Fewer

That the campaign to eradicate livestock tuberculosis is succeeding is proved by the decline in the number of cattle and hog carcasses condemned for tuberculosis under the Federal meat-inspection service of the United States Department of Agriculture in the fiscal year 1929. The number of cattle carcasses condemned, per million of cattle slaughtered, declined from 430 in 1928 to 380 in 1929; in the case of hogs, the number declined from 1,150 in 1928, to 990 in 1929.

Practically every cow that holds a world's record of production is a large cow for her breed. Stunted calves make undersized cows.

Herd About Town

It is reported that the Dover Sanitary Milk Company at Dover, Delaware, is planning to build a new plant at that point. Milk from this Company is distributed locally and shipments are also made regularly to a Philadelphia buyer.

A Receiving Station in Talbot County, in Maryland, apparently holds the record for milk rejected in the month of March. A total of 26,610 pounds was rejected, largely because of grassy, garlic, and sour conditions.

At another Receiving Station in the same county during the month of March, 15,469 pounds of milk were rejected because of being in an unmarketable condition.

A study of the records indicates that usually it is the same farmers year after year, who have milk rejected for being in an unmarketable condition.

A bacteria count recently made at the Snow Hill, Md., Receiving Station indicates that a very splendid grade of milk is being produced in that section. Recent examinations reveal the score of the milk to be 88.91 out of a possible 90.

There recently came to the attention of the office a class of children in a public school in one of the poorer sections of Philadelphia where every child throughout the first half of the school year drank a bottle of milk every day, this despite the fact that approximately one-quarter of the children's parents were out of work.

"Judge for Yourself" was brought off the shelves of the Dairy Council office, dusted off, and presented at Millville, Pa., Friday evening, April 4th. That Jessie and Bill Shiftless are as popular as ever was indicated by the fact that approximately 300 farmers and their families attended this meeting.

Cochranville Receiving Station, one of the Abbotts Dairies plants, at Cochranville, Pa., was closed on April 1st. The patrons of this plant were transferred to Abbott A. stations at Oxford and Keltom.

The Lititz Station of the Penn Dairies, Lancaster, Pa., has been closed. Patrons were transferred to the East End Lancaster plant of the Penn Dairies. The supply at this plant is, we understand, being diverted to New York territory.

Uncle Ab says that a loose tongue always manages to turn loose a lot of trouble.

IF YOU WISH TO KEEP POSTED
ON DAIRY PROGRESS—

READ THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Review

IF YOU WISH TO KEEP POSTED ON
NEW EQUIPMENT, FEEDS,
CATTLE SALES, Etc.—

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Review

Always mention the name of this paper when
answering advertisements

THE FARMERS' INTEREST IN THIS CAMPAIGN

There are several aspects of this Primary Campaign which are of serious concern to the people of the rural districts of Pennsylvania and especially to the farmers of the State.

As a candidate to succeed himself, we believe that United States Senator, Joseph R. Grundy, commands the confidence and respect of all our citizens. His ability has been proven, and his integrity is unquestioned. His appointment to the Senate last December, by Governor John S. Fisher, was acclaimed with approval by the press and people alike, and there has been nothing in his conduct since, or in his handling of the public problems that have come to him as the lone Senator from Pennsylvania during the prolonged absence of Senator Reed at the Naval Arms Conference in London, to warrant any change in that public opinion and attitude.

Indeed, it is a highly significant fact that the chief argument which his opponents for the place bring against him, is that they themselves want the office. And that is wholly negative reasoning.

It should be of interest to the agriculturalists of Pennsylvania that although Senator Grundy has been an outstanding industrialist, he is himself a farmer and has lived upon a farm nearly all his life. Naturally, he has a first-hand knowledge of, and a keen sympathy with, all of the farmers' problems. As a Senator, he voted for every protective duty that was proposed for farmers in the pending tariff bill.

For years Senator Grundy has been the acknowledged political leader of Bucks County. Acting under his guidance and advice, the members of the Legislature from that County have been among the best friends that rural and agricultural Pennsylvania have had in the State law-making body. Particularly has Senator Grundy's support of all constructive legislation for the rural and agricultural districts been furthered by State Senator Clarence Buckman, of Bucks County, who is chairman of the Good Roads Committee, and by Dr. W. A. Haines, Representative from Bucks County, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House.

But never was Senator Grundy's character shown to better advantage; nor his loyalty to his State and his friendship for the town and country sections more conclusively proven, than when he flatly and unqualifiedly declared that he would far rather retire from public life than ally his candidacy with those whose avowed purpose is to raid the State Treasury for the support of large projects in the City of Philadelphia.

He refused to have any dealings whatever with the Philadelphia Organization. It was then that the discredited Philadelphia Machine picked James J. Davis as its candidate for Senate.

We believe that in the light of these facts we are justified in asking you to

**VOTE FOR
JOSEPH R. GRUNDY
FOR**

UNITED STATES SENATOR

Primary Election, Tuesday, May 20th

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE FOR JOSEPH R. GRUNDY FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1928 of 18%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at _____
 Occupation _____
 Name _____
 Address _____

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

WE WRITE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE POLICY. IF INTERESTED, FILL IN THE ATTACHED BLANK AND WE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ County _____
 Insurance Begins _____ 19 _____ Expires _____ 19 _____
 Business _____ Mfg. Name _____
 Type of Body _____ Year Model _____ No. Cylinders _____
 Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____ Truck _____
 Capacity _____ Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
 311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

EASTERN STATES

SIXTEEN

combined with pasture increases dairy profits

More milk at proportionately less cost is the reward of the dairyman who supplements his good pasture with a quality 16% protein grain ration—Eastern States Sixteen. Cows stay in satisfactory condition, production is kept up to maximum and milk checks don't begin to dwindle after the first few weeks of pasture feeding if the right amount of Eastern States Sixteen is fed twice daily. This is not an expensive feeding practice at all. Eastern States Sixteen costs less than higher protein dairy rations and pays far better than cheap "quality" feeds. Put your order in this month.

EASTERN STATES

SIXTEEN

DAIRY RATION

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves

HEADQUARTERS: SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

New Jersey Cow Testing Association

Summary for January, 1930

HIGH HERD AVERAGES FOR JANUARY

Association	Member	Av. Lbs. Milk	Av. Lbs. Fat	Av. Feed Cost
Warren, No. 1	Arthur McConachy	1617	51.9	\$14.43
Salem-Cumberland	A. D. Fogg	1561	49.2	\$11.19
Somerset	W. E. Stryker	1386	45.8	\$9.57
Salem, No. 1	Joseph W. Ridgway	1261	45.7	\$16.16
Mercer-Middlesex	Raymond Groendyke	1216	42.7	\$17.62
Hunterdon-Somerset	Nelson Schaefer	1225	41.8	\$17.17
Gloucester	H. Clinton Leonard	1176	39.9	\$18.99
Flemington	R. P. Mathews	1076	39.7	\$11.06
Monmouth	W. Shank & Son	1019	39.4	\$16.42
Burlington, No. 1	Thomas Bunting	810	37.8	\$13.86
Morris	Fred Guerin	1000	36.6	\$15.48
Sussex, No. 2	Stanley B. Roberts	991	36.6	\$15.51
Warren, No. 2	H. Werdman, Jr.	1100	35.8	\$11.34
Burlington, No. 2	Clifford Borden	795	35.3	\$10.10
Sussex, No. 1	John Trinca	1074	34.8	\$13.29
Mercer	Walter Fawcett	705	31.6	\$10.55

THREE HIGH COWS IN MILK PRODUCTION FOR JANUARY

Association	Breed	Milk	Grain	Hay	Success
Somerset	S. I. DeHart	H.	2613	682	620
Morris	Paul M. Kuder	H.	2471	744	155
Salem, No. 1	A. L. Waddington	H.	2430	434	310

THREE HIGH COWS IN FAT PRODUCTION FOR JANUARY

Association	Breed	Milk	Grain	Hay	Success
Flemington	Fred VanDoren	H.	87.2	341	434
Monmouth	Geo. L. Hampton	H.	87	372	372
Sussex, No. 2	Willson & Jones	H.	83.9	450	310

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The various departments are at your service and will assist you in planning

Educational Entertainment

for your Community, Local or Club Meetings. Lecturers, Speakers, Motion Pictures, Lantern Slides, Etc.

C. I. COHEE, Sec'y, 219 North Broad Street, Philadelphia

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

Dairymen Cut Surplus by Culling Poor Cows

Falling in line with the appeal to reduce overproduction by culling out unprofitable animals from their herds, members of Keyatone Cow Testing associations sold 265 "boarders" during February. C. R. Gearhart, of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service, reports.

His report further shows that 70 associations tested 25,807 cows, of which 3,028 produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat and 4,335 gave more than 1000 pounds of milk. Higher marks were reached by 947 cows in the 50-pound butterfat class and 2,225 cows in the 1200-pound milk group.

Coventry association in Chester county tested the largest number of cows, 631; and West Chester, another association in the same county, was second with 567. Cumberland, No. 1, led in the number of 40-pound cows with 125 and had the largest number of 1000-pound milkers, 180. Susquehanna, No. 2, was second in both groups with 112 of the 40-pound cows and 137 of the 1000-pound milkers.

A registered Holstein owned by H. P. Starr, of the Butler association was the best milker, giving 2,850 pounds for the 28 days. Another registered Holstein, in the herd of William Landis, a member of the Montgomery No. 1 association, produced the most butterfat, 95.9 pounds. This association had the best 10-cow average in butterfat, 77.8 pounds.

Montgomery County, No. 2

R. G. Waltz, County Agent
 Lee McCauslin, Tester
 The Montgomery Cow Testing Association, No. 2, finished its second year, January 1, 1930, with 19 whole year members and two part year members. There were 478 cows in the association during all or part of the year.

THE RESULTS FOR THE TWO YEARS TESTING ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Year	Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
1928	412.24	7157	282.9
1929	355.71	6931	288.3

THE RESULTS FOR THE WHOLE YEAR MEMBERS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Total average number of cows in the association	355.71
Average per cow—Lbs. of milk	6931
Lbs. of butterfat	288.3
Percentage of butterfat	4.2
Value of product	\$313.62
Cost of roughage including pasture	50.12
Cost of grain	69.15
Total cost of feed	119.27
Value of product above feed cost	194.35
Returns for \$1 expended for feed	2.63
Feed cost per 100 lbs. of milk	1.72
Feed cost per 100 lbs. of butterfat	.41

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Eight herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner's Name and Address	Av. No. Cows	Breed	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
William Stephens, Collegeville	13.91	R.A.	9295	368.0
Frank Brinkman, Red Hill	9.29	G.H.	9757	349.3
J. L. Overly & Sons, Red Hill	12.42	R.&G.H.	10118	348.4
F. E. Dixon, Elkins Park	13.83	R.J.	6457	345.1
Whitpain Farm, Ambler	5.88	R.&G.J.	6232	321.7
Erdenheim Farm, Chestnut Hill	21.69	R.J.	6282	315.8
George Heuer, Fairview Village	36.12	R.&G.G.	6566	315.8

Coventry Cow Testing Association

L. R. Shingle, Tester
 Jos. S. Oberle, County Agent
 The Coventry Cow Testing Association finished their eight year March 1, 1930, with 18 whole-year members and 1 part year member. There were 659 cows in the association during all or part of the year. The result for the members is as follows:

Total average number of cows in the association	7757
Average per cow—Lbs. milk	320.8
Lbs. butterfat	4.1
Percentage of butterfat	365.73
Value of product	—
Cost of pasture	56.84
Cost of roughage	75.84
Cost of grain	132.68
Total cost of feed	235.05
Value of product above feed cost	2.76
Returns for \$1 expended for feed	1.71
Feed cost per 100 lbs. milk	1.41
Feed cost per lb. fat	—

The results in the Association for six years are as follows:

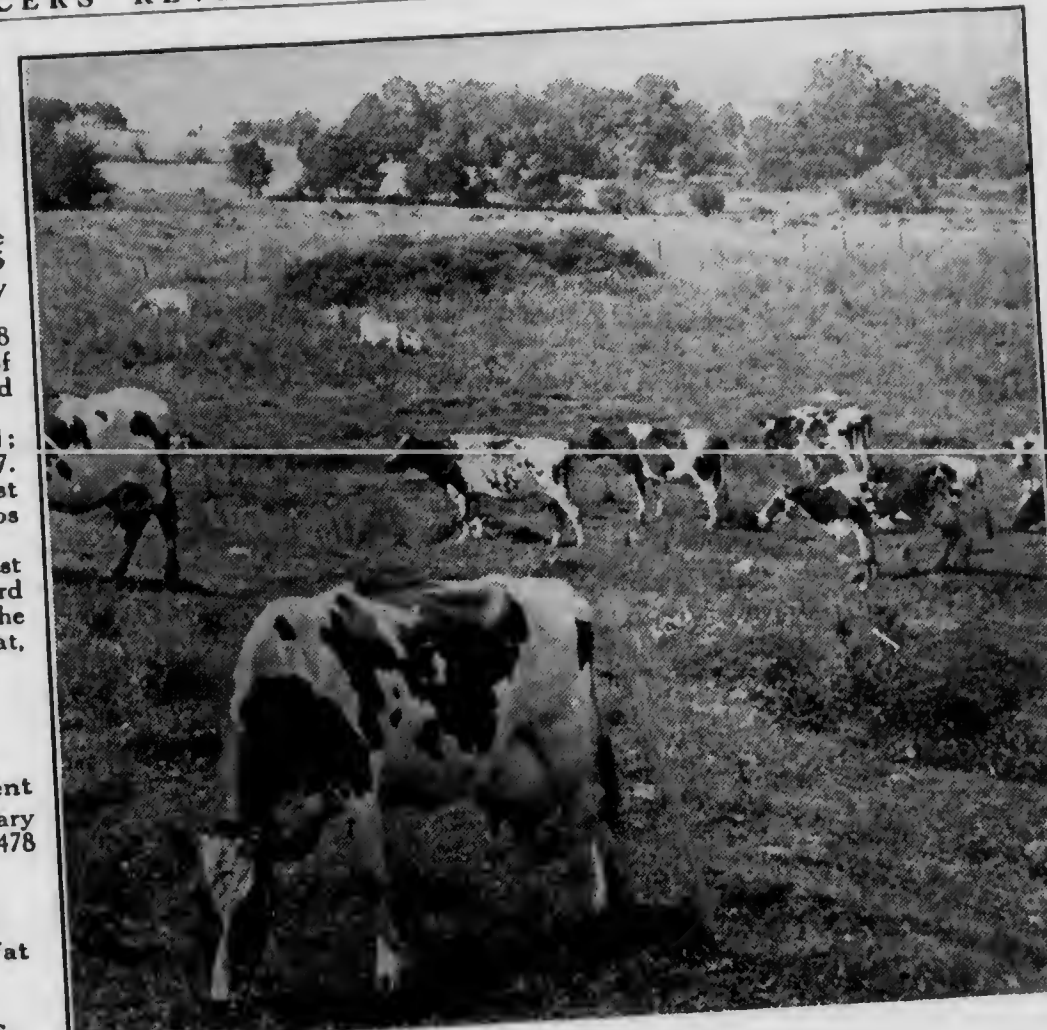
Year	Av. No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
1925	271.54	6614	265.8
1926	431.47	7407	288.5
1927	482.09	7840	308.3
1928	461.43	8107	313.6
1929	495.58	7322	294.8
1930	504.17	7757	320.8

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Ten (10) herds with an average of 5 or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lbs. of butterfat. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner's Name and Address	Av. No. Cows	Breed	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
Mrs. R. H. R. Toland, Phoenixville	13.58	RJ	7,481	412.2
R. D. No. 2	16.42	RH	11,588	406.4
H. L. Stoltzfus, Pottstown, R.D. 2	31.92	RG	7,504	396.9
Porter Farms, Valley Forge	13.17	GH	11,569	389.8
Arthur H. High, Kimberton	27.08	RH, RG	10,164	384.2
Furman H. Geyer, Kimberton	20.50	RG	10,668	359.
Wm. M. High, Phoenixville, R.D. 4	50.92	H	7,195	352.7
F. B. Foster, Phoenixville, R.D. 3	70.92	H	9,749	334.7
Pennhurst State School, Pennhurst	19.08	RH, GH	9,019	311.7
H. J. Bickel, Pottstown	16.83	GG	6,526	301.9
Owen Roberts, Kimberton	4.33	RG	6,856	334.7

One member with less than 5 cows produced over 300 lbs. fat: R. Holmes Page, Paoli



HOW TO USE

PASTURE

FOLLOW THESE PASTURE HINTS

1. Don't start your herd on pasture too early. At first the grass is largely water, and takes all a cow's feeding capacity without supplying much nutrient material. Furthermore, the pasture won't get a fair start if the cows are turned out while it is too tender.

2. Tempt each cow's appetite, every night and morning, with Amco 20% Dairy. Encourage them to eat some grain, even though they are over-filled with grass.

3. As the first flush of pasture wears off, see that each cow gets about one pound of Amco for every 3 or 4 pounds of milk. This will keep the milk coming without a loss of condition.

4. Buy a grain ration which, like Amco 20% Dairy, contains an adequate supply of minerals. One of the best things pasture does is to further the assimilation of minerals in dairy cows, thus giving a chance to build up the mineral supply that has been exhausted by heavy milking. Amco 20% Dairy furnishes enough minerals to take care of this increased power of assimilation without needing an extra source.

GRASS is a great stimulant, cows like nothing better—but they need something less watery, something with more solid food material, in order to keep milking steadily. Used properly, pasture will keep your cows sleek and in good rig, eager to eat and to turn the food into milk for your profit.

Your nearest Amco Agent is equipped to supply you with Amco Dairy Rations. You will find that using them with pasture is the most economical way to produce milk.



DIST. OFFICE

MUNCY, PA.



Spring Cleaning Out of Date

Modern housekeepers have discarded the old institution of spring cleaning, according to the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University.

The yearly or semi-yearly event when the whole house as well as its occupants were upset is now being replaced by systematic cleaning which continues the year around. If floors and rugs are cleaned regularly each week or two, furniture and woodwork dusted, walls brushed lightly with a covered broom, and windows and mirrors polished or washed frequently, there will be little opportunity for much dust to collect during the year.

Certain jobs, however, will always fall in the spring. Furs, winter clothing, and blankets must be cleaned and stored, awnings, screens and slip covers for furniture must be taken out and put in good order for the summer, and fireplaces and furnaces should be cleaned of their accumulation of ashes, dust and soot and put in order for fall.

The Wise Way to Wash Blankets

Washing blankets is one job that belongs to the clear, windy days of spring. If the right methods are used it is not difficult if done either by hand or with a washing machine, and there need be no fear that blankets will shrink or lose their soft fluffiness.

The first step is to put soap, which should be mild and in the form of flakes or jelly, into the tub or washer and dissolve it with hot water. Then add cold water until the lukewarm stage is reached. Whip the lukewarm solution into strong suds, immerse the blankets, one or two at a time, and start the washer or squeeze the suds through by hand. Never rub blankets or wring them either with the hands or a wringer. It is best to squeeze out the suds. If they are very soiled they may be given a second washing similar to the first. They should be rinsed in at least two clear waters of exactly the same temperature as the first. A squeezing motion should be used in the rinsing.

To dry, hang the blankets over a line with half the weight on either side. If there are colored stripes with a tendency to run, hang with the stripes vertical so that the color will not cross into the blankets. If possible, select a clear, windy day so that the drying will be rapid.

Air and shake furs before storing them for the summer. Also brush the fur the wrong way and examine the hide for tiny white specks.

Before winter clothes are stored for the summer, brush and air them and remove all grease spots, which moths are likely to attack first.

The Pasture

I'm going out to clean the pasture spring; I'll only stop to take the leaves away (And wait to watch the water clear, I may) I shan't be gone long—You come, too.

I'm going out to fetch the little calf That's standing by the mother. It's so young It totters when she licks it with her tongue. I shan't be gone long. You come, too!

ROBERT FROST

HOME and HEALTH

Remodeling an Eastern Shore Home for Convenience

"One of the first things my husband and I did in recently remodeling our old-fashioned poorly arranged house into a more convenient one was to entirely detach two rooms," said Mrs. Otho Aydelotte, Girdletree, Maryland.

"We had always had more space than we needed or that I could take care of, so we simply moved these two rooms about a quarter of a mile away and converted them into a tenant house!"



The New Folding Ironing Board

The second step taken by the Aydelottes was to raise the kitchen to the same level as the rest of the house, thus eliminating the endless going up and down steps for Mrs. Aydelotte.

Having made these two big improvements, the family were encouraged to look around for other opportunities for eliminating useless labor.

"We formerly never had any place to hang or store things," said Mrs. Aydelotte, "but by using a few feet off of our large rooms we now have a real closet in every room, and what is more, by surrendering a corner of the upstairs hallway we have a stairway instead of a ladder up into the third floor attic."

Fitting the Furnishings to the Home

Fads come and go, with the swing of the fashion pendulum, but certain rules remain fixed, as safe guides in planning decoration that is to be at least comparatively permanent. Always, the first consideration should be that of suitability. No matter how beautiful an object or effect may be, if it is not in keeping with its surroundings it is inappropriate. The home and its every detail should reflect the personality of the occupants and be fitted to the life they live.



Modernizing A Discarded Piece of Furniture (Courtesy Cornell University)

A too-sumptuous house for one's income is not only in bad taste but destroys that sense of comfort and hominess we crave in our abiding places. Why have rugs too rich to walk on, chairs too fine to sit

One of the high lights in the Aydelotte home is the kitchen with its new built-in ironing board, a sink placed sufficiently high that it is not necessary to stoop in using it, and the two windows cut in the wall directly over this kitchen sink.

The entire family feel that the addition of more windows throughout the house has been one of the most worthwhile of their improvements for it has brought daylight indoors. "Why now I can look right out of my kitchen window and see if the baby chicks outside are safe," said Mrs. Aydelotte.

These renovations have not taken place all at once. Instead, it has been a family affair. Mrs. Aydelotte and her daughter have done much of the painting, while Mr. Aydelotte has taken time to help a carpenter with construction work. Miss



Windows Above Sink Furnish Ample Light

Lucy J. Walker the home demonstrator for Worcester County, Md., was called in for frequent consultations, says Mrs. Aydelotte. Now that so much has been accomplished indoors, the Aydelottes are beginning to talk about what they hope to do to beautify the outside grounds with flower-beds and shrubbery.

in and cushions that must not be stuffed at one's back lest they become wrinkled? Wall colors should be selected to please the majority—reasonably cheery but not too pronounced; soft tans or buffs are always good in the living room.



Slip Covers Make an Old Chair Attractive (Courtesy Cornell University)

After your decorative scheme is tentatively outlined and before executing the plan, whatever it be for the entire house or but one room, give each item the acid-test of suitability, then ask yourself these questions: "Is it comfortable?" "Is it convenient?" "Is it agreeable to all members of the family?" "Is it pleasing to the eye?" Some pleasing schemes are the result of inspiration, but most of them are thought out step by step.

"The Art of Color in the Home."



Mixing Your Own Furniture Polish

Home-made furniture polishes are as effective as commercial ones and cost is about one-third less, says M. Kellar, in a bulletin "A New Touch to the Old Furniture," issued by the University of Maryland.

The finish of the furniture will determine the kind of polish to be used. Consider application of furniture polish will in baskets and armfuls of flowers and green cause a "bloom," a purplish cloudy

This film can be removed from painted furniture by a strong solution of ammonia and water. For varnished and oiled furniture by a strong solution of ammonia and water. For varnished and oiled furniture by a strong solution of ammonia and water.

Painted furniture can be cleaned with a piece of cheese cloth much ceremony and everyone danced rubbing with a piece of cheese cloth much ceremony and everyone danced rubbing with a piece of cheese cloth much ceremony and everyone danced

Table-tops when spotted with vandays had come: glad that spring viously dipped in kerosene.

To remove white spots caused by water on furniture not finished wax, use the following mixture:—1

spoons vinegar, 3 tablespoons olive oil and 1/2 tablespoon turpentine. Mix and shake well before applying. Allow

stand on spot for a few minutes, then have fed the world and starved our own brisly with soft cloth, following the grain of the wood. Repeat until stains

Our Readers

Favorite Recipe

Cottage Pudding

1/4 c. butter
1/2 c. sugar
1 egg, well beaten
1 c. milk
2 c. flour
2 1/2 tsp. baking powder
1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 c. raisins

Mix ingredients, adding raisins. When cherries, raspberries or blackberries are in season it is very nice to substitute one of these raw fruits in the place of raisins.

MRS. CLARENCE FAWCETT,
Brandywine Summit, Penna.

Soft Gingerbread

1 c. sour cream
1 c. brown sugar
1 c. molasses
1/2 c. butter
3 eggs
1 dessert or soup spoon of soda
3 c. flour
1 tbsp. ginger
A pinch of salt

Mix sugar and eggs and add to creamed butter. Add remaining ingredients. Bake in slow oven.

MRS. FRANK WEBSTER,
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

(See page 14 for Household Hints)

May Day, 1930

May Day is Health Day

Hannah McK. Lyons, M.D.

We are this month observing the sixth May Day—Child Health Day. Listen to how it began:

In the country where our great, great, great, grandfathers and mothers as effective as commercial ones and cost is about one-third less, says M. Kellar, in a bulletin "A New Touch to the Old Furniture," issued by the University of Maryland.

The finish of the furniture will determine the kind of polish to be used. Consider application of furniture polish will in baskets and armfuls of flowers and green cause a "bloom," a purplish cloudy

This film can be removed from painted furniture by a strong solution of ammonia and water. For varnished and oiled furniture by a strong solution of ammonia and water. For varnished and oiled furniture by a strong solution of ammonia and water.

Painted furniture can be cleaned with a piece of cheese cloth much ceremony and everyone danced rubbing with a piece of cheese cloth much ceremony and everyone danced rubbing with a piece of cheese cloth much ceremony and everyone danced

Table-tops when spotted with vandays had come: glad that spring viously dipped in kerosene.

To remove white spots caused by water on furniture not finished wax, use the following mixture:—1

spoons vinegar, 3 tablespoons olive oil and 1/2 tablespoon turpentine. Mix and shake well before applying. Allow

stand on spot for a few minutes, then have fed the world and starved our own brisly with soft cloth, following the grain of the wood. Repeat until stains

Discussion of food in the presence of children is unwise, since the child often learns a prejudice against foods from adults about them.

Our Readers

Favorite Recipe

Cottage Pudding

1/4 c. butter
1/2 c. sugar
1 egg, well beaten
1 c. milk
2 c. flour
2 1/2 tsp. baking powder
1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 c. raisins

Mix ingredients, adding raisins. When cherries, raspberries or blackberries are in season it is very nice to substitute one of these raw fruits in the place of raisins.

MRS. CLARENCE FAWCETT,
Brandywine Summit, Penna.

Soft Gingerbread

1 c. sour cream
1 c. brown sugar
1 c. molasses
1/2 c. butter
3 eggs
1 dessert or soup spoon of soda
3 c. flour
1 tbsp. ginger
A pinch of salt

Mix sugar and eggs and add to creamed butter. Add remaining ingredients. Bake in slow oven.

MRS. FRANK WEBSTER,
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

(See page 14 for Household Hints)



THE SOMETHING your cows leave behind is grass... grass which they need... for no matter how much grass is there, your cows can't get enough... not enough to keep up their bodies and feed their unborn calves while they're giving you that sure flush of spring pasture milk.

The Illinois Experiment Station tells you why Every one of your cows must eat 100 pounds of grass a day to get enough feed... but a cow can't hold 100 pounds of grass! But she needs this much, because in every 100 pounds of grass are 80 to 90 pounds of pure water... very little actual feed!

Her milk flow may look good on pasture alone... but she's robbing her body... and even starving her unborn calf to do it! That's why Purina Bulky Cow Chow... a real feed at a reasonable price... should be ready for your cows every day this spring and summer! You'll see the difference this fall. Better calves... less calving trouble... more milk after calving. A feed that makes your pasture worth more... your cows worth more... your dairy business worth more... Purina Bulky Cow Chow!

THE
PURINA DAIRY CHOWS
Purina Bulky Cow Chow
Purina 20% Cow Chow
Purina 24% Cow Chow
Purina 34% Cow Chow
Purina Bulky-Las
Purina Filling Chow
Purina Alf Chow



AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

Congress of Parents and Teachers—
"Every Child Ready for School."

Simple Ways of Removing Stains

Make it a habit to examine materials carefully before putting into the wash. Different stains need different types of treatment. Clip and keep in a convenient place the following list of stains with the simplest method of removal.

Coffee—Soak in boiling water.
Egg—Soak in cold water.
Grease—Warm water and soap—gasoline for very heavy stains
Ink—Dilute oxalic acid following im-

mediately by a thorough rinsing.
Medicine—Soak in cold water. If it does not respond, soak in alcohol.
Iron rust—soak in lemon juice, sprinkle generously with salt and let stand in sun. Dilute oxalic acid, followed by thorough rinsing.

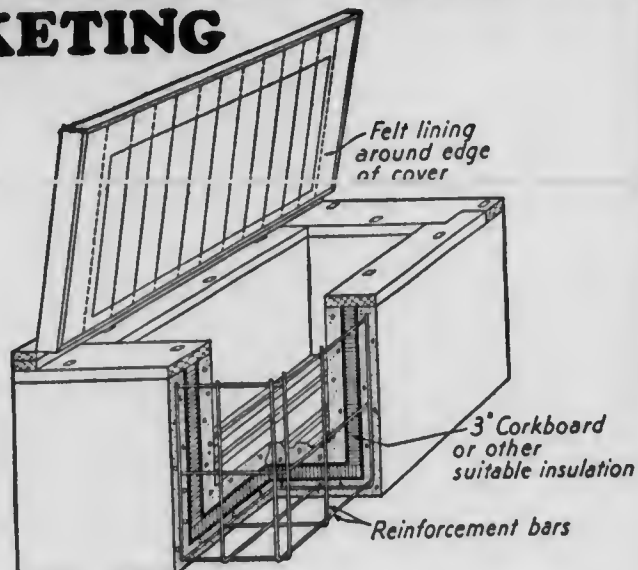
Blood—Soak in tepid water.
Paint—Gasoline or turpentine.
Fruit—Soak in boiling water.
Tea—Soak in cold water.
Chocolate or cocoa—Soak in cold water and soap.
Mildew—For a fresh stain, wash with soap and water and dry in the sun. An older stain will sometimes respond to a soaking in javelle water, followed by a thorough rinsing.

Save mistakes in buying wall paper by getting samples and submitting half of each sample to the direct sunlight for a week. Then compare the two pieces of each sample to see the relative fading quality of the paper

Start now to prepare the spare bedroom for summer guests. Make new curtains of some inexpensive light material, apply a fresh coat of paint to floors and furniture, and calcimine the walls; these jobs can be done more easily now than after warm weather comes.

A Turkish towel pinned to one end of the ironing board is useful in pressing garments with embroidery or buttons.

FROM MILKING TIME TO MARKETING TIME



An insulated concrete tank is permanent, easily cleaned, always sanitary and moderate in cost.

- 1—It will conserve temperatures.
- 2—It will save ice.
- 3—Mechanical refrigeration can be installed in this tank.

Free Construction Plans

Blueprints and instructions for building an insulated concrete milk cooling tank sent free—use this coupon.

Portland Cement Association
1315 Walnut St.
PHILADELPHIA

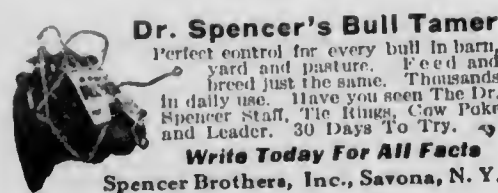
Please send me your free booklet on "Milk Cooling Houses of Concrete."

Name.....
St. Address (or R. F. D.).....
City..... State.....

Cattle for Sale

50 head of registered Guernsey cows to freshen in the next three months of the best of breeding, several A.R. cows in this lot. Also one Guernsey bull calf and 13 coming yearling heifers, for \$3800. If you want a foundation buy these. A reg. Milking Shorthorn bull, coming 3 yrs., color, dark red; price, \$250; also cows and heifers for \$200 to \$350. One coming 3 yr.-old, imported in dam Jersey bull, \$300. A prize-winner at State and County Fairs and Great Eastern States Exposition. Reg. Jersey cows from \$200 to \$400. These animals are all of the best of breeding and are from herds that are overstocked. Also have 12 grade Guernsey cows, of high quality; 6 reg. cows and 4 heifers from one herd that will be sold worth the money. Send for sales lists. Everything accredited. When you want good livestock, think of me.

LEWIS H. FURGASON
WINDHAM, NEW YORK



Dr. Spencer's Bull Tamer
Perfect control for every bull in barn, yard and pasture. Feed and breed just the same. Thousands in daily use. Have you seen The Dr. Spencer Bull Tamer? Cow Pals and Leader. 30 Days To Try. Write Today For All Facts. Spencer Brothers, Inc., Savona, N. Y.

The Robert Morris

17th and ARCH STREETS
Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses.
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM
Single rooms.... \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
Double rooms.... 4.50 5.00 6.00
LUNCHEON .60 and .75
DINNER \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.50



Let Us Design Your Stationery
Horace F. Temple
Printer
Bell Phone No. 1
WEST CHESTER, PA.

Uncle Ab says he is not worried about the younger generation nearly as much as he is about the one to which he belongs.

The American Farmer and the Changing Food Habits of Our People

(Continued from page two)

keep step with this change of food requirements.

It is just as essential for rural and farm communities to follow the conclusions and advice of food authorities on the use of dairy products in their diet as it is for city communities. Butter supplies essential health material and protection against disease not found generally in other food fats and for this reason butter should be used liberally in every rural and farm family. Your health will be benefited by it and the dairy industry stabilized. This protection of the dairy industry is fundamentally important to the readjustment of our national food habits.

May 1 quote from a leaflet just issued by the National Dairy Council which can be secured from the National Dairy Council, Chicago, or from the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, Flint Bldg., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

Why Butter?

1. Butter has a flavor all its own. It makes any food taste better.
2. Butter is the only fat which contains liberal amounts of the vitamin necessary for the best growth of your children.
3. Butter is the only food fat which contains the vitamin in liberal amounts which promotes general health and builds resistance to disease, especially colds.
4. Butter is the only food fat which contains the vitamin in liberal amounts necessary for building strong bones and sound teeth.

How much?

Two ounces of butterfat for each person daily is known to be "Protective." Additional amounts actively increase the vigor of the body and its ability to resist disease.

Why Butter is Economical:

Because you get more for your money in butter than in any other food fat—flavor, energy and liberal amounts of two important vitamins.

* Radio address by Clyde Bechtelheimer, Secretary, National Dairy Council, Chicago, Illinois.

Farm-Home Stations

Announcement of Farm-Home Broadcasting by the National Broadcasting Company through the following named stations has recently been announced. Tune in on any of these stations for interesting information and market conditions.

The following stations associated with NBC broadcast the National Farm and Home Hour daily, except Sundays: WRC, Washington; WBAL, Baltimore; WJR, Detroit; WREN, Lawrenceville; WECB, Superior-Duluth; WBT, Charlotte; WIOD, Miami Beach; WSM, Nashville; WSB, Atlanta; WSMB, New Orleans; WBAP, Dallas; WOAI, San Antonio; KOA, Denver; WOW, Omaha; WJZ, New York; WHAM, Rochester; KFKX, Chicago; KWK, St. Louis; KSTP, St. Paul; WRVA, Richmond; WJAX, Jacksonville; WHAS, Louisville; WMC, Memphis; WJDX, Jackson; KVOO, Tulsa; KPRC, Houston; WKY, Oklahoma City; WHO, Des Moines; WDAF, Kansas City; WBZA, Springfield, KDKA, Pittsburgh; WPTF, Raleigh; WBZ, Boston; WLW, Cincinnati; KFAB, Lincoln; KTHS, Hot Springs.

Jailed for Selling Fake Maple Syrup

One Pittsburgh man is in jail in default of bail and another has paid a heavy fine for selling "bootleg" maple syrup in western Pennsylvania, according to James W. Kellogg, director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Weekly News Bulletin.

The "pure maple syrup" being imported into Pennsylvania by motor truck from an adjoining state was found, upon analysis, to be the ordinary cane sugar syrup, artificially colored and flavored. The product was sold to food retailers, particularly those in the small towns of western Pennsylvania, direct from motor trucks. Counties in which such operations have been reported recently include Allegheny, Blair, Somerset, Westmoreland and Bedford.

The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry is making a determined campaign to break up this ring of maple syrup bootleggers.

All dealers who are approached by persons selling maple syrup below the prevailing price for the genuine product are urged to be on guard and to notify the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry at Harrisburg wherever there is suspicion of fraud. The Bureau will take prompt action and prosecute every case where a careful analysis indicates that the product is not as represented.

Guernsey Breeders Hold Annual Meeting at Chicago, May 14

National Guernsey Week will be celebrated at Chicago and vicinity, May 13 to 17, following the usual plan of alternating between the east and west. Karl B. Musser, secretary of The American Guernsey Cattle Club will report an unusual year of progress by the more than 30,000 breeders of registered Guernsey cattle. Robert M. Scoville, of Taconic, Connecticut, who has been president of the Club for the last thirteen years will call the annual meeting to order in the Stevens Hotel, at 10 A. M., on Wednesday, May 14.

On the night previous to the annual meeting, The American Guernsey Cattle Club banquet will be held with Dr. R. R. Graves of the United States Department of Agriculture as the principle speaker. He will discuss the fundamentals of dairy cattle breeding.

Thursday, May 15th, will see the opening of three days of sales.

Cull Out Poor Cows

Diary leaders say that if each farmer who makes his living from milking cows would sell just one unprofitable cow to the butcher the problem of the dairy industry would be solved. Another way is to fatten the cow on the farm for slaughter.

Sauce for the Drake

A certain club had replaced its familiar black-coated servitors with young, and sometimes, pretty, waitresses. One of the old die-hard members who had strongly opposed the idea dropped into lunch one day.

"How's the duck, today?" he growled, glowering at the girl who came to serve him.

"Oh, I'm all right," said the waitress, perkily. "How are you, sir?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

Farm Census Aids Agricultural Adjustment

(Continued from page one)

1919, and are important in determining the annual production of livestock.

Since 1910 there has been a tendency to sell or slaughter animals at an earlier age and consequently the number of animals on farms when the census is taken is an unreliable indicator of production. The returns from the census of 1930 will afford a basis for better estimates of meat production than could be made heretofore.

More information than heretofore will be available on the fruits. A special fruit schedule for Florida and the Gulf of Mexico coast, and a similar fruit schedule for California and certain counties in other Pacific Coast States will secure information on the acreage, number of trees, production, and sales of citrus fruits, similar information will be obtained on grapes, dried fruits, and other tree and vine crops.

There is practically no increase in the total number of questions to be asked farmers, as compared with the censuses of 1910 and 1920, but it is believed that the questions will yield more valuable information, and especially give data on pressing agricultural problems. All farms will be classified into types of production and also as to value of products.

*Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Representing over 21,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

OFFICERS

H. D. Allebach, President.
Frederick Shangle, Vice President.
I. R. Zellers, Secretary.
August A. Miller, Assistant Secretary.
Robert F. Brinton, Treasurer.
F. M. Twining, Assistant Treasurer.
Board of Directors:
H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.
S. K. Andrews, Harlock, Dorchester Co., Md.
J. H. Bennett, Sheridan, R.D., Lebanon Co., Pa.
Ira J. Book, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.
E. H. Donovan, Smyrna, R.D., Kent Co., Del.
E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.
J. W. Keith, Centerville, Queen Anne's Co., Md.
H. I. Lauer, Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.
S. Blaine Lehman, Chambersburg, R.D., Franklin Co., Pa.
A. R. Marvel, Easton, Talbot Co., Md.
I. V. Otto, Carlisle, R.D., Cumberland Co., Pa.
J. A. Poodbaugh, York, York County, Pa.
C. F. Preston, Nottingham, R.D., Chester Co., Pa.
Albert Sarg, Bowers, Berks Co., Pa.
John Carvel Sutton, Kennelville, Kent Co., Md.
Frederick Shangle, Trenton, R.D., Mercer Co., N. J.
C. C. Tallman, Columbus, Burlington Co., N. J.
R. I. Tussey, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Harry B. Stewart, Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
S. U. Troutman, Bedford, R. D., Bedford Co., Pa.
F. M. Twining, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.
F. P. Willis, Ward, Del. Co., Pa.
A. B. Waddington, Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Geo'l Office, Flint Building, Philadelphia. A co-operative movement established for the dissemination of information and publicity pertaining to the production and distribution of dairy products and their food value in nutrition.

Affiliated with the National Dairy Council

Dr. Clyde L. King, President.
H. D. Allebach, Vice President.
C. I. Cohee, Secretary.
F. R. Ealy, Assistant Secretary.
R. J. Harrison, Jr., Treasurer.
George J. Hauptfuhrer, Assistant Treasurer.

Departmental Branches:
C. I. Cohee, Director Quality Control Department.
Dr. E. G. Lechner, Assistant Director Quality Control Department.

Lydia M. Broecker, Nutrition Department.
Del Rose Macan, Dramatic Department.
August A. Miller, Publicity Department.

Cool your Milk

this new and better

Way.. Cool it quickly to below 50 degrees and KEEP IT COOL. Do this if you want top prices in bacterial count. you want to supply milk that is clean, wholesome and low

The ESCO Milk Cooling Cabinet is designed exclusively for cooling and storing milk on the dairy farm. Operated by electric refrigeration... controlled automatically, maintaining an uniformly low temperature. Cans of milk placed in the ice cold water of an ESCO Cabinet are cooled quickly and kept at a temperature below 50 degrees.

It is the easiest method—clean, trouble-free and inexpensive. Exactly what you have been seeking.



Some territory still open for distributors and dealers

Built in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14-can capacities. Insulated with 3" cork on all sides. Refrigerating coils encircle interior.



Send for complete information
ESCO Cabinet Co., West Chester, Pa.
Please send me full information concerning the ESCO Milk Cooling System for dairies.
Name.....
Address.....
Town.....
I make..... State.....
per day.....
(2 milkings)

Cool Your Milk or Cream for lasting sweetness and LARGER PROFITS

This automatic machine will save time, eliminate animal heat, and off-flavors. Cleans as easily as a spoon.

30 Days Trial
Test it yourself. We guarantee it to satisfy or money refunded.

PRICE \$9.50
F.O.B. Fergus Falls, Minn.

Milcare Corporation
Fergus Falls, Minn.

Agents Wanted



Clip and Groom Your Cows During Stable Months—It Means CLEANER and BETTER MILK

Clipped and Groomed Cows are clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail. Clipping and Grooming improve the health of your Live Stock. Gillette Portable Electric Clipping and Grooming Machines Operate on the Light Circuit furnished by any Electric Power Co., or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant. PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.
129 West 31st St., Dept. 14, New York, N. Y.
45 Years Making Reliable Clipping and Grooming Machines.

High Grade Dairy Cows

in HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.
We handle all kinds of cattle
Holsteins—Guernseys—Jerseys
A Specialty

All cows tuberculin tested and sold subject to a 60 or 90 day retest and fully guaranteed in every respect.
Free delivery any distance.

B. ZAITZ & SON
202 Mercer Street
Phone 72 Hightstown, N. J.

Advertisers Wish to Know Where You Read Their Ads.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS IN THE MILK PRODUCERS' REVIEW MENTION IN IT YOUR LETTER

Cooler Milk!

YOUR milk must be kept cool and pure if you want it to fetch the highest prices. Milk is always cooler and purer when stored in a FAULTLESS "Steel Clad" Storage Cabinet.

If you cool your milk with ice, order a FAULTLESS "Steel Clad" Storage Cabinet now.

FAULTLESS "Steel Clad" Storage Cabinets are cool milk insurance. Remember—the name FAULTLESS—there is no other cabinet just like it. Write in and let us send you a folder telling you why.

THE E. A. KAESTNER COMPANY
516-524 N. Calvert Street Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.
Serving the Dairy Industry for Over 50 Years

Faultless

Dairy

Equipment



If you have electricity you can't afford to be without a FAULTLESS "Steel Clad" Storage Cabinet, equipped for electrical refrigeration with grid rack and cooling coil. Illustration shows complete unit.

Household Hints

Prepare Against the Clothes Moth

Destructive clothes moths are in greatest abundance over the country from May to July and during September and October. Effective methods for the control of these fabric pests are suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 1353. Considering all these conditions, constant watchfulness must be exercised to produce a watchword for successful control. Treatment known to kill clothes moths already in fabrics will have any late care of, any future trends in the effect in keeping other clothes moth-free. The boarder cow is an economic waste, infesting the fabrics later if they are exposed about the house. There is she stall or pasture fed—She requires treatment known that will render many cases, a labor cost not warranted. Thorough brushing, beating, and, if possible, sunning fabrics before treatment is applied. These are important under all circumstances.

Careful wrapping in unbroken paper. Naphthalene. Very effective in form of flakes or moth balls for protection in closets, trunks, and tight chests. Camphor. For use in tight chests and trunks.

Pyrethrum powder. Not as good as naphthalene. Sulphur fumes. Sulphur fumes created by burning sulphur candles, purchased at drug stores. Likely to be wall paper and fabrics and will tan metals.

Carbon disulphide. Excellent fumigation of closets which can be tight sealed, trunks, chests, and other tight containers. The gas is inflammable.

Carbon tetrachloride. Noninflammable and nonexplosive. Excellent fumigation of single rooms, closets, trunks, chests, and other tight containers.

Chests of red-cedar heartwood properly made and tight, are excellent protecting clothing if used according to the directions given in this bulletin.

Dry heat. Dependable if it can be applied.

Hot water.

Soap solution.

Treatment of cracks and hidden places with gasoline, benzine and kerosene.

Dry cleaning.

To save clothesline space and to obtain quicker drying on wash day, stretch lines parallel and at a suitable distance apart, and hang the clothes between them; that is, attach each garment to both lines.

APRIL BUTTER PRICES			
	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/4
2	39	38	37
3	39	38	37
4	40	39	37 1/2
5	40	39	38
6	40	39	37 1/2
7	40	39	37 1/2
8	40	39	37 1/2
9	39 1/4	38 1/4	37 1/4
10	39 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2
11	39 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4
12	39 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4
13	39 1/2	38 1/2	37
14	40	39	37 1/4
15	40	39	37 1/4
16	40	39	37 1/4
17	40	39	37 1/4
18	40	39	37 1/4
19	40 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/4
20	40	39	37 1/2
21	39 1/2	38 1/2	37
22	39 1/2	38 1/2	37
23	39 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4
24	39 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4
25	39 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4
26	39 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4
27	38 1/2	37 1/2	36
28	38 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/4
29	38 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/4
30	38 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/4

If the lock sticks, try oiling the key and turning it several times in the lock.

Hot breakfast cereal is more nourishing if made with milk instead of water.

A thin coat of lacquer keeps brass fixtures from tarnishing.

May, 1930

"Watch Your Step"

(Continued from page 1)

128,000 pounds, as compared to 5,476,000 pounds one year ago and a five-year average of 4,460,000.

Condensed, and evaporated milk, both in bulk have maintained recent levels but with the period of heavy and October. Effective methods for the control of these fabric pests are suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 1353. Considering all these conditions, constant watchfulness must be exercised to produce a watchword for successful control.

Treatment known to kill clothes moths already in fabrics will have any late care of, any future trends in the effect in keeping other clothes moth-free.

The boarder cow is an economic waste, infesting the fabrics later if they are exposed about the house. There is she stall or pasture fed—She requires treatment known that will render many cases, a labor cost not warranted.

Thorough brushing, beating, and, if possible, sunning fabrics before treatment is applied. These are important under all circumstances.

Careful wrapping in unbroken paper. Naphthalene. Very effective in form of flakes or moth balls for protection in closets, trunks, and tight chests. Camphor. For use in tight chests and trunks.

Pyrethrum powder. Not as good as naphthalene. Sulphur fumes. Sulphur fumes created by burning sulphur candles, purchased at drug stores. Likely to be wall paper and fabrics and will tan metals.

Carbon disulphide. Excellent fumigation of closets which can be tight sealed, trunks, chests, and other tight containers. The gas is inflammable.

Carbon tetrachloride. Noninflammable and nonexplosive. Excellent fumigation of single rooms, closets, trunks, chests, and other tight containers.

Chests of red-cedar heartwood properly made and tight, are excellent protecting clothing if used according to the directions given in this bulletin.

Dry heat. Dependable if it can be applied.

Hot water.

Soap solution.

Treatment of cracks and hidden places with gasoline, benzine and kerosene.

Dry cleaning.

To save clothesline space and to obtain quicker drying on wash day, stretch lines parallel and at a suitable distance apart, and hang the clothes between them; that is, attach each garment to both lines.

APRIL BUTTER PRICES			
	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/4
2	39	38	37
3	39	38	37
4	40	39	37 1/2
5	40	39	38
6	40	39	37 1/2
7	40	39	37 1/2
8	40	39	37 1/2
9	39 1/4	38 1/4	37 1/4
10	39 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2
11	39 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4
12	39 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4
13	39 1/2	38 1/2	37
14	40	39	37 1/4
15	40	39	37 1/4
16	40	39	37 1/4
17	40	39	37 1/4
18	40	39	37 1/4
19	40 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/4
20	40	39	37 1/2
21	39 1/2	38 1/2	37
22	39 1/2	38 1/2	37
23	39 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4
24	39 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4
25	39 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4
26	39 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4
27	38 1/2	37 1/2	36
28	38 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/4
29	38 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/4
30	38 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/4

If the lock sticks, try oiling the key and turning it several times in the lock.

Hot breakfast cereal is more nourishing if made with milk instead of water.

A thin coat of lacquer keeps brass fixtures from tarnishing.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of March, 1930:

No. Inspections Made..... 2,069
Sediment Tests..... 1,768

No. Permanent Permits Issued..... 85
No. Temporary Permits Issued..... 76

Attendance..... 1,806
Reels Movies Shown..... 4
Bacteria Tests Made..... 17

(Plants)..... 10,306
No. Miles Traveled..... 10,306
During the month 5 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—20 dairies were reinstated before the month was up.

To date, 157,451 farm inspections have been made.

Life Sentence

Klumseigh obtained a job as packer in a china warehouse. On the third day he smashed a big vase. On pay-day he was called into the manager's office and was told that half his wages would be deducted each week until the vase was paid for.

"How much was the vase worth?" he asked anxiously.

"About \$300," replied the manager.

"Hurrah!" shouted Klumseigh.

The manager stared. "Whatsummatter?"

"Well," said Klumseigh, "it looks as if I've got a steady job at last."—Brooklyn Eagle.



PHILADELPHIA SILOS
WOOD IN CONCRETE
TILE
Reliable for past 30 years.
WOOD TANKS
BROODER HOUSES
DAIRY BARN EQUIPMENTS
Free catalog. Special prices now.
E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.
10 S. 18th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

RIBSAM'S REMINDER

Cattle Forage. Sow Heavy side oats. Canada field peas, barley, spring vetch, alfalfa and sweet clover. Dust your seed with Semesan for better crops. Try it. Side oats \$1.35 per bu. Ensilage and other varieties of corn. Everything for the dairy.

Martin C. Ribsam & Sons, Co.
145 E. Front St.
TRENTON, N. J.

the New PRIEST REINFORCED CONCRETE STAVE SILO

Cheap as Wood! Durable as Concrete

The Priest Silo embodies these features:—
Lowest Prices—Modern methods of manufacture and distribution make the delivered, erected price no more than the final cost of a wood stave silo.

Permanence—Reinforced concrete staves with steel frames for doors and roof—all backed by a written ten-year guarantee.

Improved Construction Features—Matched staves with complete tongue-and-groove on sides, top and bottom; an improved method of distributing pressure between stave and hoop; and other inventions of George E. Priest, the dean of concrete silo builders.

Quick Erection—2½ days puts up an ordinary sized silo, by a crew of four trained, efficient workers.

SEND Liberal Discounts—for early orders, for early erection, and for cash.

FOR FREE FOLDER

PRIEST CONCRETE CORP., 201 MERCER BLDG., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

20th CO-OPERATIVE CONSIGNMENT SALE OF 63 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE 63

(Selected from the Choice Herds of Bradford, Tioga, and Sullivan Counties, Pennsylvania)
THURSDAY, MAY 22nd, TROY, PA. Sale Pavilion
(SALE STARTS PROMPTLY AT 12 O'CLOCK)
12 YEARLINGS and CALVES 11 BULLS

40 COWS Fresh or near Springers
All but a few head are fully accredited. All are Tuberculin Tested and sold with a 60 day retest privilege.
19 head from herds negative to the blood test for abortion.
A number of the entries have C T A records or are from dams with C T A records ranging up to 18,749 lbs. milk and 978.55 lbs. butter.
A considerable number are sired by 1000 lb. sires, and many of the females are bred to 1000 lb. sires.
Several of the bulls consigned are exceptionally well bred, of service age, and from dams with high production records.

For Catalog Apply to RANCY FLEMING 315 Main Street TOWANDA, PENNA.

TRADE MARK NICE REG. U.S.A. THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

PEANUT HULLS FOR BEDDING

(Analysis) Ammonia..... 1.97
Moisture..... 10.17 Bone Phos..... .31
Nitrogen..... 1.62 Putash..... .84
Less dust—More sanitary than straw. Superior in fertilizing value to manure made from shavings. Used at State College.

\$8.00 per ton F. O. B. Philadelphia
\$5.00 per ton F. O. B. Suffolk, Va.

Terms: Cash with order.

8c additional charge for bags—(70 bags to ton). Full credit allowed on bags returned in good condition. (Freight Prepaid)

Lummis & Co. 146 N. Delaware Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE

Excellent grade Holstein-Friesian cows fresh or shortly to come in. These cows are good individuals and excellent milkers and only offered for sale because we are overstocked.

BAUKE JOUSTRA,

Great Meadows, R. F. D., New Jersey

or

EUGENE B. BENNETT,

Allamuchy, New Jersey

Uncle Ab says that each job done better than the last brings the reward of a useful and well-spent life.

THE UNADILLA is the most practical silo

It represents the highest development in woodstave silos. Cures and keeps silage perfectly. Provides greatest safety and convenience in use. Gives owners largest return on their money.

Send for free catalog and ask about discounts for cash and early orders. Time payments if wanted. Also makers of tubs, tanks, vats.

UNADILLA SILO CO.

Box D, Unadilla, N. Y.

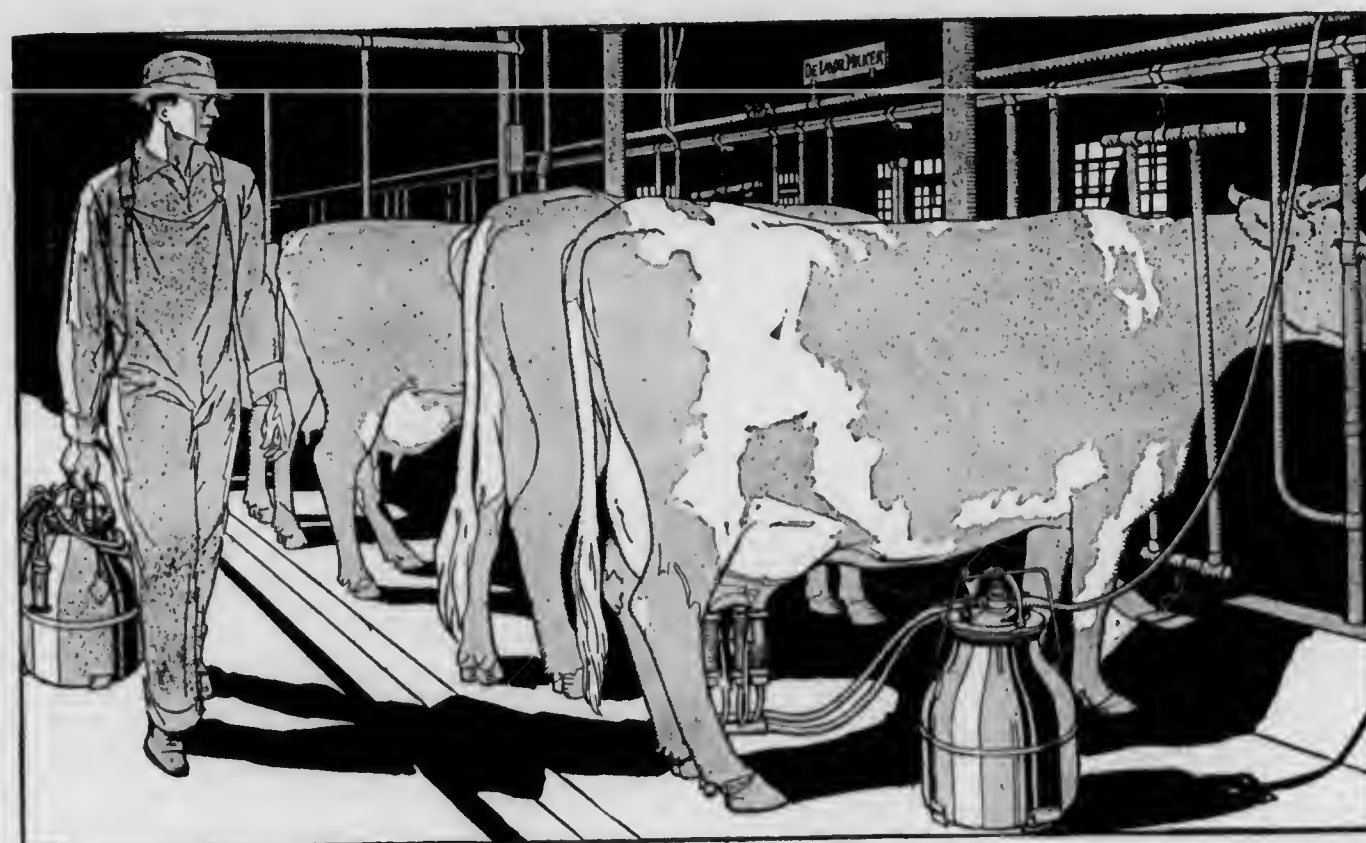
LEWIS H. FURGASON

Livestock Commission Agent

WINDHAM,

Greene Co., N. Y.

The De Laval Magnetic Milker Leads Milk In Every Phase of Machine Milking



Anyone can do a better job of milking with the De Laval Magnetic Milker.

FROM every angle and in every phase the De Laval Magnetic Milker is the superior method of machine milking. It milks better, and anyone, regardless of experience or age, can do a perfect job of milking with it. Through the use of magnetic force, which creates and controls the pulsations, every cow is milked at the same speed with split-second accuracy at every milking. No other method of milking equals the De Laval Magnetic in the uniformity and regularity of milking speed and action, which are such important factors in maintaining milk flow at its highest point.

The De Laval Magnetic milks fast and clean. It is easy and convenient to handle. With it one man can do the work of two good hand milkers; do it better and do it in less time. As a time and labor saver alone, the De Laval Magnetic is one of the most valuable equipment investments on the farm today.

As a sanitary method of milking cows, the De Laval Magnetic has demonstrated its ability beyond all possible doubt. Leading Certified, Special and Grade A dairies everywhere use De Laval's and meet bacterial count requirements year in and year out with the greatest ease and certainty. De Laval produced milk has many times won in various clean milk competitions against milk produced by both hand and other types of machine milkers.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 600 Jackson Blvd.
San Francisco, 61 Beale St.

Please send me information on the following De Laval products which I have checked:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Magnetic Milker | <input type="checkbox"/> Golden Series Separator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Milker | <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Series Separator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Single Unit | <input type="checkbox"/> Junior Series Separator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Double Unit | <input type="checkbox"/> Europa Series Separator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alpha Dairy Power Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> De Laval Oil |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Solution Rack | <input type="checkbox"/> I milk.....cows. |

Name.....
P.O.....State.....

De Laval design, construction and quality are proverbial. In the De Laval Magnetic the design makes for the greatest all-around milking efficiency and at the same time its simplicity gives year after year freedom from adjustment and costly repair. It is built for years of satisfactory service, of the highest quality materials obtainable.

As a statement of fact, the De Laval Magnetic Milker has set new standards of milking which it alone can meet successfully.

This Great Combination of De Laval Machines Offers a Great Combination of Advantages

Used alone, the De Laval Golden Series Separator, Magnetic Milker and Alpha Dairy Power Plant are great time and labor savers and do a better job in every way. However, when used in connection with each other, this wonderful trio offers a great combination of advantages.

The Golden Series Separator is the cleanest skimming and most durable separator ever built and delivers the smoothest, highest quality cream.

The Magnetic Milker performs a perfect job of milking, produces cleaner milk and saves much valuable time and labor.

The Alpha Dairy Power Plant provides smooth, economical power for operating the separator and milker, and while doing so heats 4½ gallons of water for washing purposes at no extra cost.

Separating can be started while the milking is being done. When both are completed there is an abundance of hot water, provided at no extra cost, for washing up utensils. This trio makes possible great savings in time and labor, the production of a better product, and greater satisfaction and happiness.



FARMER REMODELS KITCHEN ECONOMICALLY

The Raymond Corkran's in Dorchester County, Maryland, have lived for many years in Mr. Corkran's old family homestead. Like many other people, they moved in to the old home without making many changes.

Sometime ago they decided that since modern labor saving machinery was being used on the farm, it was about time to begin to think about making some improvements in the house. As they felt they could do only a little at a time they preferred to begin with the kitchen.

When you compare the two pictures on this page, showing both before and after the improvements were made, and then consider that they spent only a hundred dollars, it is not surprising that the Corkrans should have won first place in a county-wide Kitchen Improvement Contest.

Kitchen Was Inconvenient

The back part of the house was about sixty years old, and it is not to be wondered at that Mrs. Corkran found the old kitchen a discouraging place in which to work. The room was dark and plaster and paper hung loosely from the walls. There was no equipment except the wood range and an old table.

No running water was in the kitchen. The pump was out on the back porch. The pantry was at the extreme other end of the room from the stove and there wasn't a shelf or cupboard in the whole room.

Because the dining room was too small for the family table, everyone had to eat in the kitchen. Mrs. Corkran says that when the day's work was done she was finished too. That was the state of affairs when Mr. Corkran determined to turn carpenter and make a new kitchen out of the old one.

Pass Closet Between Kitchen and Dining Room

To begin with, Mr. Corkran tore out a back stairway which led upstairs from the kitchen. The partition between the kitchen and the adjoining room was moved two feet farther into the kitchen. This made the kitchen a more convenient size and the room next door thus became large enough to be used as a dining room.

A combination china closet and buffet was built on the dining room side. Through this a pass closet opened into the kitchen. Miles of steps are saved every day by this pass closet as dishes and supplies are near at hand. Food may be removed from the stove and passed directly through into the dining room. In the same way dirty dishes coming from the dining room may be stacked at the pass closet and removed from the kitchen side.

The Corkrans were not satisfied with the old way whereby Mrs. Corkran had to go out onto the porch to the pump for every bucketful of water. They installed a water system. Mr. Corkran now has running water in his dairy barn also.

Proper Height for Sink

The kitchen sink with both hot and cold running water was placed high enough so that Mrs. Corkran does not have to stoop over her work. She says that people are so used to thinking that stooping is a necessary kitchen evil that she is often

asked why the sink should have been put at such a height.

When she passes on to others the suggestion for the proper height of the sink as well as many other excellent suggestions for the remodeling, which came from the Dorchester County home demonstrator, Miss Hattie Brooks, Mrs. Corkran realizes



The Old Kitchen Before Being Remodeled



The Corkran Kitchen as it Looks Today

how many kitchen practices are the result of habit rather than common sense.

Plenty of Cupboard Space

Above the sink is a window which brings plenty of daylight and affords Mrs. Corkran a view of the neighboring woods. Surrounding this window, Mr. Corkran built spacious cupboards. It is like a Cinderella tale to Mrs. Corkran to actually have sufficient space to conveniently arrange everything at her finger tips after not having had even a shelf.

Elsewhere in the room another closet

(Continued on page 9)

INTER-STATE

Produce

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE
West Chester, Pa., and Philadelph.

Vol. XI

INTER-STATE DIRECTORS HOLD BI-MONTHLY MEETING

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held at the Association's headquarters, Flint Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on May 14th and 15th, 1930.

The officers and directors attending included, H. D. Allebach, President;

Pa.: John Carvel Sutton, Kent County, Md.; C. C. Taitman, Burlington County, N. J.; R. I. Tussey, Blair County, Pa.; S. U. Troutman, Bedford County, Pa.; A. B. Waddington, Salem County, N. J.; and F. P. Willits, Delaware County, Pa.

The minutes of the previous directors' meeting, as well as such meetings as were held by the executive committee of the Board of Directors, since the last meeting of the Board, were read by the Secretary and were approved. The report of the treasurer, Robert F. Brinton, was also presented and approved.

Under unfinished business, President Allebach announced the following general committee to make the necessary arrangements for the coming annual meeting of the association: Frederick Shangle, chairman; I. Ralph Zollers, Robert F. Brinton, F. P. Willits, F. M. Twining, C. I. Cohee and A. A. Miller.

The annual meeting committee was subdivided into the following sub-committees: Program, Messrs. Willits, Miller, Zollers; Entertainment, Twining and Cohee; Banquet, Brinton and Shangle.

A general Ladies' Committee, composed of Mrs. Robert F. Brinton, Mrs. Frederick Shangle, Mrs. I. R. Zollers, Mrs. A. B. Waddington, Mrs. F. M. Twining, Mrs. C. I. Cohee, and Mrs. H. D. Allebach, was also named by Mr. Allebach.

I. Ralph Zollers, secretary, made a brief report on the general business conditions of the association while short reports were made by F. M. Twining, in charge of the Field and Test Department, Dr. E. G. Lechner, of the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council, reported on the activities of that department since the last meeting of the Board. Assistant Secretary, F. R. Ealy, also reported on the general activities of the Dairy Council.

Several important marketing factors were discussed, which included among others, the proposed New Jersey State Milk Code, now under consideration. The various problems entering into the elimination of the "dead wood" in the organization membership was also discussed and a program was laid down for the purchase of the corporate stock holdings of such members of the association as may no longer be engaged or interested in the business of dairying. This will necessarily have to be done on a limited basis at the time, and on resolution it was provided that I. Ralph Zollers be named the transfer agent for such transfer operations. A fund of \$500 was set up for this particular program in the membership transfer work.

Field Conditions

Reports were received from each of the attending directors as to market conditions as well as the general agricultural outlook in the field.

The absence of rainfall was the almost general report from every district. In instances, there had been no rainfall whatever for over a month—in a few cases, however, scattered showers were reported. The prospects for hay were unfavorable, except in one or two localities. While some good stands of clover were

(Continued on page 6)

Plan Summer War On Beetles and Borers

Preliminary plans for the summer campaign against the Japanese beetle, the European corn borer, and other devastating insects found in the Commonwealth have been announced by R. H. Bell, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

While the Japanese beetle quarantine area was extended this spring to include all or portions of 15 more counties than were affected a year ago, a greater part of this new area has been designated as the "lightly infested area" in which restrictions are placed on the movement of nursery and ornamental plants, sand (except construction purposes), soil, earth, compost, and manure but not on the movement of farm products.

In the generally infested area restriction will be continued practically the same as in the past with the one additional rule that nursery and ornamental stock, farm products, sand, soil, earth, pest, compost, and manure cannot be moved to or through the lightly infested area without certification.

According to present plans, the road patrols will begin work about June 15 and will be stationed at the edge of the generally infested area. In most cases, these stations will be at approximately the same points as a year ago.

Soil treatment will probably be followed again this spring to curb the isolated infestation at Sayre. The plan is to make a light annual application of poison instead of a heavy application once in several years as formerly.

Scouting for new beetle infestations will be done as in the past, largely by the Federal Government. It is expected also that the Federal office will continue the policy of liberating parasites at all outlying points where the beetle infestation is sufficient to support the parasites.

New regulations for the control of the European corn borer make only minor changes in the requirements as enforced during 1929. The important provision in the quarantine for the area as a whole is the restriction placed on the movement of corn, broom corn, sorghums and sudan grass which cannot be moved from points within the area to points outside. Clean shell corn, clean seed of broom corn, sorghums and sudan grass, however, may be certified for transportation across the quarantine line by an authorized Federal or State inspector.

Corn Clean-Up Under Way

Enforced clean-up of all corn remnants will be carried out as a year ago in Erie and Crawford counties. Starting the first full week in May, inspectors of the Department will visit farms in these two counties and in case farmers have not voluntarily made the clean-up, the Department will be compelled to do the work and charge the expense to the farm owner. The requirements of the clean-up are: 1. All corn stalks, corn cobs, heavy weeds and all corn fodder remnants of any kind, regardless of the location, must be burned. 2. Corn stubble must be completely plowed under or broken off at the ground, gathered and burned before May 1.

Scouting work in the interior counties will be done by the State to determine the degree of infestation, as well as the effectiveness of the clean-up in the counties where this effort is required. Federal scouts will search new areas to determine any spread of the insect.

Road patrols along the corn borer quarantine line will be used during the late summer and fall to enforce the regulations which prohibit the transportation of corn from the infested area.

Seventh Annual Nassau Dairy School

By C. R. Snyder

In spite of the extreme hot weather on May 7th, the Dairy School at Midway, Delaware, was well attended.

The afternoon session opened at 1:30 when W. E. Thompson, President of the Nassau Milk Producers' Association made an address of welcome. Dr. Reeder of the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co., presented a few facts on "Problems of Grade A Milk Production," and data relative to the Nassau Cooling Station. During 1929, the farmers of this section received approximately \$276,000.00, for 6,500,000 lbs. of milk. This is a tremendous increase over the amount received just a few years ago when the station opened and shows that dairying is profitable in this community.

J. B. Parker, Dairy Specialist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, stressed the importance of "Herd Improvement." This can be done, he said, by means of "Cow Testing Association" which will help to eliminate boarder cows, and thereby increase profits. Another factor in Herd Improvement is a good sire and proper feeds and feeding. All of these are important and not one should be eliminated at the expense of the others.

Dean C. A. McCue of the University of Delaware was present and made a short talk on "Dairying in General."

The general discussion was conducted by Mr. M. C. Vaughn of Lewes. During this hour, many local dairy problems were discussed, the principal one being methods of cooling milk.

Due to the forest fires in the immediate neighborhood many of the farmers and their families did not attend the afternoon session but during the evening meeting the hall was crowded.

Supper was: urnished by the ladies of the Rehoboth Church from 5:00 to 7:30. During the supper hours, the Lewes School Orchestra provided music which was enjoyed by all present. Community singing was led by County Agent C. R. Snyder. The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, through its Dramatic Department, presented two interesting and educational sketches, "Interior Decorating," and "Butter Late than Never."

In trying to encourage more and better alfalfa in this dairy section, the Sussex Trust Co. of Lewes has been sponsoring an alfalfa contest among the farmers. Each field was judged three times during the season and to the men having the best fields, the bank donates thirty dollars in gold. During 1929, the winners of this contest were:—

Charles Howard, \$15.00, Lewes, Del.
Clarence Wilson, \$10.00, Lewes, Del.
Beauford Warrington, \$5.00, Nassau, Del.

"What a Community Must do in Order to Hold a Liquid Milk Station," was explained by H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. Mr. Allebach stressed the importance of organization and co-operation, the quality of product, a study of the needs of the local market, advertising of the product and the use of more dairy products in the home. He stated that during 1929, the butter sales dropped 19,000,000 lbs., whereas the sales of butter substitutes increased about the same number of lbs. This may be one cause for the low surplus milk prices, so it is necessary for us to use this product.

There was some interest shown by the dairymen to re-organize the cow testing association which was in operation a few years ago. Later in the year this problem will be taken up among the farmers.

Purebreds or Grades—Which?

That grade dairy cows have a long way to go before they will equal the production by purebreds, is forcefully demonstrated by the annual report on dairy herd improvement testing for 1929 that has just been issued by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Purebred breeders are sometimes criticized for not culling their purebred herds closely enough and grade breeders are lauded to the skies because they cull entirely on "profit at the milk pail," but how does this work out?

According to the Wisconsin report, only 25 per cent of the cows on test in dairy herd improvement associations are purebreds yet, of the 72 cows that exceeded 600 pounds of butterfat in a year, 47 or 65% are purebreds and 88% of those exceeding 700 pounds fat are purebreds and range up to 1022.5 pounds of butterfat while the highest grade record is 716 pounds fat. Of the 72 leading cows, two of which exceed 900 pounds of butterfat and five are in the 800-pound class. Thirty-eight are purebred Holsteins, one is a purebred Brown Swiss, one is a purebred Jersey, and one is not identified. Of the grades, 19 are grade Holsteins, 5 are grade Guernseys, 3 are grade Jerseys, and one is a grade Brown Swiss.

Even on the herd basis, the purebreds lead with a registered Holstein herd topping all the others with an average of 612.7 pounds of butterfat and of the top five herds, only two include grade Holsteins. Of the 133 herds averaging more than 400 pounds butterfat per cow, 42 are strictly purebred Holsteins and a total of 74 are either strictly purebred Holsteins or include some grade Holsteins, 2 are purebred Guernseys and a total of 7 are purebred Jerseys and a fifth is purebred with some grade Jerseys, and one is purebred Brown Swiss. Of the other herds, 26 are grade Holsteins, 14 are grade Guernseys, and the balance are of mixed breeding. This shows that a total of 49 herds are strictly purebred and 87 are purebred with some including some grades, compared to 40 herds that are strictly grades. Are purebreds worth while?

Jersey Cattle Club to Meet at College

Members of the Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club will hold a business meeting during Farmers' Week and the Dairy Exposition, June 17 to 19, E. B. Fitts, dairy extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, announces.

Plans for summer activities of the club and the organization exhibit at the 1931 State Farm Products Show will be made at the meeting. Members of the club will participate in the dairy activities planned by the Farmers' Week and Dairy Exposition committee and will maintain a breed headquarters booth for Jersey breeders.

J. M. Reisinger, Homer City, is president of the club, and J. L. Wyke, Jeanette, is the organization secretary.

National Dairy Industrial Exposition to be Held in Cleveland, Ohio

The National Dairy Industrial Exposition is to be held this year in the Cleveland Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 20 to October 25, inclusive.

The International Association of Milk Dealers and the International Ice Cream Manufacturers will hold their annual convention in Cleveland during the same week.

National Dairy Exposition Futurity

The National Dairy Exposition Futurity which was announced several months ago has now been completely revised on a plan. The final conditions have been mailed to dairy cattle breeders all over the country and to cattle association officials. The Futurity opens in 1929 when calves born between August 1929 and July 31, 1930, will compete two-year-olds. Sires and dams are to be nominated and calves are to be entered by July 31, 1930, which is the close date. Any sire is eligible but only one that have made required butterfat production records in the Advanced Register of Merit or Herd tests are eligible except dams which are heifers with calves. The nomination fees for sires and dams are \$5 and \$2, respectively. The total fees for the animals shown are \$35.

A novel feature designed to encourage interest is the offering of pre-Futurity classes at the 1930 Exposition for bull and heifer calves that are entered for the 1932 Futurity. A purse of \$10 is offered in each class, to be divided on a percentage basis and these prizes may be increased by special awards from the breed associations.

Provision is made in the Futurity for heifers to show or to compete on a production basis according to their records: 2 or 2½ year-olds, or to compete in both classes.

The Futurity conditions were prepared by a committee consisting of H. H. Kline, Ames, Iowa, Chairman; C. T. Conkle, Brandon, Vermont; Ira Inman, Beloit, Wisconsin; W. S. Moser, Lake Elmo, Minnesota, and Hugh G. Van Pelt, Waterloo, Iowa.

Eastern Shore Future Farmers Hold Father and Son Banquet

The Hurlock and East New Market Chapters of Future Farmers of America held their first Father and Son Banquet on May 5, 1930. The Banquet was held in the Auditorium of the Hurlock High School, Hurlock, Maryland. Approximately 70 Fathers and Sons attended the banquet. Each boy invited either his father, guardian or a guest.

The dinner, was prepared and served by the members of the Home Economics department under the direction and supervision of Miss Anna L. Price, Instructor in Home Economics, at the Hurlock High School.

County Agent, William R. McKnight, was toastmaster. Clayton Webster of East New Market High School, welcomed the "Dads" to the banquet and the response was given by Mr. Howard Phillips of Waddell's Corner. Professor Perry, Stewart Flegel, Instructor in Vocational Agriculture in the Hurlock and East New Market High Schools, outlined very briefly, the organization's objective, and place in Agriculture of the Future Farmers of America. The address of the evening was given by Rev. Colvin L. Randall who impressed upon those present the value of co-operation between Father and Son.

Other speakers were M. M. Price, former Instructor of Agriculture in Dorchester County; Emerson Bradley, Billy Wiloughby, Professor William R. Sowers, Principal of the Hurlock High School, and Professor F. A. Stayer, Principal of the East New Market High School.

Following the speakers there ensued a half hour of interesting entertainment in the form of two one reel films entitled "The Making of a Good Dairy Cow," and "Producing Paying Pullets."

June, 1930

Penna. State Holds 8th Annual Dairy Exposition

The Eighth Annual Pennsylvania State College Dairy Exposition was held at Penn State College, May 10th, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Chapter of the American Dairy Science Association.

These dairy expositions offer an outstanding opportunity for members of the dairy school to present features developed by their own efforts in various phases of dairy operations, including in many instances, an entire year's development.

Contests were conducted with different breeds of cattle, in fitting and showing, clean milk production, co-ed milking, dairy cattle judging in amateur and professional groups, professional and amateur milk, butter, cheese and ice cream judging, etc.

Twelve students took part in the clean milk production contests: fifty-seven participated in the fitting contest, sixty-five in the dairy cattle judging contest, and fifty-seven were entered in the dairy products judging contest. Silver cups, medals, cash prizes, dairy equipment and products, dairy and farm magazines were awarded as prizes to the winners.

In the milk maids' contest by the co-eds, Miss Edythe Lohr Boscell, proved herself the best milker. Her record was six pounds of milk in two minute's time.



Milk Maids Milking Contest, Penna. State College Dairy Exposition

Grand champion showman honors went to Henry H. Stover, Newtown. He also won champion Ayreshire showman. Malcolm E. Miller, Towanda, champion fitter of Ayreshires, won the grand championship of the fitting contest, all breeds contributing. H. Ernest Bechtel, Royersford, won the first prize in the clean milk production contest. He was also the winner of the Guernsey fitting contest.

Eugene P. Collyer, Center Hall, won the sweepstakes award in the amateur dairy cattle judging contest and Clayton G. Sharpe, Laceyville, was the champion professional judge.

The sweepstakes winners in the cattle fitting and showman classes were: Ayreshires, M. E. Miller, first, and C. F. Lorenzo, second; Brown Swiss, J. W. Kennedy and J. C. Page; Guernseys, sweepstakes, first, H. E. Bechtel, second, M. M. Brubaker; Holsteins, sweepstakes, J. H. Niles, second, Roy M. Zook; Jerseys, Miss K. B. McLeraw, second, S. W. Mosier.

In the clean milk production class, which included a written essay on some phase of the new milk code, and also submitting samples of clean milk, which were graded on bacteria content, sediment test, and cap, the first prize, consisting of a silver cup, and gold medal presented by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, went to H. E. Bechtel, Royersford, Pa.; second award went to W. F. Beemer.

In the dairy cattle judging contest, the awards were as follows: Ayreshires—First, E. P. Collyer; second, R. A. Poorbaugh. Guernseys—First, W. S. Lenker; second, E. L. Horst. Holsteins—First, W. M. Gadiker; second, L. E. Sharpe. Jerseys—First, W. F. Beemer; second, H. L. Blausler. The sweepstakes in this event went to E. P. Collyer.

New Jersey State Health Board Considers Milk Grades

Recommendations of Dairy Committee for Uniform Law Endorsed by Leading Producers

Following closely upon the Department's efforts to standardize milk, the details leading thereto being fully covered in the March number of the Department Service Sheet, a meeting of the State Dairy Committee was held March 17 and again March 31, at which time, an agreement having been reached satisfactory to all the leading milk producers factory to all the leading milk producers in New Jersey, it was decided to refer the matter with full recommendations to the State Board of Health with request that grades agreed to be adopted and included in the State Sanitary Code.

It was believed at the time that the

State Board of Health was the proper body to supervise the production and handling of milk that will be of a quality satisfactory to the ordinances of boards of health in various counties and cities in New Jersey.

The State Board of Health met in the Senate Chamber at the State House in Trenton, May 6, and took the matter under consideration after hearing the recommendations of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Dairy Committee, and the Milk Conference Board, supplemented by numerous oral statements in support of the grades.

OUR BODIES LIKE AN ENGINE Need the Right Fuel

We burn food materials in our bodies just as an engine burns fuel. We know that an engine, to do the right kind of work, needs the right kind of fuel.

BUTTER

is one of the best body foods we can buy. It is more easily digested than any other fat. It is wholesome, palatable and is good for both growing children and for adults.

Get on the Butter Wagon Now!

Help reduce the heavy surplus of butter now on the market.

The greater use of butter has two special features at this time. It will aid in stabilizing health and also will aid in stabilizing your market for dairy products.

National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Missouri

Plans are progressing rapidly toward making the Twenty-fourth National Dairy Exposition, to be held in St. Louis, Mo., October 11th to 17th, 1930, even better than that of last year—and everything points favorably in that direction.

The present program includes three shows in one—The National Dairy Exposition, the St. Louis National Poultry Show and the St. Louis National Horse Show.

Educational features will retain their prominent place in the Exposition pro-

gram. Vocational agricultural school students will judge cattle, dairy products, and poultry. 4-H Club boys and girls will make their annual dairy cattle judging contest as well as dairy and poultry demonstrations. Students from the state agricultural colleges will also judge dairy cattle, while other programs are also being considered.

Further information as to plans and program may be obtained by communicating directly with the Publicity Committee, National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

The Three Cardinal Principles of Efficient Dairying

M. D. Munn, National Dairy Council

Much is being said today about the stabilization of agriculture and placing it on a parity with other industries. Until recently the dairy industry has not suffered from surpluses and corresponding low prices because consumption has kept even pace with the enormous increase in production. This condition in the dairy industry cannot continue indefinitely without intelligent organized effort. Many believe present surpluses of dairy products indicate that we have already reached the turn in the road. I do not agree with this conclusion providing the producers in this great industry do what they should and must do in their own interest, namely, first increase efficiency in cow production; second, work for higher quality of products, and third, help enlarge consumption demand for their products in the interest of health, at the same time use liberal amounts of butter and other dairy products in their own homes.

More Efficient Production—The dairy farmers of this country at present are losing more than half a billion dollars a year on their dairy cows as a result of cow inefficiency. It has been conclusively demonstrated, through cow testing associations, herd improvement organizations, as well as net results obtained by many farmers who have already adopted these practices, that the same amount of milk now being produced can be secured with two-thirds of the present number of cows, if these cows were built up to the efficiency which this herd improvement work has shown can be done by better breeding, feed and care.

Quality Improvement—Many careful estimates show that the poor quality of much milk and cream is costing the dairy farmers of this country another hundred million dollars a year. This loss comes through lack of care for fluid milk resulting in sour milk and off-flavors together with low grade of cream caused by improper care. This loss is equal to one-seventh of the annual interest on our enormous national debt.

Most of the tremendous loss from this source now sustained by dairy farmers can be saved by proper care and attention to the product after it is taken from the cow.

Increasing Consumptive Demand—Increasing the consumption of dairy products is a problem in which the dairy farmer himself is most vitally interested. It is estimated that at present twenty-two cents of the average consumer's dollar is expended for dairy products. Leading scientists and food authorities state that thirty-five cents of every consumer's dollar should be expended for milk and its products in the interest of child growth and adult health and efficiency. Science has placed on the doorstep of this industry an enormous opportunity.

The dairy industry has a food value in its products not possessed by most other foods. How to get this necessity and food value fixed in the consumer's mind is the greatest problem confronting this industry today.

We must educate the consuming public to the vital importance of dairy products in the human diet and to the fact that it is good economy to spend thirty-five cents of the food dollar for dairy products.

The farmer should at this time and continuously use liberal amounts of butter and all other dairy products, not only in the interest of the health of his own family but of his own pocketbook and the prosperity of his community.

Reprinted in part from a radio talk by M. D. Munn, National Dairy Council.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager
Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.
Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phone, Locust 5391, Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



Up to mid-month in May, farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, with very few exceptions, were greatly worried as to the lack of the usual spring rainfall.

During practically all of April and during the first half of May rainfall in this territory was almost negligible. In exceptional instances showers have fallen, but there was almost an entire absence of any general rainfall.

The effect of the lack of rainfall had already exerted a retarding influence on plant growth and in some sections fruit crops and early spring vegetables as well as clover and pasture fields have been almost ruined and in such cases these crops will, it is believed, be very short.

The more or less general rain fall on May 14th and 15th, brought an end to the drought throughout not only this territory but also in many sections of the United States. It was extremely welcome. It has aided materially in bringing badly suffering plant life back to near normal conditions, but unfortunately, in some sections and with some crops it probably came too late to insure anything near a normal production.

Intermittent rains have followed during the latter half of the month so that the agricultural sections are not now suffering from any shortage of rain, but unseasonable cool weather has further retarded the growth of many classes of crops.

Dairymen in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, should bear in mind, that, if they have not already done so, that the time is approaching when dairy barn, particularly as applied to the ceilings of cow stables can now be easily placed in condition to meet required sanitary regulations for the marketing of milk under the Pennsylvania State and Dairy Council Sanitary Regulation.

The mows in many cases will have had all the hay removed and any open ceiling cracks can easily be repaired. It may also offer an opportunity for re-ceiling or for any general repairs that may be necessary in making a tighter ceiling. It will be easier and cheaper to do this work when the hay mows are empty.

Just give your cow stable ceilings the once-over and make any repairs that might be necessary.

The provisions of the "A" milk regulations which were effective during the past year again become effective in May, 1930 and will continue until April 1931.

Under the provisions of the Inter-State "A" milk selling plan for the establish-

ment of classes and methods of payment for bonuses based on the bacterial content, became effective in May and will cover the conditions under which such bonuses will be paid by cooperating dealers during the next twelve months.

There have been no material changes in the plan as laid down one year ago, under which the method of establishing and maintaining bonus payments for "A" milk were definitely proscribed.

A general program of this method and its operation is given on page 6 of this issue of the Milk Producers' Review, together with quotations for "A" milk payments, by co-operating dealers for the month of May 1930.

Surplus Milk Prices for June

Under conditions, both as to supply and demand, as well as unseasonable conditions as to consumption, together with the continued receding prices of butter, it was deemed advisable to continue the price of surplus milk on the same basis of payment during June as has prevailed in April and May.

The price of surplus milk for June will therefore be based on the basis of four times the average butter price for the month.

June Milk Prices

Under agreement with co-operating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during June, 1930, remains unchanged. Surplus milk during June, 1930, will be paid for under the agreement of April 25th, 1930, as will be noted below.

The price of basic milk, for June, 3 per cent butterfat content, delivered at Philadelphia, will, subject to market conditions, be \$3.29 per hundred pounds or 7.1 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for June, 3 per cent butterfat content, will, subject to market conditions, be \$2.71 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during June, will be paid for by co-operating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City.

MAY BUTTER PRICES			
92 Score, Solid Packed			
Philadelphia	New York	Chicago	
1 38	37	36 1/4	
2 38	37	36	
3 37 1/4	36 1/2	35 1/4	
5 37 1/2	36 1/2	35	
6 37 1/2	36 1/2	35	
7 37 1/2	36 1/2	35	
8 37 1/2	36 1/2	35	
10 37 1/2	36 1/2	35	
12 37	36	34 1/4	
13 36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/4	
14 36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	
15 35 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	
16 35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/4	
17 35 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	
19 35 1/2	34 1/2	33	
20 35 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	
21 35 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	
22 35 1/2	34	32 1/2	
23 34 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/4	
24 34 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	
26 33 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	
28 33 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	
29 33 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/4	
31 33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/4	

MAKE DAIRY PROFITABLE

Feeding good cows is more profitable than feeding poor ones. Cull out the boarder animals.

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

While the production of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed has run more uniform, month by month so far this year, than at any time since we have been organized, still it shows a production rate that is very much higher than was the case in 1929. And this in the face of our continued warnings that consumption was on a lower level, due in a considerable measure to the lack of employment by labor generally.

Consumption is materially below that of a year ago and we find by investigation that in many parts of the city of Philadelphia, improvement is extremely slow, and in many cases there has been no improvement over that of a month ago.

These conditions have an important bearing on our general milk marketing situation. They mean not only decreased consumption of the dairy products—not only milk but butter and cheese as well, notwithstanding the relatively lower prices of these products.

With these conditions in view your Executive Committee, in meeting on May 28th, agreed that the surplus price of milk should be continued on the same basis during June, was effective in May, which was four times the average price of 92 score, solid packed butter, New York City for the month.

You will find, quoted elsewhere in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review, the daily prices of 92 score solid packed butter, New York City (this being the quotations on which the price of surplus milk for the month is computed) and you will note the steady decline in price quotations. These declines have been in the face of decreased cold storage holdings of butter, as compared to a month ago, but greatly in excess of the holdings of one year ago and the five year average.

We are strongly insisting on the use of butter instead of butter substitutes, even at a comparatively lower price. Farmers, the use of butter makes for the better health on the part of yourself and your family while the use of other products serves largely in supporting competitors of the dairy industry.

May Butter Prices

There has been a steady decline in butter prices throughout the month. Ninety-two score, solid packed butter, New York City, opened the month at 37 cents per pound, by mid-month it had dropped to 34 1/2 cents, while further declines brought it down to 32 1/2 cents at the close of the month.

Storage holdings on May 1st, as given by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture aggregated 22,940,000 pounds on May 1st, as compared to 5,883,000 pounds one year ago. While the holdings on May 1st are lower than on April 1st, when 30,503,000 pounds were reported, indications point to a rapid increase in the make during the month.

Plan 25 Horseshoe Pitching Contests

Twenty-five Keystone counties are planning county-wide horseshoe pitching contests, W. R. Gordon, extension rural sociologist of the Pennsylvania State College, announces.

Winners of community contests held by granges, co-operatives, rural church

tree is unimportant. That they be well grown, healthy, number one trees true to name is important.

Taken on the whole the statistical butter situation is not generally believed to be satisfactory. There is a heavy surplus of the lower grades, with the higher grade barely meeting current demand. New arrivals of butter are increasing steadily as may be expected during the coming season of the new make and the general tendency of the price situation is being closely studied. Reflections of this situation are quite evident in the trend of prices during the past month.

Ninety-two score, solid packed butter, New York City, opened the month with quotations at 37 cents per pound and declined steadily until at the close of the month, 32 1/2 cents was quoted. About the same general declines were reported in other principle markets.

Butter consumption is an important factor in the present situation. Indications point to increased consumption of other spreads, largely due to prices, and much of this consumption is credited to the farmer. Using spreads other than butter is hampering the consumption of your own products, and may be having an unfavorable influence on the general butter situation.

The average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, on which the surplus price of milk for May was computed was .3542 cents per pound.

May Milk Prices

Co-operating buyers, will, under the provisions of the Philadelphia Selling Plan, make the following basis of payments for milk purchased during the month of May, 1930. All milk will be purchased on the basis and surplus plan.

Grade B market milk, basic quantity average, will be paid for on the basis of \$3.29 per hundred pounds, three per cent butterfat content, f.o.b. Philadelphia, or 7.1 cents per quart.

Grade B market milk three per cent butterfat content, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for May, 1930, delivery, is quoted at \$2.71 per hundred pounds. The usual butterfat differentials and freight rate variations, applying at other mileage zones in the territory are shown by quotations on Page 5 of this issue of the MILK PRODUCERS' REVIEW.

The price of "A" milk, under the usual butterfat variation and prices in the different mileage zones in the territory and at "A" stations for May, 1930, are also quoted on Page 5 of this issue of the MILK PRODUCERS' REVIEW.

Surplus Prices

The price of Surplus Milk for May, 1930, three per cent butterfat content, f.o.b. Philadelphia, is quoted at \$1.56 per one hundred pounds or 3.35 cents per quart.

The price of Surplus Milk of the same butterfat content for May, 1930, at all receiving stations, is quoted at \$0.99 per one hundred pounds.

Pitching Contests

groups, and other local organizations will compete in the county tournaments. National horseshoe pitching rules will be followed as closely as possible and the events will be run uniformly so that winners will be eligible to compete later in a State contest.

When the daughters of a bull come into production, that bull will soon be proved to be either a valuable breeding animal or just so much soup meat.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for May, 1930, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month.

For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of May is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification, Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES
This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:
(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.
(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at prices listed hereon.
The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE		
May, 1930		
F. O. B. Philadelphia	Grade B Market Milk	
Test Per Cent	Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.

Test Per Cent	Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.29	3.29	7.1
3.05	3.31	7.1
3.1	3.31	7.1
3.15	3.35	7.2
3.2	3.37	7.25
3.25	3.39	7.3
3.3	3.41	7.35
3.35	3.43	7.4
3.4	3.45	7.45
3.45	3.47	7.45
3.5	3.49	7.5
3.55	3.51	7.55
3.6	3.53	7.6
3.65	3.55	7.65
3.7	3.57	7.65
3.75	3.59	7.7
3.8	3.61	7.75
3.85	3.63	7.8
3.9	3.65	7.85
3.95	3.67	7.9
4.0	3.69	7.95
4.05	3.71	8.
4.1	3.73	8.
4.15	3.75	8.05
4.2	3.77	8.1
4.25	3.79	8.15
4.3	3.81	8.2
4.35	3.83	8.25
4.4	3.85	8.3
4.45	3.87	8.35
4.5	3.89	8.35
4.55	3.91	8.4
4.6	3.93	8.45
4.65	3.95	8.5
4.7	3.97	8.55
4.75	3.99	8.6
4.8	4.01	8.65
4.85	4.03	8.65
4.9	4.05	8.7
4.95	4.07	8.75
5	4.09	8.8

MAY SURPLUS PRICES		
F. O. B. Philadelphia		
Test Per Cent	Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.29	3.29	7.1
3.05	3.31	7.1
3.1	3.31	7.1
3.15	3.35	7.2
3.2	3.37	7.25
3.25	3.39	7.3
3.3	3.41	7.35
3.35	3.43	7.4
3.4	3.45	7.45
3.45	3.47	7.45
3.5	3.49	7.5
3.55	3.51	7.55
3.6	3.53	7.6
3.65	3.55	7.65
3.7	3.57	7.65
3.75	3.59	7.7
3.8	3.61	7.75
3.85	3.63	7.8
3.9	3.65	7.85
3.95	3.67	7.9
4.0	3.69	7.95
4.05	3.71	8.
4.1	3.73	8.
4.15	3.75	8.05
4.2	3.77	8.1
4.25	3.79	8.15
4.3	3.81	8.2
4.35	3.83	8.25
4.4	3.85	8.3
4.45	3.87	8.35
4.5	3.89	8.35
4.55	3.91	8.4
4.6	3.93	8.45
4.65	3.95	8.5
4.7	3.97	8.55
4.75	3.99	8.6
4.8	4.01	8.65
4.85	4.03	8.65
4.9	4.05	8.7
4.95	4.07	8.75
5	4.09	8.8

When milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 8 cents per quart.

MAY SURPLUS PRICES		
F. O. B. Philadelphia		
Test Per Cent	Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.29	3.29	7.1
3.05	3.31	7.1
3.1	3.31	7.1
3.15	3.35	7.2
3.2	3.37	7.25
3.25	3.39	7.3
3.3	3.41	7.35
3.35	3.43	7.4
3.4	3.45	7.45
3.45	3.47	7.45
3.5	3.49	7.5
3.55	3.51	7.55
3.6	3.53	7.6
3.65	3.55	7.65
3.7	3.57	7.65
3.75	3.59	7.7
3.8	3.61	7.75
3.85	3.63	7.8
3.9	3.65	7.85
3.95	3.67	7.9
4.0	3.69	7.95
4.05	3.71	8.
4.1	3.73	8.
4.15	3.75	8.05
4.2	3.77	8.1
4.25	3.79	8.15
4.3	3.81	8.2
4.35	3.83	8.25
4.4	3.85	8.3
4.45	3.87	8.35
4.5	3.89	8.35
4.55	3.91	8.4
4.6	3.93	8.45
4.65	3.95	8.5
4.7	3.97	8.55
4.75	3.99	8.6
4.8	4.01	8.65
4.85	4.03	8.65
4.9	4.05	8.7
4.95	4.07	8.75
5	4.09	8.8

4.5	2.16	4.63	
4.55	2.18	4.7	
4.6	2.20	4.75	
4.65	2.22	4.75	
4.7	2.24	4.8	
4.75	2.26	4.85	
4.8	2.28	4.9	
4.85	2.30	4.95	
4.9	2.32	5.	
4.95	2.34	5.05	
	2.36		

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE			
OR MARKET MILK			
3 per cent butterfat content			
		Receiving	
		F.O.B. Phila.	Station 50
		Per Cwt.	Quarts
1928			zone per cwt.

A Concrete Milk House

with an asbestos-shingle or slate roof is FIREPROOF, DURABLE and SANITARY... It is believed to be the cheapest in the long run, for it requires few repairs and no painting.

—Farmers Bulletin No. 1214, "Farm Dairy Houses"
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Free Construction Plans

A four-page leaflet has been prepared containing plans and instructions for building a concrete block milk house.

INSULATED CONCRETE COOLING TANKS which SAVE HALF YOUR ICE are included in the above plans.

Your Copy Is Free—Ask For It

These plans may be procured from your County Agricultural Agent or by mailing the coupon below:

Portland Cement Association
1315 Walnut St.
PHILADELPHIA

Please send me a free copy of your booklet on "Milk Cooling Houses of Concrete."

Name.....

St. Address (or R. F. D.).....

City..... State.....

A TUBULAR High Pressure MILK COOLER
Reasonably Priced

Rolls-Royce quality at Ford prices! A genuine tubular, high pressure milk cooler of the type endorsed by all authorities. Easily cleaned. Sanitary. Built of copper and bronze throughout. Nothing to rust or wear out. Made in two sizes.

ORIOLE MILK COOLER

ORIOLE coolers are made in two sizes. Size A cools 35 gallons of milk an hour and is priced at \$34.50. Size B cools 50 gallons an hour and is priced at \$40.50. Both sizes consist of 1 1/2" diameter seamless copper tubes spaced so that cleaning between them is easy. A lip, formed into the tubes when made, runs along their under side, providing a guide for the flow of milk from one tube to the next. The water flows through these V-shaped flanges as well as the balance of the tube interior so that all possible cooling surface is utilized. This space is "dead metal" on other tubular or corrugated coolers.

Troughs are removable without tools. Reservoir, troughs, and all other parts have only smooth, round, tinned surfaces—no square corners. The Oriole is guaranteed without restriction against imperfect workmanship or materials and to withstand without leakage a pressure of 75 pounds to the square inch. Ask us for FREE Bulletin No. 90.

CHERRY-BURRELL CORPORATION
2324 Market St., Philadelphia
Russell and Oatland Sts., Baltimore
1139 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh

54 West Maple, Columbus
1615 East 25th St., Cleveland
345 West Jefferson St., Syracuse

Directors Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

reported the general conditions were unsatisfactory.

Probably one outstanding feature of these reports was the fact that these conditions fully represented conditions when the various directors left home, we were favored with a very general rainfall, not only in our own territory, but throughout a large part of the United States during the time of this meeting. The rainfall not only was general but continued for one or more days, and while some of the crops were probably too far gone to recover fully, at least fair partial crops now seem to be assured.

An executive session of the directors closed the first day's session of the directors meetings, when a number of important business matters were discussed.

Second Day's Session

During this session president Allebach made a general report of milk marketing conditions in the territory. "Production," he said, "was running along in a comparatively straight line, and has been more regular, over a period of several months, than it has been for some years. The price of surplus milk has been exceptionally low, due to the low butter prices and the ability of distributors to obtain cheap cream from sources outside the territory. Our present supply practically represents about all that is needed to meet the consumptive demand." Mr. Allebach cautioned producers not to exceed the current supply, particularly as far as fall production is concerned. He said further that "There was a generally decreased demand for milk due to the lack of full employment of labor, and at times the amount of basic milk shipped was in excess of the current requirements."

"The T.B. testing of dairies continues satisfactorily. Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and W. Virginia have all herds tested that are shipping to our market and a very large percentage of the Pennsylvania herds are clean. Some herds in Pennsylvania are signed up for the test but the testing authorities have not yet fully caught up with their work."

"Even with the low surplus price the average weighted price of fluid milk sold for our members during May will probably be only something like six or seven cents per hundred pounds below that which was paid for milk during the same month one year ago."

"The heavy butter surplus, although decreased considerably from that of a few months ago, is still a menace to the whole dairy industry, and probably the best way to decrease the surplus is to eat it up. In this every farmer should co-operate by the greater use of butter. And we mean butter, not butter substitutes!"

Ketcham Bill Approved by National Congress

By a vote of 195 to 75, the National House of Representatives passed, on May 16th, H. R. 2152, a bill introduced by Congressman Ketcham to promote the agriculture of the United States by expanding in the foreign field the service now rendered by the United States Department of Agriculture in acquiring and diffusing production and marketing information. A similar bill was passed by unanimous vote of the U. S. Senate a month ago.

Certain of the bill's opponents fought it upon the ground that the desired service could be rendered by the Department of Commerce. Farm organizations, however, insisted upon control of the service by the Department of Agriculture.

LEWIS H. FURGASON

Livestock Commission Agent

WINDHAM,
Greene Co., N. Y.

Can supply you with the best in all breeds of registered and high-grade Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine

Am now offering, at reasonable prices, imported and home-bred Guernseys, the best of breeding, all ages, both sexes, accredited and negative to the blood test 1000 head to pick from, and fancy heavy producing, high-grade Guernsey cows. Imported and home-bred Jersey Holsteins, Ayrshires, imported and home-bred milking Shorthorns, Brown Swine one or a carload at right prices. All age both sexes: Devon bulls, cows, heifer bull and heifer calves, fancy Devon one and steers.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

Several carloads of fancy, high-grade Jerseys—fresh and springers, heavy producers, weighing 950 lbs. each, good calves, T.B. and blood-tested. Price, \$95 per head, delivered in carlots. Try a load and increase your profits. Bank reference and list of satisfied customers gladly furnished. These animals are shipped from Springfield, Mo., on order. Also several carloads of fancy, fresh and close springers in high-grade Holsteins.

All breeds of rams and ewes. Fitted show flocks furnished for State and County Fairs. Book your orders now. Canadian bred Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester rams and ewes with size and quality, priced from \$40 to \$50 per head. Also Shropshires and Cheviots. Fine and course wool grade breeding ewes and feeding weathers, any number—anytime! Priced right. Write your needs and I will please you.

Quietness and Convenience in Philadelphia's Newest Hotel

The Robert Morris

17th and ARCH STREETS
Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses.

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM
Single rooms... \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
Double rooms... 4.50 5.00 6.00
LUNCHEON .60 and .75
DINNER \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.50

IF YOU WISH TO KEEP POSTED ON DAIRY PROGRESS

READ THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Review

IF YOU WISH TO KEEP POSTED ON NEW EQUIPMENT, FEEDS, CATTLE, SALES, Etc.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Review

Always mention the name of this paper when answering advertisements

June, 1930



EASTERN STATES

CALF STARTER

For those farmers not wishing to fuss with feeding milk fluid—skim or powdered milk mixed with water—to young calves, *Eastern States Calf Starter* is a desirable alternative. *Eastern States Calf Starter* is for feeding dry. It is less expensive than commercial calf meals; is an open-formula feed approved by the college feed committee; and is milled and distributed co-operatively by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. Order *Eastern States Calf Starter* in either 50 or 100 pound bags.

Eastern States Feed Service

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization, owned and controlled by the farmers it serves

Headquarters: Springfield, Massachusetts

Carlisle Chamber of Commerce Awards Prizes for Essays

The Agricultural Committee of the Carlisle, Pa., Chamber of Commerce recently concluded an essay contest among the boys and girls on the farms in Cumberland County, Pa. Over 100 essays were submitted and cash prizes of \$25, \$15, and \$10, were awarded the following first three contestants: Louise Hottinger, 11th Grade; Erma Hare, Boiling Springs, R. D. 1; Mechanicsburg High School, (11th Grade); and Samuel Leib, Mechanicsburg, R. D. 2, Boiling Springs High School, 10th Grade.

The subject of the essays assigned were: "Why I Am Going to Stay on the Farm," and "Why I Am Not Going to Stay on the Farm."

The first prize essay by Louise Hottinger follows:—

To work with living things, to see them grow, to help them develop into as nearly perfect creatures as possible, and to produce and provide the necessities of human existence—such is the work of the farmer.

Without the farmer no nation can compete in the world of industry; for, from him the weaver gets his cotton, the canner his fruits, and the miller his grain. In other words shall we say the farmer is "the keystone of industry?"

If I choose to remain on the farm, it is because it offers me the great out-of-doors and more freedom than is to be found in other pursuits.

No factory whistle calls me to my work; no competitor tries to take my position from me.

While I shall work long hours, the knowledge that I can take a day off without interfering materially with the progress of my work and that I can work according to my pleasure is worth while. Thus the farm offers me the greatest heritage, independence.

My life need not stagnate under the burden of labor. Science has given us such marvelous labor saving devices as the binder, thrasher, and tractor. The modern farmer is not isolated for communities not reached by rail and bus are few today. News and parcels reach me almost as quickly as they are delivered in the city. I know what is going on in the national life, and I am a part of it. By radio I receive weather and market reports; by telephone I can converse with friends, or by automobile I can call upon them personally. Quickly over good roads I can transport my crops to the nearest market. Our children are taken in the school automobile to large consolidated schools where the community spirit is found. The automobile, telephone, radio and daily paper bring the city to me.

As a farmer I may advance intellectually. Agricultural high schools, state colleges, the county agricultural agent, the state experiment station representatives, the Grange, as well as text books, bulletins, circulars and farm papers aid me scientifically in farming.

The books, woods, meadows, hills, birds, the beautiful colors are present in endless succession beckoning me to live in God's great out-of-doors and to breathe his pure air. Fresh food, vegetables and other delicacies may be mine at a minimum cost. Moreover, the healthfulness of the open air life, the freedom from the noise and turmoil of cities make the farmers the homes from which the leaders of our nation will come in the future as they have in the past.

Let us, as farmers remember that agriculture, our industry, ranks first in importance among the industries of the world.

Green Pastures

May be Paradise to a cow but-

green pasture alone will not keep milk production up to a profitable level...

Cows usually pick up in milk flow when first turned on pasture. The combination of green grass, ample water, fresh air and sunshine is good. But, unless they get good feed along with the grass, those same cows will soon go down in milk flow and also in body weight.

Here is the way a constantly increasing number of Larro feeders look at summer feeding. Larro is a profitable feed to turn into milk. It gives a high profit over feed cost. Why then stop getting that profit because there is pasture?

On Larro, along with pasture, cows go through the summer and into the fall and winter in good health and steady production. No cows in rundown condition—no loss from cows that shrink abnormally in milk production.

THE LARROE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY FOR POULTRY, HOGS AND DAIRY

LARRO FAMILY FLOUR best for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pies

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

FROM

BRADFORD COUNTY'S CHOICE HERDS

A good place to select foundation stock or dairy cows for Milking Herd—C T A record backing.

All T B tested, mostly fully accredited. Some blood tested for abortion. Cows, Heifers, Heifer Calves, Bulls.

Apply to

BRADFORD CO. CO-OP. HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOC., TOWANDA, PA.



duction during the summer and stay down until freshening. Larro builds health... produces a full normal flow of milk... and makes your herd profitable throughout the year.

That is why each year more dairymen feed Larro with pasture. Right now you can make more money too doing the same thing.



HOME and HEALTH



New Type of Gardens to Be Result of Health Survey in Delaware

In a recent study of health conditions in Sussex County, Delaware, by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Delaware certain very significant facts have been revealed.

The physical examination of school children by the County Health Doctor showed that about 35% of the children suffer from faulty nutrition, which means that they do not have enough of the right kinds of foods to build and repair their bodies; nearly fifty per cent have defective teeth, and about forty per cent suffer from defective tonsils.

Dentists interviewed agreed that there is so much tooth decay and tartar due to a lack of milk, fruits and vegetables and to an over amount of sweets in the diet.

A summary of health habit score-cards made out by approximately 3,000 school children on their food habits, showed that: Less than one-fourth of the children have more than a pint of milk each day.

Less than one-half have two vegetables besides potatoes each day;

Only about one-seventh have leafy vegetables;

About one-half eat sweets between meals;

75% of the children had a score of 70 and below, while only about 50% (150 children) had a score of 90 and above.

In a study among the mothers it was found that most families do not plant a wide variety of vegetables nor do they plant a surplus to provide for canning and storing for winter use thus providing sufficient vegetables, to maintain the good health of the family the year around. Very few plant or definitely plan for leafy vegetables in the diet.

Leading authorities in nutrition and health, doctors, dentists, nutritionists, and others—believe that the outstanding fault of the American diet is an insufficient amount of milk, vegetables and fruits, the "protective foods" so-called by Dr. McCollum because they assure the individual of a sufficient supply of minerals and vitamins to make good any deficiency in these substances.

To bring these facts to the attention of the people of Sussex County, Delaware, a

(Continued on page 9)



Maryland Club Girl Goes to National Camp

Cleona Brinsfield is the Dorchester Co., Maryland representative at the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington this month. She has done eight years of credit work in three years in her county.

Home and School Leagues Meet at Chadds Ford, Penna.

The Parent-Teacher Associations are doing things! Anyone with a doubt as to the need and usefulness of an organization acting as the connecting link between home and school might well listen in at such a gathering as that of the Chester County Council of Home and School Leagues which met recently at Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania.

Through the annual reports presented by delegates from schools throughout the county, it was apparent that the Leagues stand ready to fill in many a breach which would otherwise remain neglected or unnoticed.

The East Coventry Home and School League provided playground equipment for its school and took active measures to boost the toxin antitoxin crusade. South Coatesville pushed a milk fund and initiated an "Own Your Own Toothbrush" drive. An emergency fund to be used in special cases was placed in the hands of the principal of this school.



School Buses at the Goshen Consolidated School, Chester County, Pa.

In the Shadysburg League a much-needed waste-paper burner was purchased, as well as outdoor basketball equipment. Downingtown bought an electric refrigerator for the lunch room.

Unionville sponsored the pre-school clinic. Being a particularly large and active group with two hundred members they were able to purchase a lawn mowing machine and a motion picture machine apparatus. Nottingham took charge of providing a hot lunch for the children.

In one of these schools, arrangements were made for the first grade teacher to visit in the homes one day a month and the transportation was pledged by members whose children were in that grade.

Some of the organizations reported being handicapped in not having been able to arouse proper interest and whole-hearted support from parents, and in a very few instances, the teachers. Other Leagues have taken as their slogan, "We want a consolidated school." But the Leagues which are getting real results are those where the parents and teachers are working shoulder to shoulder on the school problems.

The Commonplace

The commonplace I sing:
How cheap is health! how cheap nobility,
The open air I sing, freedom, toleration!
(Here take the main lesson,—less from books—less from the schools.)

The common day and night—the common earth and waters,
Your farm—your work, trade, occupation,
The democratic wisdom underneath, like solid ground for all.

WALT WHITMAN.

The Radio Enters the School Room

"The world is our schoolroom. We are getting over the radio the things which will be written into history twenty years hence," said Henry Byrd, Principal of the Warwick School, Pennsylvania, in describing to a group of parents the part which the radio has come to occupy in his high school teaching program.

It is Mr. Byrd's belief that the radio offers an excellent means of bringing geography and the sciences directly within the range of the student's interest. The boys and girls in the Warwick School have actually listened to Marconi on the occasion of the anniversary of the wireless, to the first broadcasting from an airplane as well as from underground; and to the inauguration of President Hoover. The



A Fine Example of the Modern Rural School; East Pikeland, Pa.

address of the President of Mexico gave opportunity to stress the present-day need for knowing more than one language.

The radio has been useful in supplementing meetings held at the school by parents, who have been known to arrive for an eight o'clock meeting at seven o'clock in order to hear Amos 'n Andy!

There is a place for the radio not only in the high school but in the elementary school as well, declared Miss Helen Ottinger, Principal of the East Pikeland Consolidated School, Pennsylvania.

In East Pikeland the musical course taught by Walter Damrosch is placed on the regular schedule. A musical dictionary is being compiled of new terms as the children hear them, and answers to Dr. Damrosch's radio questions are made an assignment for written work.



Attractive Planting Surrounds the Robinsville School, Mercer County, N. J.

Such a large proportion of the homes represented in this school have radios that it is possible to have a "Floyd Gibbons Club," in which the children listen in on the current event talks in the evening and report on them at school the following day.

A radio release from Columbia University has been helpful in calling attention to educational features on the radio programs. Miss Ottinger believes that the radio will have increasing usefulness in the schools, and looks forward to having eventually a loud speaker extension in each one of the East Pikeland classrooms.

Extra rhubarb or strawberry juice left from canning may be canned in jars by itself for later use in jelly, summer fruit ices and beverages, pudding sauces or gelatin desserts.

A Home-Made Canner

To can successfully, even on a small scale, good equipment is necessary, according to the New York state college of home economics. It pays to have the right tools with which to work, as it does to save time and labor and insure the products.

The most expensive piece of the canning equipment is the canner itself, which the jars of foods are steamed in. The hot-water bath outfit is suitable for canning fruits or acid vegetables, but for safety in canning meats and meats, in which a boiling temperature is insufficient to kill the botulinus organism which may be present, a steam-pressure cooker is essential as a good investment.

A home-made hot-water canner can be made out of any utensil that is large enough to hold a reasonable number of cans, and deep enough to allow the cans to be covered with boiling water to a depth of at least one inch when fitted with a rack or false bottom to prevent the cans from resting on the bottom of the canner. A tin sap-bucket, a large tin oyster pail, or a clothes bucket may be converted into a satisfactory hot-water canner.

Many good portable pressure cookers are now on the market. One which is too heavy is desirable, as it will have to be lifted or moved about a great deal.

The greater heat insures a greater degree of sterilization, and accomplishes it in a shorter time, thereby saving time and fuel as well as the health of the consumer.

Favorite Recipes From Our Readers

Nut Bread

1/2 c. sugar
1/2 c. milk
1 egg well-beaten
3/4 c. crushed nut meats of any kind
3 c. flour
3 tsp. baking powder, well sifted
1/4 tsp. salt

Mix well and let stand in pans 20 minutes before baking in moderate oven. Bake for about 35 minutes. Makes nice loaves, and is better the second day after baking than when fresh. I use Japanese nuts from our own trees.

Mrs. C. V. SMITH,
Glen Moore.

Parker House Rolls

1 pt. milk, scalded and cooled
3tbsp. melted shortening
3tbsp. sugar
1 Fleischman's yeast cake.
Add flour (3 cups) and beat until smooth. Let rise. Add flour and knead well. Let rise again. Make out into finger rolls.

Mrs. D. P. WILLEY,
Eden, Md.

Never wring or twist silk or other delicate fabrics in laundering. Instead, wring the garment in a thick towel and gently but firmly squeeze out the water.

When baking vegetables in a baking dish, add enough water to cover the bottom of the container and keep the cover so the steam will not interfere with the browning of other foods which may be cooking at the same time.

Saving Our Children From Our Own Ignorance

Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

We build beautiful school buildings and employ well-trained teachers, but if our children are not in tune we cannot get the fine results desired any more than the pianist can bring sweet tones from the piano whose keys are not in tune.

From where did we get the idea of getting the child ready for school physically? It came from the National Parent-Teachers' Congress who called it "The Summer Round-Up," and set a goal that every child entering school in September should have a physical examination and all defects corrected before that month. Did we need this urge? Were not our little ones growing properly? Someone wondered why so many school children had physical defects and in an endeavor to find out, a survey was made. It was found that out of every 100 babies born, about 80 were healthy, normal babies.

Another survey, made when these same children were about to enter school, revealed the fact that something had happened in those few years. Fully one-fourth were found to be malnourished; three-fourths had defective teeth; and one-fourth had diseased tonsils and adenoids. Thus we might go on at length enumerating the things which had happened to these little people in their short journey of five or six years.

Small wonder that the mothers got busy to right such conditions. Their first action came in the form of the slogan, "Ready for School." To make this possible, it was decided that on May first, during Child Health Week, every community would list all their six-year-olds who would enter school in the fall, and have them thoroughly examined by a competent physician. The entire summer would then be ahead before school time. Hence the term, "Summer Round-Up."

June is the month for using the information gotten during Child Health Week about the condition of your child. Get rid of these adenoids at once which are disfiguring the face and keeping out much good, clean air which is needed in the lungs. She or he will have the rest of the summer in which to recuperate. Get that vaccination over now instead of waiting until the week before school opens, and thus save the dread of a sore arm during school time.

The defect easiest of correction is defective vision. The most difficult, hardness of hearing. More numerous than any others, are the defects of teeth. Care for even the baby teeth, for the permanent ones need them for guides and development.

May I remind you that 80% of our babies are born healthy, strong, and with no handicaps? May I tell you of a third survey when our folks have reached adult life and are leaving college? We find that 80% have some handicap, some physical defect. Many could have been saved this had parents only known and taken the bright days of June of earlier years to have had the proper corrections made. With our increased knowledge of ways and means of caring for these corrections, may the day speedily come when we can hold to the figures of our first survey all through life, and turn out of our colleges 80% unhandicapped young people.

Farmer Remodels Kitchen Economically

(Continued from page 1)

was constructed for hats, coats and over-shoes. A built in ironing board with a shelf below for the gasoline iron, is one of the most treasured devices. Mrs. Corkran sits on a stool and does all of her ironing without stooping and when she has finished



STAY for DINNER!

TWELVE O'CLOCK... the window flies up! "Stay for dinner," calls Mrs. Martin. From around the barn come the surprised Mr. Martin and Checkerboard Jones, who have completely forgotten the time of day in their jobs about the feedlot.

Checkerboard Jones is the Purina Chow man, the handy man about the neighborhood. He can always tell you where you can get a dandy bull calf. He knows folks who have fine pullets to sell... he knows others who are looking for pullets. He knows just a lot about ways of getting rid of coccidiosis. And above all, he knows a thing or two about making milk, pork, beef and eggs for very little money.

More than once he's told the Martins about Purina Chows... about the huge Purina Experimental Farm in Missouri where each Purina Chow must prove by actual feeding that it can do the job best. The Martins can see it now in their own feedlots. They are feeding Purina Chows... and they see the story at the end of the year... more money that they can call their own!

The Checkerboard Chow man in your neighborhood... when he comes in, make use of him in ironing out those things that trouble you. Thousands of folks like you have made more money by using the Checkerboard Chow man that is in every neighborhood. The next time he calls... make him make money for you!

- SOLD AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN -



she folds the ironing board back into the wall.

Paint Works Wonders

A metal ceiling was put up and the walls replastered. All of this was painted ivory and trimmed with white. Glass in the upper part of the doors lets in light in the daytime and bracket lamps with reflectors makes it possible to work at night, in any part of the kitchen.

A linoleum rug has added to the attractiveness of the kitchen, as have also the checked gingham curtains in all the windows.

All of the various conveniences built by Mr. Corkran have taken the drudgery out of kitchen work for his wife who says that it gives her actual pleasure to work in such a cheerful room. She has more

strength and leisure for other things and has been able to carry on outside work. From the proceeds of this outside work she has further added to the convenience and appearance of the kitchen by buying a new gasoline range, a set of heavy aluminum cooking utensils and a porcelain topped kitchen table on castors.

Money Well Spent

The Corkrans feel that the hundred dollars spent in renovating the kitchen has been money well invested, and Mr. Corkran doesn't regret the carpentering which he did at odd times during the period of a year. They are undecided whether to tackle the sitting room next or to install a bathroom, but both rather think it will be the bathroom.

New Type of Gardens to Be Result of Health Survey in Delaware

(Continued from page 8)

Sussex County Health Outlook Conference was held in Georgetown this spring.

Realizing the inability of most rural homes to obtain green vegetables unless raised at home, decision was made at that time to select two gardens in each community throughout the county to be used this year as demonstration gardens. These gardens are being planted in accordance with a plan made out by the Agricultural Extension Service for securing fresh green vegetables during the greatest possible number of months by means of diversification and rotation.

The Cows are Out!



YES, the cows are out on pasture, and the temptation is strong to stop feeding grain. The pasture stimulus to milk flow makes it hard to believe that grain is needed.

But dairymen like Mr. Beaver, who produce the most milk per cow and show greatest profit over feed cost, know better; they feed grain right through the summer.

Your results, like Mr. Beaver's, will be best if you use Amco 20% Dairy as an aid in getting the most out of your pasture, and out of your cows. Amco supplements the inadequate supply of digestible nutrients in pasture in the most economical way, without waste. Pasture will stimulate the milk flow and Amco 20% Dairy will furnish the materials that make the milk. This combination will pay for itself and add materially to your profits.

Where a lower protein grain ration is wanted, Amco 16½% Sucrene Dairy will do the job.

See your nearest Amco Agent for your next lot of dairy feed.



Polly led Snyder County with 15,707 lbs. milk and 484.1 lbs. butterfat. She is one of Mr. Beaver's registered Holstein herd which returned \$2.16 for every dollar spent on pasture, roughage, and Amco 20% Dairy.

AMCO FEED SERVICE
DIV. OF ALLIED MILLS, INC.

DIST. OFFICE:

MUNCY, PA.

Beaver Springs, Pa.
April 22, 1930

Amco Feed Service,
Div. of Allied Mills, Inc.,
Dist. Office, Muncy Pa.
Gentlemen:

I have been using Amco Open Formula Feeds for several years with a great deal of satisfaction.

This year, 1929, I carried off the blue ribbon for the high producing herd of Snyder County, with a herd average of 11,734 lbs. milk and 379.4 lbs. butterfat.

My total feed cost per cow, including roughage and pasture, was \$132.68. Value of product above total feed cost was \$153.46 per cow, which gave me \$2.16 for each dollar spent on feed.

Very truly yours,
JOHN J. BEAVER

American Institute of Co-operation

A tentative outline of the subject matter to be discussed at this year's session of the American Institute of Co-operation, to be held at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, June 16 to July 23, 1930, has been prepared and printed.

The various problems to be discussed at the morning sessions include: Membership Relations; Finance and other National Problems; National Problems of Co-operation, etc.

The afternoon tentative programs include discussion of various problems in Dairying, Purchasing, Poultry, Wool, Livestock, Grain, Fruits, and Vegetables.

Trade conferences will be held from July 7 to July 12, and credit conferences will be held from June 16 to July 23, 1930.

For full details as to general program, for agricultural credits and general information, communicate with Charles W. Holman, secretary, 1731 Eye St., Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Cool Your Milk or Cream for lasting sweetness and LARGER PROFITS

This automatic machine will save time, eliminate animal heat, and off-flavors. Cleans as easily as a spoon.

30 Days Trial
Test it yourself. We guarantee it to satisfy or money refunded.

PRICE \$9.50
F.O.B. Fergus Falls, Minn.

Milcare Corporation
Fergus Falls, Minn.
Agents Wanted

High Grade Dairy Cows

in
HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.
We handle all kinds of cattle
Holsteins—Guernseys—Jerseys
A Specialty

All cows tuberculin tested and subject to a 60 or 90 day retest and guaranteed in every respect.
Free delivery any distance.

B. ZAITZ & SON
202 Mercer Street
Phone 72 Hightstown, N. J.

Clip and Groom Your Cow During Stable Months—It Means CLEANER and BETTER MILK

Clipped and Groomed Cows are clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail. Clipping and Grooming improves the health of your Live Stock. Gillette Portable Electric Clipping and Grooming Machines Operate on the Light Circuit furnished by any Electric Power Co., or on the make of Farm Lighting Plant. PRICE LIST ON REQUEST.

GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.
129 West 31st St., Dept. 14, New York, N. Y.
45 Years Making Reliable Clipping and Grooming Machines.

FOR SALE

Excellent grade Holstein-Friesian cow fresh or shortly to come in. These cows are good individuals and excellent milkers and only offered for sale because we are overstocked.

BAUKE JOUSTRA,
Great Meadows, R. F. D., New Jersey
or
EUGENE B. BENNETT,
Allamuchy, New Jersey

PRIEST CONCRETE CORP.

201 MERCER BLDG.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Cattle for Sale

50 head of registered Guernsey cows to freshen in the next three months of the best of breeding, several A.R. cows in this lot. Also one Guernsey bull calf and 15 coming yearly heifers, for \$5800. If you want a foundation buy these. A reg. Milking Shorthorn bull, coming 5 yrs., color, dark red; price, \$250; also cows and heifers for \$200 to \$550. One coming 5 yr. old, imported in dam, Jersey bull, \$500. A prize-winner at State and County Fairs and Great Eastern States Exposition. Reg. Jersey cows from \$200 to \$400. These animals are all of the best of breeding and are from herds that are overstocked. Also have 12 grade Guernsey cows, of high quality; 6 reg. cows and 4 heifers from one herd that will be sold worth the money. Send for sales lists. Everything accredited. When you want good livestock, think of me.

High grade 2 yr. old Jersey heifers in carloads, T.B. and Blood Tested. Fresh and Springers. Price \$72.50 per head, delivered in carload lots. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shipped from Missouri.

LEWIS H. FURGASON

WINDHAM, NEW YORK

Let Us Design Your Stationery
Horace F. Temple
Printer
Bell Phone No. 1
WEST CHESTER, PA.

PHILADELPHIA WOOD SILOS
In CONCRETE TILE
Reliable for past 30 years.
WOOD TANKS
BROODER HOUSES
DAIRY BARN EQUIPMENTS
Free catalog. Special prices on
E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.
10 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Spencer's Bull Tame
Vetnet control for every bull in his yard and pasture. Lead as if in daily use. Have you seen The Dr. Spencer Staff, The Kine, Cow Tame and Leader. 30 Days To Try. Write Today For All Facts
Spencer Brothers, Inc., Savona, N. Y.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1928 of 18%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at
Occupation
Name
Address

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

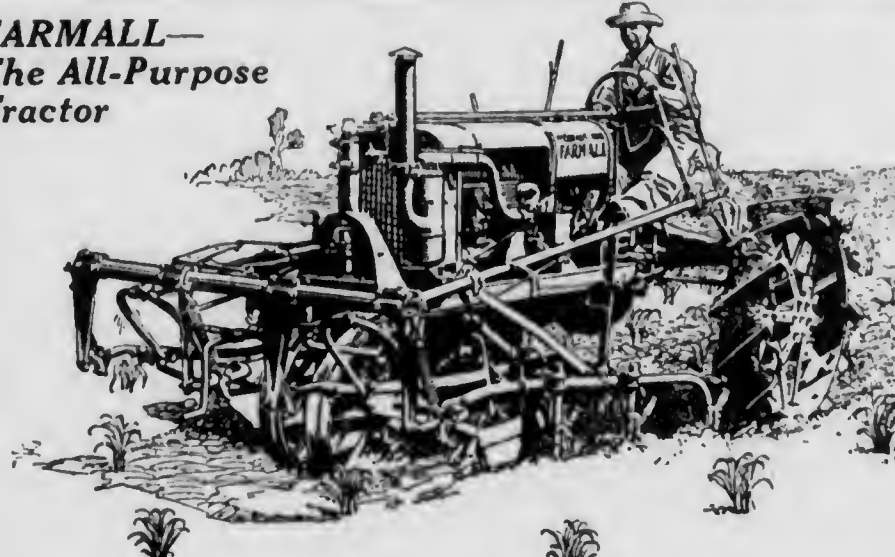
WE WRITE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE POLICY. IF INTERESTED, FILL IN THE ATTACHED BLANK AND WE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

Name..... Address..... City..... County.....
Insurance Begins..... 19..... Expires..... 19.....
Business..... Mfg. Name.....
Type of Body..... Year Model..... No. Cylinders.....
Serial No..... Motor No..... Truck.....
Capacity..... Serial No..... Motor No.....

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

FARMALL—The All-Purpose Tractor



May We Cultivate Your Corn For You?

YOU'VE read about the McCormick-Deering Farmall, and chances are you've already seen one of them at work in your neighbors' fields. Haven't you sort of wondered how it would take hold of your work and what kind of a job it would do in your corn fields? Here's your chance to find out!

We have a Farmall here at the store equipped with the 2-row Farmall Cultivator. The outfit is rarin' to go. If you say the word we'll point her nose toward your place and be out there in a jiffy. You pick out the job and we'll do it in quick time with this outfit.

To add spice to the program, invite some of your friends in to see the show. There really is no other tractor like the Farmall. You will enjoy seeing it do your work in the most modern, most economical way it can be done.

Let us know when you'll be ready for us
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF AMERICA
Incorporated
PHILADELPHIA HARRISBURG BALTIMORE

TRADE MARK

NICE

REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES
Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Milk Cooled Electrically!

ESCO

PATENT APPLIED FOR
ELECTRIC MILK COOLING CABINET

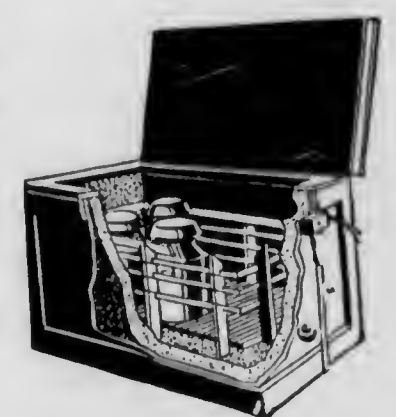
A NEW idea . . . a revolutionary idea . . . for the quick and economical cooling of milk on the dairy farm. Electrically operated, automatically controlled, it requires but little attention. Immediately after milking, place your cans of milk in the ice cold water within the ESCO Milk Cooling Cabinet and the temperature of the milk quickly drops to below 50 degrees. The ideal cooling and storage system that you have been wanting.

Ask your Power Company, Electric Refrigeration Dealer, or write direct to us

ESCO CABINET COMPANY

World's Largest Manufacturers of Milk Cooling Cabinets

WEST CHESTER, PENNA.



The Time and Labor Saved by the DE LAVAL Magnetic Milker Represent Extra Profit . . .



Perfect milking regardless of operators.

TIME and labor are among the most important factors that make up the dairyman's "cost to produce" and the De Laval Magnetic Milker cuts milking time and labor to the bone. It saves half the time required to milk by hand or enables one man to do the work of two or three good hand milkers in the same time.

Thousands of dairymen through the use of De Laval Magnetic Milkers have eliminated the costly, wasteful drudge-work that takes such a large share of the profits and they now enjoy increased incomes and more time for other things.

Equally important is the better milking which the De Laval Magnetic affords. The pulsations, created and controlled by magnetic

force, are regular and uniform to the split second. Every cow is milked at the same speed and with precisely the same action at every milking. Every dairyman knows the importance of regular, even milking.

Cleaner milk and the ease with which the De Laval Magnetic is cleaned and kept clean are other important features.

Ask your local De Laval dealer for information on the De Laval Magnetic Milker, including an actual demonstration in your own barn, on your own cows, if you desire. If you do not know your local dealer, send the coupon to the nearest De Laval office. You will not be obligated in any way. Do it today.

Fast, Clean, Perfect and Dependable Milking

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
New York, N. Y., 165 Broadway
Chicago, Ill., 600 Jackson Blvd.
San Francisco, Calif., 61 Beale St.

Gentlemen: I would like to try the ☐ De Laval "Magnetic" Milker ☐ De Laval "Utility" Milker (check which) in my own barn, without putting myself under any obligation.

My name is.....

Address.....

No. of cows..... ☐ Check here if you wish literature only.

For the new dairyman or the small herd owner the De Laval Utility Milker is a splendid milker—the best of its kind. Utility units may also be had for operation on any existing single pipe line installation.

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Vol. XI

West Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa.

World Commodity Decline Affects Price In Farm Market

Markets for American farm products are reflecting the general world decline in commodity prices, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in its June 1st report on the agricultural situation.

"The low price of wheat," says the bureau, "reflects a world-wide condition of declining commodity prices, large stocks, business recession, unemployment, and reduced purchasing power, all of which has operated to the disadvantage of many producers of commodities entering into international trade, including American wheat, cotton, and pork."

"Moreover," the bureau adds, "there seems to be a somewhat curtailed consumption within this country, and apparently this is affecting markets for cattle, butter, eggs, lambs, wool, and certain vegetables."

The Bureau finds, "the continued weak market for wheat, as harvest time approaches, is naturally depressing to the West. Growers are hopeful but not cheerful. The hopes are largely grounded on the possibility that small supplies in Argentina and shrinking stocks in Europe and the Orient may lead to increased exports from this country during the summer."

In the face of these reduced market prospects for farm commodities, the Bureau reports that the mid-season crops are coming along now with prospects of abundant supplies of potatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, and tomatoes, but probably with limited shipments of peaches, onions, and cabbage. Cotton, corn, potatoes, and other principal crops have been planted under generally favorable growing conditions and the grass crop has made rapid growth following the late May rains. Some effects of the hard winter, however, are reported to be evident in spotted wheat fields and reduced crops of peaches and some other fruits.

"Winter wheat," says the bureau, "is headed, and in the South is beginning to ripen. The straw is short and the stands thin in parts of the Ohio Valley, Texas, Oklahoma, and southern Kansas. More fields were abandoned this spring than last, though not more than in the average season. The early estimates have indicated a crop of hard winter wheat around 5 per cent smaller than last year and of soft red winter, some 13 per cent smaller."

"Spring wheat has grown rather slowly, owing to cool weather, but it looks promising, on the whole. The crop has made a favorable start in Canada also, though lack of subsoil moisture in Saskatchewan and Alberta will make the crop somewhat dependent on summer rains."

Big Cow Best

A study of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, of nearly 220,000 yearly records of cows in dairy herd improvement associations showed that within the breed the heavier cows generally excelled the lighter cows of the same age in production and income over cost of feed. The heavier cows ate more in dollars worth of feed, but they more than made up for it in production.

Heavy Butter Supplies

in cold storage still continue to

Menace the Milk Market

Every producer of dairy products should cooperate in moving this excess butter from the market

Butter storage on June 1st aggregated 50,330,000 lbs., compared to 28,369,000 lbs. one year ago.

Consume your share of the Butter Surplus

Butter at today's prices is the best product you can buy for your table spread—and it means real health and energy.

It is an important factor in your diet and that of your family.

Admission Charge To Coming Pennsylvania State Farm Show

No admission will be charged to the fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Products Show which will be held January 19th to 24th, 1931, in the mammoth exhibition building now under construction in Harrisburg, the Farm Show Commission has decided, according to an announcement by R. G. Bressler, Show director.

A tentative premium list totaling \$33,000 was approved by the Commission at its meeting on May 28. This sum is almost four times the amount offered in prizes at any previous Show and is the largest ever offered at a State agricultural exhibition in the history of the Commonwealth, Mr. Bressler states. More prize money will be offered and new classes will be provided in practically all departments of the Show. The livestock divisions, most of which are new features, will have especially attractive awards.

At a meeting on May 27, of the Farm Show Committee, which represents all the agricultural and allied interests in the State, reports were received indicating that farmers are manifesting a greater interest in entering products and livestock in the coming show than was the case in any previous exhibition. The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., of Harrisburg, was admitted to membership in the Committee. The Committee now represents approximately 40 agricultural and allied organizations in addition to the Pennsylvania State College and several Departments of the State Government.

Many to Attend Cooperative Institute

On account of its proximity to Pennsylvania, the sixth annual Institute of Co-operation which is being held at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, from July 7 to 12, will draw a large attendance from the membership of co-operative associations in this State, according to reports reaching the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. Many organizations, both local and statewide, are planning to send official representatives to the meeting and numerous farmers who are interested in agricultural co-operation will attend.

Several Pennsylvania authorities on co-operative marketing are scheduled for addresses on this year's program. H. B. Steele, Secretary, Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., is to address the conference on July 9, and will talk on "Milk Trucking Problems of Co-operatives." On the same date, F. F. Lininger, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State College, will address the meeting on "Seasonal Regulation of Supply of Fluid Milk." The following day, July 10, C. I. Cohee, Director of Quality Control Department, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, will talk on "Methods to Secure Quality Improvement;" J. O. Eastlack, will talk on "A Uniform System of Production Records."

The American Institute of Co-operation meets annually, the location being changed each year. The first Institute was held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1925. It is a gathering of officials and members of co-operative associations, in North America and foreign countries, and is widely attended by others interested in the co-operative movement.

Culling Low-Producing Cows From the Dairy Herd

By O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

There are three things we can do to make our dairy herds more profitable. Cull the low producers; feed the others according to what they can produce when well fed; then breed intelligently. Let's consider what we can accomplish by culling the low-producing cows from our dairy herds.

Studies, by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, of the production, feed cost, and income records of cows on test in Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations, have shown that the elimination of the lowest producers from the dairy herd not only increases the average production per cow, but always results in increasing the cash income cost of feed per cow. Therefore, if any dairyman is dissatisfied with the income which he makes over cost of feed, he can always increase that income per cow by culling a little closer.

At present, when the surplus of dairy products in this country is abnormally high, and when prices are correspondingly, closer culling is one of the ways of getting better results immediately. Our figures indicate that culling the lowest-producing 1 per cent of the dairy cows in this country would not lower the milk and butterfat production as much as 1 per cent, but only one-fifth of 1 per cent; and that culling the lowest-producing 10 per cent of our dairy cows would not lower the milk and butterfat production 10 per cent, but only 5 per cent.

Some people say that it is not good logic to blame the low-producers when there is a surplus of dairy products in this country. I am not interested in whether it is the low-producers or whether it is the high-producers that cause the surplus,—but I am mightily interested in the fine effect which the culling of the low-producing cows from our dairy herds has upon the pocket-book of the dairy industry.

However, not every low-producing dairy cow in the United States represents a loss. There are farms where the family cow lives principally on feed that would otherwise be wasted, and she may be cared for by labor that could not earn as much in any other way. We are talking now about the commercial dairy.

In the commercial dairy, there seems to be a little danger that the culling will be too severe. If all our commercial dairy herds were culled as they should be culled, the production of milk could be so controlled that it could be kept constantly in balance with consumption. That, of course, would be the ideal situation.

However, to bring about such an ideal state of affairs, the dairyman must have production, feed cost, and income records of his cows. How is he going to get such figures? As far as I know, the most practical way to get such information, at a cost he can afford, is through the work of the Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations, or similar organizations of dairymen.

A Dairy Herd-Improvement Association is an organization of about 26 dairy farmers who co-operatively employ a man to test their cows for economical production of milk and butterfat. One day each month the tester weighs the feed, both concentrates and roughages, for each cow in the herd; weighs her milk and tests it for butterfat; and figures out the gross income and income over cost of feed for each cow. From the record of one day per month he computes the record of the individual cow for the month and for the year, and by comparing the production records of the daughters of each bull with the production records of their dams, he passes an accurate judgment upon the

actual breeding value of the bull. Thus the farmer in the association knows, at all times, what every cow in his herd is producing. Knowing the amount of production and the cost of feed, he is able to cull the low and unprofitable producers without guess work. He is able to feed the rest of his cows according to their capacity for profitable production. Thus he increases his profits. Also, he is able to use the records in such a way as to breed his herd up toward higher production, instead of down toward a lower and less profitable production per cow.

The Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations are growing rapidly in numbers and influence all over the country, and the National dairy breed associations have recently worked out and adopted herd test plans by which it may be possible to bring about a very rapid improvement in our dairy herds.

At the beginning of 1930 there were about 1,150 Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations in operation. These associations are working wonders for the dairy industry of the United States. Dairymen anywhere who want to organize one of these associations can find out how to proceed by asking their county agricultural agent or their State College of Agriculture. The Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has a bulletin on the subject, "Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1604-F, copies of which will be sent free upon request as long as the supply lasts.

In all this Herd-Improvement work three things are kept constantly in mind,—culling, feeding and breeding. Culling the low-producers from the herd, and feeding the rest of the cows according to their capacity for production, brings immediate results. The Bureau of Dairy Industry has figures which show that more culling is needed in average herds, in Dairy Herd-Improvement Association herds, and even in herds of registered dairy cattle. According to figures now available in our Bureau, the culling of the lowest-producing 10 per cent of all the dairy cows in this country would not reduce the dairyman's net income by a single dollar. The lowest 20 per cent could be culled and there would be no noticeable loss. Yes, the lowest-producing 30 per cent of our dairy cows could go to the butcher and the losses due to their absence from the herd would be almost negligible.

However, I would not recommend the sudden elimination of 30 per cent of our dairy cows. To get rid of so many cows all at once would completely demoralize the dairy industry and would cause a milk famine. I would not recommend the sudden culling of 20 per cent of our dairy cows, for the same reason. I would hesitate to recommend the sudden elimination of the lowest-producing 10 per cent of our dairy cows, though that would certainly not send any profit producers to the butcher. Such a culling and killing would be too drastic. It would create a milk famine, and also it would put too much cow-meat on the market. That would be bad for the dairy industry, and perhaps worse for the beef industry.

It probably would not be wise to recommend the culling of any particular per cent at this time, but rather to recommend that the dairymen of this country should cull their herds closer and closer, and not stop culling until they have brought production and consumption into proper balance. After that the culling at

(Continued on page 8)

Penn State College Holds Farmers' Week and Dairy Exposition

Farmers' Week at the Pennsylvania State College, June 17th, 18th and 19th, attracted an attendance of more than 4,000 Keystone farm folks. Dairying was featured in the program, and other departments of the School of Agriculture related their presentations as much as possible to this industry.

Dairying Featured

The dairy program attracted the largest numbers, as was expected. Dr. F. P. Weaver, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, told what makes a profitable dairy farm; Prof. A. L. Beam explained how to get the most milk from feed; Dr. C. F. Noll, and Professors C. O. and J. S. Cobb, of the Agronomy Department, gave illustrated talks on crop rotation and fertilization on the dairy farm, and Dr. J. F. Shigley, college veterinarian, discussed dairy cattle diseases. A parade of outstanding individuals of the five breeds in the college dairy herd then was held, with Prof. A. A. Borland, Department head, pointing out their fine points and citing their records of production. Prof. W. D. Swope told how to pick a good



Earl Browning, Wyalusing, Pa., winner of the Penna. State Farmer's Week Dairy Cattle Judging Contest, and the Purebred Holstein heifer calf which was donated as a prize by the College Dairy Department.

There were 128 participants in the contest. Browning made perfect scores in judging Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey cattle and scored 70 points out of 100 in judging Ayrshires. dairy cow, and a dairy cattle judging contest then was held, 128 farmers participating. Earl Browning, Wyalusing, won the contest with perfect scores in placing Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein, and Jersey classes, and making 70 points out of a possible 100 on the Ayrshires. His score was 470. The dairy department donated a purebred heifer, choice of breeds, and the winner picked a Holstein.

Ransom Fury, Bakers Summit; C. T. Livengood, Salisbury, and Peter Miller, Towanda, all tied for second place by scoring 440 points each.

Granges Present Plays

Wednesday evening the entertainment program consisted of three one-act plays staged by Grange players.

Dairy activities Thursday consisted of talks by Dr. S. I. Bechdel and Prof. P. S. Williams on raising dairy calves; Prof. W. P. Henning, of the Animal Husbandry Department, on improving the dairy herd through breeding; Professors F. D. Gardner and J. W. White of the Agronomy Department, on dairy pastures, their maintenance and importance in economical milk production; Prof. D. H. Bailey, on quality milk and how to produce it; and Dr. F. E. Lininger, of the department of agricultural economics, on the dairy surplus problem and the future of the dairy business.

Prof. E. L. Moffitt, in charge of farm management, talked each day on the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk.

Machines Play Part

Agricultural engineers presented milk refrigeration by Prof. J. E. Nichols, water systems for the farmstead by Prof. G. M. Foulkrod, feed grinding and mixing by Professor Nicholas, gasoline and kerosene engines on the farm and farm light plants by Professor Foulkrod, and rope knots and splices by Prof. W. R. White, assistant director of Agricultural Correspondence courses.

In Agronomy the program consisted of visits to experimental plots and explanations of the results on the 49 years test plots of fertilizers, lime, and manure by Professors C. D. Jeffries and F. J. Holbein, the phosphate fertilizer plots by Professor H. B. Musser and C. J. Irvin; variety test of alfalfa by Prof. C. O. Cromer, and the forage crop and grass garden by Prof. J. S. Cobb.

Livestock farmers found a complete program in visits to the experimental flock and herds and demonstrations of management methods. Professors W. B. Conrad and W. L. Henning, and P. C. MacKenzie, superintendent of livestock, had charge of the purebred and experimental sheep program and the sheep dipping demonstration; Professors M. A. McCarty and L. C. Madison, the swine experiments and swine management demonstration; Professor F. L. Bentley, P. T. Ziegler, and T. L. Morrow, Beef Cattle Production, and Dr. J. F. Shigley, Prof. C. A. Burge, and P. J. Packard, Draft Horse Production.

Control Diseases and Insects

The botany program consisted of talks by Dr. J. P. Kelly on weeds causing livestock illness, Dr. J. B. Hill on genetic principles in the heredity and breeding of animals, and Dr. E. L. Nixon on principles of plant disease control.

Entomologists contributed a timely slant to the program in talks on the control of flies around the dairy barn by Dr. V. R. Haber and how the European corn borer affects the dairy industry by Prof. H. M. Worthley.

Professors C. R. Anderson and F. T. Murphy, extension foresters, talked and demonstrated planting trees on idle land, estimating timber in the woodbelt, placing a price on the woodlot for sale, saw filing use of lumber on the farm, and improvement thinnings in the woodlot.

Vocational Students Demonstrate

Four demonstrations by students in vocational high schools composed the rural education program. The Newville school demonstrated the modern milk house and cooling tank; the Dimock school sanitation in dairy barns; the Robinson Township school of McKees Rocks, making farm butter, and the Towanda school testing milk for butterfat.

Fruit growers went to the college orchards where Dr. R. D. Anthony explained the construction and management of the apple storage; Profs. F. N. Fagan, R. H. Sudds, and J. L. McCarty showed how to trim and prune apples, cherries, peaches, and small fruits; Prof. F. N. Fagan took charge of inspection of the orchard cover crops, Doctor Anthony the apple orchard fertilizer plots, Professors H. N. Worthley, H. W. Thurston, and F. N. Fagan the orchard dusting and spraying experiments; Prof. J. U. Ruef, explaining results of apple pollination demonstrations, and Professors Reuf and McCarty gave orchard rodent control measures.

Describe Beauty on Farm

In ornamental horticulture, Dr. E. I. Wilde and Professors A. F. Cooke, H. K. Dodge, C. W. Wild, W. W. Trainer and A. C. Rasmussen were in charge of the program. It consisted of talks on perennials.

(Continued on page 8)

Cumberland County (Pa.) Will Hold Annual Dairy Cattle Show*

The Fifth Annual Cumberland County Dairy Cattle Show, to be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 6th, 7th and 8th, at Mt View Park, Mt. Holly Springs, will have a number of new and attractive features added to it this year. The exhibitors have already held several meetings to formulate plans for the Show and indications are that it will exceed former shows in interest to those who attend.

A new feature this year will be the opening of the grounds to Commercial Exhibits of machinery, automobiles, feeds, dairy equipment, etc. Much desirable space will be available for this purpose and exhibitors in commercial lines may get all the necessary information about it from W. S. Ker, Carlisle, R. D. 9, Chairman of the Committee on Commercial Exhibits or from any of the following: H. W. Allison, Shippensburg, R. D. 6, J. Brady Smith, Shippensburg, R. D. 2, G. D. Mains, Newville, R. D. 1, F. D. Myers, Mechanicsburg, R. D. 1, Elmer Lutz, Carlisle, R. D. 5.

Another innovation will be a consignment sale of choice dairy cattle to be held Friday afternoon, August 8th, made up of both Holsteins and Guernseys consigned by the various breeders exhibiting cattle the previous two days at the Show. At present approximately 37 head are listed for the sale. Each consignor to this sale will have the privilege of furnishing his own auctioneer.

General plans for the Show remain much the same as in previous years. Classes will be open for exhibit in both the Holstein and Guernsey breeds and for both purebred and grade cattle. Judging of the various classes will be conducted Wednesday and Thursday by Prof. C. R. Gearhart, in charge of Cow Testing Association work at State College.

Motion pictures, music and other attractions will occupy the evenings. Music will be rendered one evening by the Mt. Holly Springs Band and on the other by the Bowling Springs Grange orchestra.

There is also under consideration the staging of a milking contest for girls on Thursday afternoon.

*By W. Irvin Galt, County Agricultural Agent, Cumberland County Agri. Ext. Ass'n.

New Trustees Chosen For State College

Two new names appear on the list of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College as the result of elections held by over 150 delegates from county agricultural and industrial societies at the college during the recent commencement week. They are Ernest J. Poole, of Reading, and John G. Benedict, of Waynesboro, the former a manufacturing executive and the latter an agricultural as well as industrial fields.

Trustees re-elected are Frank P. Willis, former State Secretary of Agriculture, and Chester J. Tyson, of Gardners, both outstanding agricultural leaders in the State. Those replaced are J. A. McSparran, Furness, and W. L. Rothrock, State College. Alumni of the college re-elected were: J. G. White, New York; B. A. Musser, Scranton and W. L. Affelder, Pittsburgh.

In the Penn State alumni association elections, I. G. G. Forster, Philadelphia, was elected president of the association and of a newly organized executive board. E. K. Hibshman, State College, was re-elected executive secretary. Alumni also selected a group of five alumni fund trustees and authorized the creation of a gift fund.

(Continued on page 8)

Dairy Cows Increase In 63 Counties

The number of dairy cows on farms in Pennsylvania increased in all counties excepting 4 during 1929, according to the estimates of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The estimated number of milk cows and heifers two years old and over on farms January 1st, this year, was 889,000—the highest since 1925.

The four counties in which decreases occurred during the year are Lycoming, McKean, Montgomery and Potter.

The average value per head of the dairy cows was estimated at \$112—the highest on record. With one exception, this figure exceeds the average value in all the leading dairy states.

Dairy cows in Pennsylvania at the present time represent an investment of almost \$100,000,000. Dairying provides the largest single source of farm revenue in the State.

The following are the estimates for the number of milk cows on farms January 1, 1930: Adams, 11,010; Allegheny, 12,380; Armstrong, 10,490; Beaver, 8,620; Bedford, 17,690; Berks, 29,830; Blair, 8,680; Bradford, 38,330; Bucks, 20,010; Butler, 14,850; Cambria, 9,300; Cameron, 370; Carbon, 1,920; Centre, 13,550; Chester, 42,550; Clarion, 11,740; Clearfield, 8,120; Clinton, 4,500; Columbia, 8,590; Crawford, 29,350; Cumberland, 17,040.

Dauphin, 15,360; Delaware, 4, 370; Elk, 2,840; Erie, 25,910; Fayette, 10,070; Forest, 1,030; Franklin, 18,830; Fulton, 3,860; Greene, 8,360; Huntingdon, 8,580; Indiana, 11,770; Jefferson, 8,640; Juniata, 7,270; Lackawanna, 8,670; Lancaster, 38,850; Lawrence, 12,900; Lebanon, 10,392; Lehigh, 8,500; Luzerne, 8,250; Lycoming, 15,940.

McKean, 5,820; Mercer, 20,070; Mifflin, 7,770; Monroe, 5,120; Montgomery, 16,960; Montour, 4,500; Northampton, 11,740; Northumberland, 10,440; Perry, 8,820; Philadelphia, 750; Pike, 2,280; Potter, 11,600; Schuylkill, 7,460; Snyder, 6,720; Somerset, 17,950; Sullivan, 4,190; Susquehanna, 28,190; Tioga, 29, 680; Union, 7,140; Venango, 6,880; Warren, 12,220; Washington, 25,940; Wayne, 25, 530; Westmoreland, 21,270; Wyoming, 9,780; York, 31,590; total for Pennsylvania, 889,000.

Tested Cows Double Milk and Improve Fat

Striking increases in milk and butterfat have been obtained in the past 10 years by three members of the Juniata county cow Testing Association, I. O. Sidelmann, of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service, reports.

T. R. Aucker's herd has increased from 6,345 pounds of milk and 210.9 pounds of butterfat in 1920 to 12,838 pounds of milk and 435.4 pounds of butterfat per cow last year. This is an average increase of 6,493 pounds of milk and 224.5 pounds of butterfat a cow.

E. J. Cunningham and Son have a herd which has increased 6,229 pounds of milk and 198.8 pounds of butterfat in 10 years. In 1920 the cow average was 6,624 pounds of milk and 231.9 pounds of butterfat. Last year it was 12,853 pounds of milk and 430.7 pounds of butterfat.

An increase of 4,661 pounds of milk and 159.1 pounds of butterfat per cow has been obtained by Theodore Kauffman. Ten years ago his cows gave 6,356 pounds of milk and 209.4 pounds of butterfat each. Now they give 11,017 pounds of milk and 368.5 pounds of butterfat.

The thrifty animals of whatever kind appeal to buyers and always at a better price.

Martinsburg Local Holds Meeting

A meeting of the Martinsburg, W. Va., Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held on Tuesday evening, June 10th, at "State House Farm", the home of president I. D. Van Metre.

Following the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, by secretary Franklin McQuilkin, an interesting address was made by I. R. Zollers, secretary of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, on the subject, "Economic Milk Production Spells Success in Dairying."

The boys and girls of the local 4-H club presented a short play, entitled "A Mock Wedding," which was received with marked interest.

J. A. Grantham, delegate representing the Martinsburg Local at the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association last fall, made a detailed report of the activities at that meeting. Two reels of motion pictures were also shown by Mr. Zollers. An interesting program was also staged by two of Mr. Van Metre's sons, assisted by several other boys of the Vocational Agricultural School. A tractor demonstration was scheduled for the meet on the following Friday, by the School boys. This will be held on the Van Metre farm and a number of tractors will take part.

An inspection was also made of Mr. Van Metre's barn, which included two particular features, one a large well equipped cow barn and a new combine used this year for harvesting the grain.

Before leaving, the meeting tendered Mr. and Mrs. Van Metre a rousing vote of thanks for their hospitality.

Beetle Quarantine On Farm Products Effective June 15

Last minute details are now being worked out for an effective campaign against the Japanese beetle again this summer, according to R. M. Bell, director Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The regulations which govern the movement of farm products and cut flowers from the generally infested area become effective June 15 and will be in force until October 15. The arrangements for this work will be practically the same as a year ago. Patrols will be stationed along all highways leading out of the generally infested area just as soon as the beetles make their appearance. While the road patrols will pay particular attention to violations involving the transportation of farm products and cut flowers, officials explain that check-ups will also be made on the movement of nursery and ornamental plants, sand, soil, earth, compost and manure, the movement of which is regulated throughout the year.

Inspectors will be stationed at several shipping points and at other convenient locations in the infested territory to issue certificates for the movement of the various quarantined products when all the conditions of the regulations are met. The road patrols are not authorized to issue certificates.

Property owners living in the areas of heavy infestation are being urged to spray their ornamental plants and trees during June in order to give these plants full protection from the beetle during the summer. If delayed, the spray will be less effective and possibly too late entirely. An application of coated arsenate of lead is recommended. Details for spraying can be secured from county farm agents or from the State and Federal Japanese beetle offices.

Corn Borer Clean-Up Is a Success

The European corn borer clean-up in Crawford and Erie counties this spring was most successful, according to R. H. Bell, director Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The requirements for complete clean-up of all corn remnants about the farm were followed out carefully by most farmers. The clean-up work which the Commonwealth had to do was largely on farms owned by persons living out of the State.

Due to the decrease in infestation, only two counties were included in the area of enforced clean-up this year. Last year, the clean-up work was required in all or portions of four counties.

Pennsylvania farmers are ahead of growers in neighboring states in corn borer control efforts, according to entomologists who have observed conditions throughout the infested area. Much commercial loss occurred in one county in a neighboring state in 1929 which emphasizes the seriousness of this introduced corn pest.

The department proposes to make a field-to-field survey of the entire infested district in Pennsylvania this summer for the purpose of determining the rate of infestation and thereby be in a position to give farmers definite information as to the control requirements. Eighteen men will be employed in this survey.

76 Associations Test 28,789 Cows in May

Seventy-six associations tested 28,789 cows during May, C. R. Gearhart, State Supervisor of Cow Testing for the Pennsylvania State College, reports.

Of this group, 5,878 produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat and 7,174 gave more than a half-ton of milk each for the month. In the 40-pound group, 2,262 cows exceeded 50 pounds of butterfat, and of the 1000-pound milkers, 4,001 did better than 1200 pounds each. Herds were improved by the sale of 279 unprofitable cows and the purchase of 20 sires.

Leading all groups in the number of cows tested was the Chester Valley association of Chester County, with 672 cows. The West Chester association ranked second with 636 cows tested. The Coventry association, also of Chester county, had 158 of the 40-pound butterfat cows, and the Wayne and Allegheny groups tied for second with 132 each. The Ulysses association of Potter county had the largest number of 1000-pound milkers, 177; and there were three associations tied at 162 cows each for second honors. These were Centre No. 1, Wellsboro and Buffalo Valley No. 1 of Union County.

Canton, of Bradford county, was the association with highest 10-cow average in butterfat, 77 pounds. The Central Pennsylvania association ranked second with 76 pounds and the Columbia county association was a close third with 75.8 pounds.

Facts of Interest

There are now 1,150 Women's Institutes in the rural districts of the province of Ontario with a membership of over 40,000. These Institutes exist for promoting social contacts and whatever is beneficial to the community as a whole, especially to women and children, through co-operative effort. The movement, started at Stoney Creek, Ontario, in 1897, has now become world-wide. Women's Institutes, wherever they exist, are non-sectarian and non-party political. Recently an international conference of representatives of Women's Institutes was held at Vienna, Austria, at which delegates from most of the important countries were present.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and Business Manager
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Offices
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Rm. 5244

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

*Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.



General business, particularly in all lines of industry has been reflected materially in the lessened employment of labor generally and the consequent slowing down of money expended in many different ways. While general business is reported spotty in many sections of the country, it is believed that we are on the way toward greater prosperity.

Tariff legislation has been a material factor in the slowing down of many industrial activities, but now that the tariff bill, recently passed by Congress and which has been approved by President Hoover is really settled, it is believed that industrial lines will now soon adjust themselves to the new order of things and that a resumption of greater business activities generally will follow.

The hot weather season is already with us and demands special care and attention in protecting your milk supply.

The consumer demands a clean sanitary product, sweet, free from objectionable odors and pleasing to the taste. Milk does not measure up to this standard means a loss to the producer and probably a temporary falling off in the use of milk by the consumer.

See that the udders of your cows are clean before milking, cool milk quickly after milking to a low temperature, cover cans in transit to the receiving station or to its delivery point.

Keep cans, milk pails and strainers perfectly clean. Milk left in such utensils rapidly sours and destroys the food flavor at the next milking.

See that your cows get plenty of fresh clean water—stagnant water often carries bacteria that have an unfavorable condition on the milk supply.

In fact the same good care in milk production is necessary at all times, but more especially so during the heated weather season.

Do your part in furnishing the market a milk supply that cannot be improved upon and your efforts will be repaid by greater consumption.

And now the fly season is with us again, in fact, it has been with us in some sections of our milk shed for some weeks.

With the coming of this season of the year cows should be protected against the flies.

While this does not appear very important to many of our readers, there is no doubt but that if your cows are bothered by flies it will mean a decrease in production and consequent decline in your milk check.

MILK PRODUCER'S REVIEW

Flies are not only bothersome to livestock in general but they are likely to carry germs of disease from one place to another.

For that reason the milk house should be adequately protected against flies by proper screening of windows and doors.

Flies in the dairy barn can be controlled and almost entirely eliminated. The barn should be screened and trap methods of catching the flies should be used. For general efficiency however, some good spray repellent has proven quite efficient.

Clean the barn and stable, keep them free from manure—manure is an ideal breeding place for flies.

Keep up the productive ratio of your cows by keeping them free from annoyance by flies.

The small cost and proper use of fly repellent necessary to keep your barns and cows free from the fly menace will no doubt pay for itself in increased production of milk.

July Milk Prices

Under agreement with co-operating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during July, 1930, remains unchanged. Surplus milk during July, 1930, will be paid for under the agreement of April 25th, 1930, as will be noted below.

The price of basic milk, F.O.B. Philadelphia, for July, will, subject to market conditions, be \$3.29 per hundred pounds or 7.1 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for July, 3 per cent butterfat content, will, subject to market conditions, be \$2.71 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during July, will be paid for by co-operating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City.

Surplus Milk Prices for July

Under conditions, both as to supply and demand, as well as unseasonable conditions as to consumption, together with the continued receding prices of butter, it was deemed advisable to continue the price of surplus milk on the same basis of payment during July as has prevailed in April, May and June.

The price of surplus milk for July will therefore be based on the basis of four times the average butter price for the month.

JUNE BUTTER PRICES

Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
2 33 1/2	32 1/2	32
3 34 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/4
4 34 1/2	33	32 1/4
5 34 1/2	33	32 1/4
6 34 1/2	33	31 1/2
7 34 1/2	33	31 1/2
8 34 1/2	33	31 1/2
9 34 1/2	33	31 1/2
10 34 1/2	33	31 1/2
11 34 1/2	33	31 1/2
12 33 1/2	32 1/4	31 1/2
13 33 1/2	32 1/4	31 1/2
14 33 1/2	32 1/4	31 1/2
15 33 1/2	32 1/4	31 1/2
16 34 1/2	33	32 1/2
17 34 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2
18 34 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2
19 34 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2
20 34 1/2	33	32
21 34 1/2	33	32
22 34 1/2	33	32
23 34 1/2	33	32
24 34 1/2	33	32
25 33 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2
26 34 1/2	33	32 1/2
27 34 1/2	33	32 1/2
28 34 1/2	33	32 1/2
29 34 1/2	33	32 1/2
30 33 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2

Cull Out Poor Cows

Weed out the unprofitable dairy cows. It is more profitable to milk three good cows than a half-dozen poor ones.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

The production of fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed during May exceeded that of May, 1929, as shown by the receipts of the principal large buyers in the City Philadelphia, by a small amount, but this slight increase together with a considerable decrease in consumption, due largely to decreased labor employment, resulted in a thing but a healthy general market.

We had hoped that we might, at this time have been able to have the price of plus milk for July advanced to the previous basis, which was the average of 92 score solid packed, New York butter, times 4 plus 20% fixed as the price for our surplus milk, but in this we have not been successful.

At a conference with our buyers, held in our offices on Monday, June 30th, we were unable to reach any agreement with our buyers along these lines, and so, until further notice, the surplus price will have to remain the same for July as was paid in June which is, four times the flat daily average of 92 score, solid pack butter, New York City.

From information available we believe our production of milk is falling off somewhat and that it will not run as high during July and August as it did last year. But with consumption slowed down the rate of production is still too high for a continued, healthy market. This condition, considering the labor situation, leaves much to be desired and has not helped the market on the whole whatever.

Butter holdings in cold storage on June 1st, aggregated 50,330,000 pounds. This showed an increase of 21,196,000 pounds, as compared to the holdings, at the same time, one year ago. Comparing these figures with the 1929 holdings on June 1st (28,369,000 pounds), and those of previous months, you will realize that we are relieving the cold storage situation, as far as butter holdings are concerned.

Let me again bring to your attention that we feel that all dairymen should use butter instead of butter substitutes on their table at every meal. At the present low price of butter this imposes no hardship on consumer cost and it will aid materially in helping to clear up the butter storage situation and help to stabilize the market.

I would also call to your attention, that, under present conditions no producer should consider any program of herd increase this fall so as to increase his basic quantity average above that which he had during the past year, unless of course the market should make some change for the better. We believe that the market will stand the present basic average but caution you strongly against exceeding that amount during the coming fall months. Co-operate in this movement and hold your basic average for 1931 at about the same level as that made for the current year.

Butter Situation

While there have been no violent price changes in butter during the month they have been maintained fairly evenly at a low level and at the close of the month were low as they have been at any June period since 1921.

Among the most important conditions influencing current market is production. The estimated increase in May, 1930, as compared to May, 1929, came as a surprise to many, for previous months this year had shown consistent decreases under corresponding months in 1929, and it was a natural assumption that May also would be lower.

It is, of course, true that low prices this year have had a tendency to discourage dairy production, but dairymen, for the most part, now realize that dairy prices are only sharing low levels with a great many other products, and, the fact remains that where dairymen is the principal farm enterprise, farmers will, in all probability keep the milking cows, particularly during the pasture season, since milk and cream are the main source of income.

Stocks of other dairy products are fully ample although apparently not so burdened some as butter and a productive situation exists which is so uncertain as to require the closest watching. Prices of such products are low, but in view of the foregoing and the usual trend of summer prices, any marked upward change of butter prices during the next month would be the exception rather than the rule.

Prices of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City on which the surplus price of milk is based, opened the month at 32 1/2 cents. There was an upturn during the first half of the month, reaching 33 1/2 by mid-month, later followed by a slight recession to 33 cents. The month closed at 32 1/2 cents.

Quality Milk

Demonstrations

"The two quality milk demonstrations which were staged in connection with the Yardville and Hopewell, N. J. Junior Dairy Club meetings have a significance for all club members," reports the Mercer County Club News in Mercer County, New Jersey. "In view of the fact that some of the samples showed bacteria counts ranging from 10,000 to 30,000 the question should naturally arise, 'Are we going to do anything about it?' The meeting had a greater purpose than that of merely entertaining the club members by showing them through the microscope the pretty patterns for ladies' necklaces which are made by colonies of bacteria, and the pads which demonstrate the color of the dirt which comes off of a cow's body while she is being milked.

"4-H club members were warned that poor quality milk may be refused altogether a few years hence, but it would seem that a dairyman who now knows the true story about bacteria and dirt in milk would want to produce a cleaner product if only for his self-respect."

Close Grazing Keeps

Grass Young and Rich

Since young grass, consisting largely of leaves and comparatively little stalk, is richer in proteins and soluble carbohydrates and is more readily digestible than older grass in which more stalks have developed, a pasture should be grazed sufficiently close to keep young leaves growing and prevent development of too much stalk, the United States Department of Agriculture says.

British investigations show that complete grazing once in three weeks during a good growing season is sufficient to maintain a high nutritive content in the pasture.

The relatively high protein content of leaves and the high nutritive value of proteins indicate that the supplement needed for young and closely grazed pastures is a relatively high carbohydrate feed, such as corn.

In seasons of heavy rainfall, when grass grows rapidly, pastures should be grazed more closely than in dry periods, when grass grows slowly, the department says.

July, 1930

July, 1930

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Page 5

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for June, 1930, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month. For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of June is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES
This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to be used by producers and that all buyers purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.
(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at prices listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE

June, 1930
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk

Test Per Cent. Per 100 Lbs. Price Per Qt.

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.05	3.31	7.1
3.1	3.33	7.15
3.15	3.35	7.2
3.2	3.37	7.25
3.25	3.39	7.3
3.3	3.41	7.35
3.35	3.43	7.4
3.4	3.45	7.45
3.45	3.47	7.5
3.5	3.49	7.55
3.55	3.51	7.6
3.6	3.53	7.65
3.65	3.55	7.7
3.7	3.57	7.75
3.75	3.59	7.8
3.8	3.61	7.85
3.85	3.63	7.9
3.9	3.65	7.95
3.95	3.67	8.0
4.0	3.69	8.05
4.05	3.71	8.1
4.1	3.73	8.15
4.15	3.75	8.2
4.2	3.77	8.25
4.25	3.79	8.3
4.3	3.81	8.35
4.35	3.83	8.4
4.4	3.85	8.45
4.45	3.87	8.5
4.5	3.89	8.55
4.55	3.91	8.6
4.6	3.93	8.65
4.65	3.95	8.7
4.7	3.97	8.75
4.75	3.99	8.8
4.8	4.01	8.85
4.85	4.03	8.9
4.9	4.05	8.95
4.95	4.07	9.0
5.0	4.09	9.05

When milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 8 cents per quart.

BASIC PRICE

Country Receiving Stations
June, 1930

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles Freight Rates Price 3% Milk

1 to 10 incl. .268 \$2.79

11 to 20 .281 2.77

21 to 30 .303 2.75

31 to 40 .313 2.74

41 to 50 .333 2.72

51 to 60 .343 2.71

61 to 70 .364 2.69

71 to 80 .374 2.68

81 to 90 .389 2.67

91 to 100 .399 2.66

101 to 110 .414 2.64

111 to 120 .424 2.63

121 to 130 .434 2.62

131 to 140 .450 2.61

141 to 150 .460 2.57

151 to 160 .475 2.58

161 to 170 .480 2.58

171 to 180 .490 2.57

181 to 190 .505 2.55

191 to 200 .510 2.55

201 to 210 .520 2.54

211 to 220 .535 2.52

221 to 230 .540 2.52

231 to 240 .550 2.51

241 to 250 .556 2.50

251 to 260 .566 2.49

261 to 270 .576 2.48

271 to 280 .581 2.48

281 to 290 .596 2.46

291 to 300 .600 2.46

JUNE SURPLUS PRICES

At All Receiving Stations

CLASS I

Test Per Cent. Per 100 Lbs. Price Per Qt.

3.05 .91 .91

3.1 .93 .93

3.15 .95 .95

3.2 .97 .97

3.25 .99 .99

3.3 .99 .99

3.35 1.01 1.01

3.4 1.05 1.05

3.45 1.07 1.07

3.5 1.09 1.09

3.55 1.11 1.11

3.6 1.15 1.15

3.65 1.17 1.17

3.7 1.19 1.19

3.75 1.21 1.21

3.8 1.23 1.23

3.85 1.25 1.25

3.9 1.27 1.27

3.95 1.29 1.29

4.0 1.31 1.31

4.05 1.33 1.33

4.1 1.35 1.35

4.15 1.37 1.37

4.2 1.39 1.39

4.25 1.41 1.41

4.3 1.43 1.43

4.35 1.45 1.45

4.4 1.47 1.47

4.45 1.49 1.49

4.5 1.51 1.51

4.55 1.53 1.53

4.6 1.55 1.55

4.65 1.57 1.57

4.7 1.59 1.59

4.75 1.61 1.61

4.8 1.63 1.63

4.85 1.65 1.65



Back to School

At Sixty-Five

"The first time I came to 'Short Course' I just didn't see how I could possibly get away from home," said one of the eight hundred women of all ages gathered together for the eighth Rural Women's Short Course at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, held the third week of June.

"Well, I've come four times since then, and now I'm graduating, but they've promised me that I can come back next year as a post-graduate. It just does you no end of good!" declared this same woman.

The University of Maryland stands unique among other states in the magnitude to which the annual Short Course of the Extension Service, directed by Miss Venia M. Kellar, has grown. The educational program covers such a variety of subjects as clothing, foods, landscape

HOME and HEALTH



Can You Make a Passing Grade?

Score yourself on the six health factors outlined by Dr. Caroline Hedger.

1. **Highest Possible Personal Beauty.** (16 points) Are you as good looking as you can be with the nose your ancestors gave you? Is your skin well-tanned and freckled? Clean inside and out. Then write down 5 1-3 points.

Have you good posture, standing with your chest up, shoulders back, chin in, and your toes straight ahead, not at a ten minutes to two position? Then write down 5 1-3 more points.

Are your height and weight in proper relationship, according to insurance or some other recommended chart? Your weight should be that at which you feel and act best. You may score another 5 1-3 on this point.

2. **Vitality or Pep.** (16 points) This does not mean the ceaseless activity of the

National 4-H Club Encampment Boosts Farm Life

That the farm is after all a great place and farming an occupation to be proud of was the attitude promoted in the gathering of rural boys and girls from all over the United States for the fourth National 4-H Club Camp held in Washington, D. C., on June 18th to 24th, under the sponsorship of the Department of Agriculture.

These young people represented the very pick of 4-H Club membership with high standing in their local, county and state organizations, for particular projects in corn, calf, canning or other club work.

The four 4-H members from each state, together with their club directors, who in many instances are either the county agents or home demonstrators, spent a week camped in tents, in semi-military

How Do You Look at the End of the Day?

"Farm life is a healthy one for women and if it isn't it ought to be," Dr. Caroline Hedger, of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago, told the eight hundred farm women who assembled June at the University of Maryland for the eighth annual Rural Women's Short Course.

"Country people have better air than city people if they open their windows. They have milk; and the ground on which to grow gardens—if they'll work in them. They have access to sunshine—if they're not afraid of fading the carpet on parlor floor."

Some people go through life looking at the end of a mis-spent day, declared Dr. Hedger.

If you pay no attention to the recreation of your body, you're bound to suffer consequences. No one who thinks de-



Eighth Rural Women's Short Course Held at University of Maryland and Attended by Eight Hundred Women from All Parts of State

gardening, recreation, home furnishing, household management, poultry-raising, and parliamentary law.

Among this year's speakers were the following: Dr. Caroline Hedger, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago; Miss Orinne Johnson, the "Farmers Wife," Minnesota; Miss Dorothy E. Walsh, Authority on Home Decoration, New York; Dr. E. R. Gilfeather, Foot Specialist, Washington; and a number of the University faculty specialists in horticulture, nutrition, English, music, etc.

The members of the Short Course and county home demonstrators are housed in the dormitories, and meals served in the college dining hall. Costs are kept at a minimum and a few dollars covered the entire week's expenses for each woman. The increasing enrollment each year indicates that there are a great many who feel that the complete change of work and mental outlook which the Short Course affords after all really "does do you no end of good."

The meals in many American homes are too high in protein, starch and sugar and lack fruits and vegetables which contain needed minerals and vitamins. Many homemakers may find that a change in the menu brings more health for all the family.

Song of Summer

Dis is gospel weathah sho'—
Hills is sawt o' hazy.
Meddahs level ez a flo'
Callin' to the lazy.
Sky all white wif streaks o' blue,
Sunshine softly gleamin'.
D' ain't no wuk hit's right to do,
Nothin's right but dreamin'.

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

"Co-operative marketing still goes marching on! Officials in Washington who keep tab on the movement tell us that more than 2,000,000 of the 6,500,000 farmers in the United States are already linked up with co-operative organizations. That is a complete answer to those who say that farmers do not know how to co-operate. One of the tasks ahead of American farm women is to encourage the remaining 4,000,000 farmers to get in line with co-operative marketing as soon as the opportunity offers, and to stick."

—Editorial in "Farmer's Wife."

fashion near the base of the Washington monument. The period was filled with assembly talks by nationally prominent leaders in agriculture, group studies of 4-H club problems, and in getting acquainted with other 4-H boys and girls similarly interested in farm life.

Among the prominent persons addressing the group were the following: Judge Florence E. Allen, of the Supreme Court of Ohio; James Clinton Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, R. W. Dunlap; and C. W. Wharburton, Director of Extension Work.

Health Featured at Delaware 4-H Club Camp

Measure up in fitness to the calves and corn you're getting ready to exhibit was the goal embodied in the slogan, "Grow a Good Club Member" adopted for this year by the Delaware 4-H Club State



4-H Members from Sussex County, Delaware

Camp during June, at Newark, Delaware.

Health was the "H" featured in the programs, under the supervision of Miss Pearl Macdonald, of the Delaware State Extension Service. Miss Miriam Birdseye, Head Nutritionist of the National Extension Service, Washington, and Miss Catherine Hanly of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council assisted in the health program.

wants to renew his youth, affirmed Dr. Hedger. But he does want to live more fully.

The six factors in health-growth which were laid down by Dr. Hedger are given elsewhere on this page. Build your body to a high level. It can be done, she says.

Favorite Recipes From Our Readers

Jewel Salad

1 level tbsp. gelatine
1 c. cucumbers
1 c. sliced canned pineapple
1/4 c. cold water
1/4 c. boiling water
1/4 c. sugar
1/4 c. mild vinegar
2-3 c. pineapple syrup
1 tbsp. lemon juice
Few grains salt.

Cut cucumbers and drain after paring. Cut and drain pineapple. Mix cucumbers and pineapple. Add gelatine which has been soaked in cold water about five minutes, and then dissolved in boiling water. Add remaining ingredients, pour into individual molds and chill. Serve on bed of lettuce leaves. Recipe serves six people. Mrs. Russell Brown, Chester Springs, Pa.

Cornstarch Pound Cake

4 eggs
2 c. sugar
1 full c. butter
2 1/2 c. flour
1 1/2 c. cornstarch
2 level tsp. baking powder
Separate eggs. Beat separately. Cream sugar and butter, add other ingredients. Bake in loaf pan.
Mrs. David Moore, R. D. Hopewell, N. J.

"The Earth's Bank of Energy"

Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

You are just in the midst of the canning season. You are canning, you say, first—because it adds materially to the family income. Second—to add variety to the meals, which really means that through the fruits and vegetables you are drawing on the Earth's bank of energy for health.

In "Feeding the Family," Dr. Rose says—"The earth's great bank of energy is the sun; its currency is light and heat. These man cannot 'cash in' directly. They have to go through a great clearing house, the plant world, before they become available for the human economy. Plant cells transmit light and heat into chemical energy and bind this with elements from the air and soil to make three great classes of energy-bearing substances, which man can use for his activities, known as protein, fat and carbohydrates. These are the 'fuels' which supply energy for the human machine."

Canning is quite a modern enterprise. Napoleon in connection with his military campaigns, was directly responsible for the discovery that air-tight sealing of foods would keep them.

Centuries before that of Napoleon, foods were preserved. The most common method was drying. An interesting story is told in "Knickerbocker New York," that entertaining history of Washington Irving, of the visit of one of the old Dutch governors during the apple drying season. This governor thought the Yankees had decorated their homes in honor of his visit, when in fact they had merely hung up apples in the form of festoons to dry. This shows how plentiful dried apples were in those days in Connecticut.

We have come a long way since the time of apple drying. We have learned new ways of preserving and canning. However, the excellent methods of the commercial canners, better transportation and refrigeration, bringing the fresh fruits and vegetables to our market throughout the year, makes the house wife today question how much home canning should be done. For the woman counting her jars by the thousands who has found an appreciative market and is adding to the family bank account, there is but one answer. To the home maker counting her jars especially in the health account, a good rule might be to can the garden surplus; and I hope every farm garden has a surplus of both fruits and vegetables. You may use as your guide, the suggestion from the New Jersey Extension Service—"The amount of canned vegetables for one person, allowing for fresh products during the growing season, for one year should include:—leafy vegetables, 20 pints; tomatoes, 26 pints; other vegetables, 34 pints; (peas, corn, green beans, etc.) There are many advantages in having vegetables stored in some form in the home,—it saves money, saves time and energy in preparing meals, and gives greater variety and better balance to the meals.

Knowledge of the Cold Pack Method has revolutionized canning, especially the canning of vegetables, for the rural home maker. It has made it possible for her to bring to her table throughout the year an array of the health giving foods not known in Knickerbocker days, thus helping stamp out some of the dietary diseases of the earlier days.

In canning, it is always wise to select fresh foods. These are high in vitamin content and have a superior flavor. The slogan "Two hours from the garden to the can" is a good one.

The type of equipment used varies with the home facilities. Equally satisfactory results can be obtained with wash boiler, or other deep kettle, the water seal can-



WHAT A COW CAN DO FOR A CALF!

A CALF JUST DROPPED is not a calf brand new...it's a calf that's been growing for months...that's why there's such a whale of a difference in new-born calves...that's why Purina Bulky Cow Chow before your cows now will show up in your calves next fall!

A cow can do a lot for her unborn calf...or she will do little...depending on what she has to feed it. A cow on pasture alone must make milk...keep up her body...feed her unborn calf...but she hasn't enough feed to do the job...no matter how fine the pasture! Her milk flow may look good but to do it she's starving her unborn calf and robbing her body.

The Illinois Experiment station tells you why. In every 10 pounds of young grass are 8 to 9 pounds of pure water...very little actual feed! To get enough feed she should eat 100 pounds of grass a day. But to do that she needs more room in her stomachs...a thing she can't get! That's why Purina Bulky Cow Chow...a real feed at a reasonable price...can be a real feed to your cows this summer. You'll see the difference this summer...you'll see the difference this fall. Better calves...less calving trouble...more milk after calving. A feed that makes your pasture worth more...your cows worth more...your dairy business worth more...Purina Bulky Cow Chow!



AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

THE PURINA DAIRY CHOWS

Purina Bulky Cow Chow
Purina 20% Cow Chow
Purina 24% Cow Chow
Purina 34% Cow Chow
Purina Bulky-Less
Purina Filling Chow
Purina Calf Chow



Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The various departments are at your service and will assist you in planning

Educational Entertainment

for your Community, Local or Club Meetings. Lecturers, Speakers, Motion Pictures, Lantern Slides, Etc.

C. I. COHEE, Sec'y, 219 North Broad Street, Philadelphia

Uncle Ab says the trouble with most serious-minded people is that they take only themselves seriously. There were 5,751,000 cases of eggs in storage May 1st compared with 3,952,000 cases a year ago.

IN SIX YEARS

From chicken shed to poultry plant



TRUE economy, which results in poultry profits, demands the consistent use of good feed. Amco Super Egg Mash brings out the best that's in your birds. During the hot summer months, feed as much Amco Super Egg Mash, slightly moist, as your birds will clean up in 10 to 15 minutes once a day. They will clean it up readily enough, too. Keep the dry mash in hoppers before them all the time, in a cool place near plenty of fresh, cool water.

This is the way to get eggs regularly, straight through the summer into fall. During the hot summer months hens require less energy and heat-producing scratch grains, but they need more of the stimulating and egg-making materials contained in Amco Super Egg Mash.

The Amco Poultry Mash is mixed according to best present day poultry feeding knowledge. You can judge the formulas before buying, because they are open. The ingredients are high in quality, mixed fresh and shipped fresh.

See your nearest Amco Agent for your summer's supply.



DIST. OFFICE, MUNCY, PA.

Six years ago Mr. Frank Faidley of Somerset, Pa. started out with 200 chickens in the shed shown above. The upper picture shows some of the buildings which comprise his poultry plant to-day. Any poultryman in the world might well be proud of such rapid progress.

How did he do it? By thrift and good management, of course, and by using the feeds which give most profit per dollar—Amco Open Formula Poultry Mash.

Last year Mr. Faidley raised 2,300 chicks on Amco Starting and Growing Mash with a total mortality of only 4 per cent. In the fall his pullets were put in laying quarters on Amco Super Egg Mash. They averaged from 50 to 70 per cent production throughout the winter, and on June 1st were still doing 50 per cent. These birds are in wonderful condition and many of them will be carried over into the yearling flock.

This year 2,600 birds are being reared with equal or better results. Mr. Faidley sticks to Amco Feeds for these reasons: Favorable prices, open formulas, fine results in growth, condition, and production.

Culling Low-Producing Cows From the Dairy Herd

(Continued from page 2)

the bottom should be continued as rapidly as breeding can build at the top.

I have given the figures that show the results of culling in average herds. The herds on test in Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations are producing about 60 per cent more milk and butterfat per cow than is produced in the average herd. In the herds on test, culling is now supposed to be done intelligently and according to known production. For that reason you would perhaps be surprised to know that the lowest-producing 10 per cent of those cows are producing no profit to their owners. If these cows were transferred to the meat market, their present owners would make more money from them than they are making now.

How about the registered dairy cows on test in our Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations? Should any of them be culled out and sent to the butcher? These questions seem to find an answer in a recent tabulation we have made of 36,000 mature registered dairy cows of the different breeds. The figures show that the lowest-producing 10 per cent gave their owners a profit so low that the owners did not have enough left to pay even a fair wage for labor, after paying the cost of feed and the other overhead costs of keeping these cows in the herd.

Therefore, in conclusion, let me recommend to all commercial dairymen,—whether their cows are grade or registered—that they first find out what each and every cow in the herd is producing, and, as far as possible, what the cost of that production is. Then cull systematically until every cow in the herd is bringing in a satisfactory net profit. Don't stop culling even then. Keep on culling until every cow in the herd is bringing in a large net profit every year. While we are culling we must build at the top, so that the supply of dairy products always will be maintained.

The final result will be, not a milk famine, but a fair profit for the producer, and an ample and economical supply of all kinds of dairy products for the consumer.

Kill Quack Grass

Small patches of quack grass can be eradicated by smothering with tar paper or old tin roofing. Waste oil from automobiles and tractors may be put on very small patches.

Provide for Safety

The so-called gentle bulls often prove dangerous. For protection, the safety bull pen can be used. It provides shelter, a stall for grain and silage feeding, a breeding stall, and an exercise yard.

Penn State Holds Farmers' Week and Dairy Exposition

(Continued from page 2)

nials that bloom in June and July, how stage a flower show, design and layout landscaping for farm buildings, massing trees and shrubs in landscape planting and how garden clubs should function demonstrations on arrangement of door-grown cut flowers, pruning trees and shrubs, transplanting evergreen trees, methods of propagation, and an inspection of the college flower gardens.

P. H. Margolf, superintendent of the poultry plant, was in charge of an inspection of the plant; Dr. J. E. Hunter solved poultry nutritional problems; Prof. C. O. Dossin discussed the use of milk products in poultry feeding; Prof. R. P. Tinsler, bacteriologist, told how to prevent and control poultry diseases and parasites; Prof. H. C. Knandel explained confinement brooding; Prof. John Vandergrift told how to grow healthy pullets, and Prof. E. M. Funk gave factors and figures about turkey feeding.

Vegetable gardening and plant breeding contributions were made by Dr. W. B. Mack, mulches on greenhouse tomatoes; Dr. C. E. Myers, variety type studies on early cabbage; Prof. W. B. Nissley, vegetable novelties and specialties; Prof. M. T. Lewis, lettuce varieties; Prof. J. M. Hurlington, plant growing structures and methods; Prof. G. I. Stout, greenhouse crops and varieties; Doctor Mack, fertilizers for vegetable crops; Professor Nissley, the small home garden; Doctor Myers, superior varieties of the more common vegetables, and Professor Stout, hints on irrigation of vegetables.

Women Have Own Program

Farm women visitors had a special program during the two days. Prof. A. F. Cooke discussed flower arrangement in the home; Miss Ethel Jeffers talked on vitamins and health, and the importance of butter and cream in the diet; Prof. G. R. Green gave an illustrated talk on birds on the farm; four Cambria county 4-H club girls demonstrated serving a balanced meal; members of the home economics extension staff demonstrated cheese and milk and their place in the diet, and served an afternoon tea. Music also was provided on this program.

Breed associations maintained booths on the grounds, the Jersey cattle breeders held an association meeting, the Portland Cement Association built and demonstrated a model milk house, the Bureau of Dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture had an exhibit on the grounds, and many of the departments in the School of Agriculture staged exhibits. Farm families picnicked in the college grove and everybody was kept busy trying to take in as many of the talks, exhibits, and demonstrations as possible during the time spent at the 1930 Farmers' Week and Dairy Exposition.

Inter-State "A" Milk Price Standards*

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000.

Shippers of "A" Milk to Terminal Markets during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds, and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 30,000 or less, and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 100,000 or less.

*See page 5 for detailed prices

New Bait Is Effective For Jap Beetle Traps

Japanese-beetle trappers will have better luck this summer if they will make a slight change in the bait used in their traps by increasing the quantities of the attractive agents, geraniol and eugenol, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Two years of experimental work at the Japanese-beetle laboratory at Moorestown, N. J., has shown that traps containing the improved bait captured more than two and one-half times as many beetles as did the traps in which the old bait was used. Increasing the quantities of geraniol and eugenol will make the bait slightly more expensive, the department says, but the increased catch will more than offset this cost.

The formula for the bait recommended by the department is as follows: 4 teaspoonfuls of geraniol, one-half teaspoonful of eugenol, 1 1/4 cups of bran, 1 tablespoonful of water, 2 1/2 tablespoonfuls of molasses, and 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls of glycerine. This makes about one-third of a pound, enough to bait one of the large cylindrical traps.

Certain types of traps have small bait containers which hold not more than an ounce of bait. The quantities of the attractive agents used in such traps are necessarily very small, and the department recommends for such traps the use of as much geraniol and eugenol to 25 grams of the plain bait as is recommended for the larger quantity.



The eight boys and girls who joined the Hopewell Dairy Club as new members during the spring of 1930. All but two boys have purebreds. All are beginners in the game. The membership has now increased to 25.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of May, 1930:

No. Inspections Made	2,909
No. Permanent Permits Issued	577
No. Temporary Permits Issued	173
Meetings	39
Attendance	6
Reels Movies Shown	510
Man Days Fairs & Exhibits	2
Bacteria Tests Made	7 1/2

(Plants) 2
No. Miles Traveled 28,134
During the month 86 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—39 dairies were reinstated before the month was up.

To date, 163,363 farm inspections have been made.

Moderate Increase in Farm Chickens

The number of chicks and young chickens of this year's hatch on hand June 1st in the farm flocks of crop reporters was about 6 per cent greater than the number on June 1, 1929, the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has announced. The number on May 1st was more than 20 per cent greater and on April 1, it was almost 60 per cent greater than on the same dates a year ago.

The season was unusually early and favorable for laying and hatching this spring, and production of chicks by commercial hatcheries was extremely heavy, says the board. "Judging from the June returns of crop reporters for their own flocks, the final increase in numbers this year is likely to be moderate."

The number of commercial flocks reported is not sufficient to permit an accurate estimate of changes in numbers for that group, but commercial flocks have apparently been increased more rapidly than farm flocks, the board adds.

Numbers in farm flocks on June 1st in the United States were about 12 per cent greater than on that date in 1928, but only 3 or 4 per cent greater than in 1927. Increases in flocks are reported at about 11 per cent in the North Atlantic, about 5 per cent in the North Central, 3 per cent in the South Atlantic, 2 per cent in the South Central, and 20 per cent in the Western group of States.

These Astounding Results

Astounding results! Yes! Cold, hard facts! Facts that answer once and for all, the old question "Does grain with pasture during the summer pay dividends fall and winter as well as in summer?"

These facts settle it!

Group 1. Cows started on pasture only June 1, 1929 dropped from 45.6 lbs. of milk to an average of 14.5 lbs. in September! Then back in the barn on full regular winter feeding, they showed a loss of \$15.78 per cow from October 1 to February 1! Over the entire test period, from June 1 to February 1, all the profit they could show was \$51.43 per cow!

Group 2. Cows started on Larro and pasture June 1 with a production of 49.1 lbs. daily, dropped to 22.2 lbs. average in September. Then back in the barn on full regular winter feeding, they showed a profit of \$17.05 per cow from October 1 to February 1. Over the entire test period, they showed a profit of \$85.89 per cow!

Group 3. Cows started on pasture, Larro, hay and silage June 1, with a production of 46.8 lbs. of milk, dropped to 40.9 average in September. Then back in the barn on full regular winter feeding, they showed a profit of \$38.47 per cow from October 1 to February 1. Over the entire test period, they showed a profit of \$113.85 per cow—more than twice the profit of group 1!

At the start of this Larro Research Farm test, all cows were producing at the same level—all had freshened at the same time. From October 1 to February 1 all were fed hay, silage and Larro. Check their records point by point! Their records tell this truth—that not only summer, but fall and winter profits depend on the right summer feeding schedule. A copy of the complete report of this test will be sent upon request.

PASTURE ONLY
\$51.43
PROFIT OVER FEED COST



THE LARROE MILLING CO. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY FOR POULTRY, HOGS & DAIRY
Larro Family Flour, best for Bread, Biscuits, Cake and Pastry.

EACH DAY MORE DAIRYMEN FIND THAT LARRO PRODUCES THE GREATEST PROFIT OVER FEED COST

Soil Erosion Takes 40 Inches in 40 Years

Erosion continues to wash away the soil resources of the Nation. A recent survey of a typical small valley in north-eastern Kansas shows that 86 per cent of the land, comprising the greater part of the valley, has lost from 8 to 40 inches of soil since it was cleared 40 years ago, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports. Thirty-four acres had lost an average of 11 inches of soil, 45 acres had lost 18 inches, 10 acres had lost 21 inches, 2 1/2 acres had lost 23 inches and 11-3 acres had lost 3 1/4 feet of soil. The "yardstick" for measuring the losses was found in a few remaining patches of timber, where the soil was as nature originally built it—a mellow, rich silt loam almost black with spongy humus, and capable of producing 75 bushels of corn an acre. Now the land is very much less productive. Much of it is overrun with weeds. In the meantime the washing proceeds.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

THE "SIXTEEN" Season is Here

It is poor efficiency to gamble a summer's profitable milk supply in an effort to utilize tender grass and juicy clover during the pasture season. Pasture does not save feed, it is feed. But even the finest pasture cannot be consumed and digested in sufficient quantities by a profit-producing dairy cow to maintain consistently both production and body reserve all summer long. The right sort of a grain supplement not only makes pasture go farther but also provides the essentials for uniformly greater production week after week. Furthermore, grain feeding reduces the embarrassing slump in production that threatens disaster to eastern dairymen every fall when pastures expire. Pasture feeding even influences winter milk production for if the cows are forced to draw on body reserves during the summer, they are handicapped considerably throughout the barn feeding season.

Pasture season is the "SIXTEEN" season because dairymen may advantageously supplement their outdoor roughage with *Eastern States Sixteen*, a lower protein dairy ration having all the quality and balance of other trustworthy Eastern States dairy feeds. It is not only economical, but is consistently profitable for summer feeding. Are you properly supplied for the "SIXTEEN" season?

Eastern States Feed Service

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves

HEADQUARTERS: Springfield, Massachusetts

Dairymen's League Holds Annual Meeting

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, held its annual meeting on June 19th, 1930, in the State Armory Building, in Albany, New York. The delegates some 2000 in number, represented the total membership and participated in the general business of the meeting, which included general sessions of the delegates, reports of officers and the transaction of routine business.

Following the introduction of the Directors of the Association, who had been balloted for, prior to the meeting, president Sexauer introduced Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York, who made a very interesting address, referring particularly to the Economic Problems of the Dairymen of the State.

President Fred H. Sexauer in making his annual address, stressed the various activities of the Dairymen's League during the year as well as outlining its programs for the future.

"The Dairymen's League has had very satisfactory relations with the Federal Farm Board. It has received a Four Million Dollar loan from the Farm Board to be used in furthering its general business program."

He urged greater co-operation on the part of all of the members of the League as it is by that method that the greatest measure of success can be obtained. President Sexauer predicted that the coming year would not be an easy one for the dairymen, but through the support of every member it would mean a progressive future.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session opened with an address by James C. Stone, Vice Chairman of the Federal Farm Board. He said in part—

Agriculture and industry should work together to solve each others problems. It will take several years before the Grain Growers can secure best results, but they will get some benefit at once. It takes a strong heart, lots of courage and faith in humanity to manage a co-operative organization.

Regional organization should handle the milk market. It is necessary he stated, for farmers to organize before they could secure loans from the Federal Farm Board. The Federal Farm Board will lean backward against the law to help the farmers.

Influence of women, I believe, is of great value to organizations. The husband will be one of the greatest co-operators in the United States if the farm women will co-operate. In any economic marketing program the producers, consumers and distributors must all be considered. Organizations must have good directors to represent the producers.

"There was a lack of good citizenship under the old conditions. Co-operative marketing corrects these conditions. We must help our neighbors. The members of the Farm Board are all farmer minded and they will do what they think in their minds is the right thing to do."

Holsteins & Guernseys

No place better to buy choice dairy cattle, either grade or pure bred, than Dunn County, Wisconsin. Get what you want at the right price. CHAS. O. GOVIN, Menomonie, Wisconsin. Telephone 152.



PHILADELPHIA WOOD SILOS
In CONCRETE TILE
Reliable for past 30 years.
WOOD TANKS
BROODER HOUSES
DAIRY BARN EQUIPMENTS
Free catalog. Special prices now.
E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.
10 S. 18th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

PIONEERS

Milk Cooling takes its place as the greatest boon electricity brings to the Dairy Farm. On the one hand it enables the dairyman to PROFIT MORE by assuring low bacteria counts and deliveries well below 50°. On the other hand, it SAVES work, SAVES on the cost of ice, and SAVES losses caused by improper cooling.

Merely plunge cans of milk into the ice-cold water of the cabinet and leave until delivery time. Temperature automatically controlled to greatest efficiency. Cooling very rapid. Ideal storage.

Write today for facts, figures and letters from present users. Sold and installed by Power Companies and Electric Refrigeration Dealers everywhere.

MILK COOLING

ESCO CABINET COMPANY was the first to completely engineer the problems connected with cooling milk electrically on dairy farms. The firm also, to build a portable cabinet designed exclusively for this purpose. Lifetime experience in scientific dairying and in electric refrigeration preceded the dairy electric refrigeration research.

Esco Cabinet Company
WEST CHESTER, P.A.

ESCO ELECTRIC MILK COOLING CABINET

Cutting two swaths at one time with the Farmall, 7 ft. Farmall mower, and a second mower.



Speed Up the Haying with Farmall Power

HAYING progress continues, with the combination of the FARMALL and McCormick-Deering Hay Tools responsible for the latest big improvements in speed and efficiency. With this all-purpose tractor on your farm you can hook up the new combinations of tools and turn your alfalfa, clover, or grass into crisp, air-dried hay in quick time.

You can now mow with the 7-foot Farmall mower, and hook another mower on, too, when you're in a rush; you can mow and rake your alfalfa in one operation by putting a side-delivery rake back of the Farmall and Farmall mower; you can pull two or even three self-dump rakes back of the Farmall; you can load up in a jiffy with the Farmall pulling the rack wagon and hay loader; and you can convert your loose hay into easily handled, marketable bales by belting up the Farmall to a hay press.

All of these fast, modern hay operations can be done with the Farmall and the McCormick-Deering Hay Tools we sell. They save valuable man labor at a season when every minute is worth real money. They give you the profit edge on the man who clings to older methods. Let us tell you more about the new machines and methods we have to offer you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA HARRISBURG BALTIMORE

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect August 1st, 1930.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat milk with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down, and are for all railroad points. (Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.)

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price August first		July surplus price.	
Miles	Basic quantity	Freight rate	Price
	3% milk	Price	Test
			Class 1
			Per 100#
1 to 10	inc.	.268	\$2.79 : 3.
11 to 20	"	.283	2.77 : 3.05
21 to 30	"	.303	2.75 : 3.1
31 to 40	"	.313	2.74 : 3.15
41 to 50	"	.333	2.72 : 3.2
51 to 60	"	.343	2.71 : 3.25
61 to 70	"	.364	2.69 : 3.3
71 to 80	"	.374	2.68 : 3.35
81 to 90	"	.389	2.67 : 3.4
91 to 100	"	.399	2.66 : 3.45
101 to 110	"	.414	2.64 : 3.5
111 to 120	"	.424	2.65 : 3.55
121 to 130	"	.434	2.62 : 3.6
131 to 140	"	.450	2.61 : 3.65
141 to 150	"	.460	2.60 : 3.7
151 to 160	"	.475	2.58 : 3.75
161 to 170	"	.480	2.58 : 3.8
171 to 180	"	.490	2.57 : 3.85
181 to 190	"	.505	2.55 : 3.9
191 to 200	"	.510	2.55 : 3.95
201 to 210	"	.520	2.54 : 4.
211 to 220	"	.535	2.52 : 4.05
221 to 230	"	.540	2.52 : 4.1
231 to 240	"	.550	2.51 : 4.15
241 to 250	"	.556	2.50 : 4.2
251 to 260	"	.566	2.49 : 4.25
261 to 270	"	.576	2.48 : 4.3
271 to 280	"	.581	2.48 : 4.35
281 to 290	"	.596	2.46 : 4.4
291 to 300	"	.600	2.46 : 4.45
			4.5
			4.55
			4.6
			4.65
			4.7
			4.75
			4.8
			4.85
			4.9
			4.95
			5.
			1.62
			1.64
			1.66
			1.68
			1.70
			1.72
			1.74
			1.76

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
Issued July 26th, 1930.

President.

Secretary.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1928 of 18%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at
Occupation
Name
Address

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

WE WRITE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE POLICY. IF INTERESTED, FILL IN THE ATTACHED BLANK AND WE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

Name..... Address..... City..... County.....
Insurance Begins..... 19..... Expires..... 19.....
Business..... Mfg. Name.....
Type of Body..... Year Model..... No. Cylinders.....
Serial No..... Motor No..... Truck.....
Capacity..... Serial No..... Motor No.....

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

TRADE MARK **NICE** REG. U.S.A.
THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES
Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Quietness and Convenience in Philadelphia's Newest Hotel
The Robert Morris
17th and ARCH STREETS
Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses.
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM
Single rooms.... \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
Double rooms.... 4.50 5.00 6.00
LUNCHEON .60 and .75
DINNER \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.50

Cool Your Milk or Cream for lasting sweetness and LARGER PROFITS
This automatic machine will save time, eliminate animal heat, and off-flavors. Cleans as easily as a spoon.
30 Days Trial
Test it yourself. We guarantee it to satisfy or money refunded.
PRICE \$9.50
F.O.B. Fergus Falls, Minn.
Milcare Corporation
Fergus Falls, Minn.
Agents Wanted



Uncle Ab says that the work we do with our heads alone does not have the lasting quality of the work we do with our hearts.

High Grade Dairy Cows
in HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.
We handle all kinds of cattle
Holsteins—Guernseys—Jerseys
A Specialty
All cows tuberculin tested and sold subject to a 60 or 90 day retest and fully guaranteed in every respect.
Free delivery any distance.
B. ZAITZ & SON
202 Mercer Street
Phone 72 Hightstown, N. J.

Says Uncle Ab. A good way to keep your courage up is to keep your bills paid up.

A TUBULAR High Pressure MILK COOLER
Reasonably Priced

Rolls-Royce quality at Ford prices! A genuine tubular, high pressure milk cooler of the type endorsed by all authorities. Easily cleaned. Sanitary. Built of copper and bronze throughout. Nothing to rust or wear out. Made in two sizes.

ORIOLE MILK COOLER

ORIOLE coolers are made in two sizes. Size A cools 35 gallons of milk an hour and is priced at \$34.50. Size B cools 50 gallons an hour and is priced at \$40.50. Both sizes consist of 1 1/2" diameter seamless copper tubes spaced so that cleaning between them is easy. A lip, formed into the tubes when made, runs along their under side, providing a guide for the flow of milk from one tube to the next. The water flows through these V-shaped flanges as well as the balance of the tube interior so that all possible cooling surface is utilized. This space is "dead metal" on other tubular or corrugated coolers.

Troughs are removable without tools. Reservoir, troughs, and all other parts have only smooth, round, tinned surfaces—no square corners. The Oriole is guaranteed without restriction against imperfect workmanship or materials and to withstand without leakage a pressure of 75 pounds to the square inch. Ask us for FREE Bulletin No. 90.

CHERRY-BURRELL CORPORATION
2324 Market St., Philadelphia
Russell and Ostend Sts., Baltimore
1139 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh
54 West Maple, Columbus
1615 East 25th St., Cleveland
345 West Jefferson St., Syracuse

Spray or paint the perches and nests of the poultry house with carbolinum, crank case oil, or whitewash to control red mites.

When we discuss bull associations, we break away from the individual dairyman's program of breeding and start a neighborhood or community program.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect August 1, 1930.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions. These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half cent point up or down.

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (40½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (40½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (40½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price August 1st.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100#	Price Per Qt.	Per 100#	Class 1	Per qt.
3.	\$3.29	7.1	\$1.54		
3.05	3.31	7.1	1.56		3.3
3.1	3.33	7.15	1.58		3.35
3.15	3.35	7.2	1.60		3.4
3.2	3.37	7.25	1.62		3.45
3.25	3.39	7.3	1.64		3.5
3.3	3.41	7.35	1.66		3.55
3.35	3.43	7.4	1.68		3.6
3.4	3.45	7.45	1.70		3.65
3.45	3.47	7.5	1.72		3.7
3.5	3.49	7.55	1.74		3.75
3.55	3.51	7.6	1.76		3.8
3.6	3.53	7.65	1.78		3.85
3.65	3.55	7.7	1.80		3.9
3.7	3.57	7.75	1.82		3.95
3.75	3.59	7.8	1.84		4.
3.8	3.61	7.85	1.86		4.05
3.85	3.63	7.9	1.88		4.1
3.9	3.65	7.95	1.90		4.15
3.95	3.67	8.	1.92		4.2
4.	3.69	8.05	1.94		4.25
4.05	3.71	8.1	1.96		4.3
4.1	3.73	8.15	1.98		4.35
4.15	3.75	8.2	2.00		4.4
4.2	3.77	8.25	2.02		4.45
4.25	3.79	8.3	2.04		4.5
4.3	3.81	8.35	2.06		4.55
4.35	3.83	8.4	2.08		4.6
4.4	3.85	8.45	2.10		4.65
4.45	3.87	8.5	2.12		4.7
4.5	3.89	8.55	2.14		4.75
4.55	3.91	8.6	2.16		4.8
4.6	3.93	8.65	2.18		4.85
4.65	3.95	8.7	2.20		4.9
4.7	3.97	8.75	2.22		4.95
4.75	3.99	8.8	2.24		5.
4.8	4.01		2.26		5.05
4.85	4.03		2.28		
4.9	4.05		2.30		
4.95	4.07		2.32		
5.	4.09		2.34		

By order of the Board of Directors
Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued July 28th, 1930.

W. Ballbach Presid. ent.
J. R. Zellers Secretary.

"The Only Way to Appreciate the New De Laval Magnetic Milker Is to Own One"



ABOVE: The large modern barns which house the Sunny Mead—Caum Guernsey herd.

—says superintendent of noted Pennsylvania Guernsey Dairy

BELOW: The De Laval Magnetic Milker installation at Sunny Mead—Caum Dairy.



The Sunny Mead—Caum Dairy Farm is located in the hills of Central Pennsylvania, between Altoona and Tyrone. A splendid herd of 50 Guernseys is maintained there and is milked entirely with the De Laval Magnetic Milker.

Mr. R. J. Perry, Superintendent, writes: "The only way to appreciate the new De Laval Magnetic Milker is to own one."

There are many other Pennsylvania dairymen who feel the same way about it. Doubtless some of these users are neighbors of yours. They will be glad to confirm the opinion set forth by Mr. Perry and they will explain that the De Laval Magnetic is a saver of valuable time and labor.

It retains the famous De Laval principle of controlled and uniform pulsations, which milk cows in the best possible manner, but accomplishes with a new and patented application of electric magnetic force which provides simplicity of construction and installation, and requires less power to operate.

The De Laval Magnetic is easy to operate, easy to clean, and will give more profit and satisfaction to every cow owner. It is made in a variety of sizes for milking one to 1000 or more cows. Outfits can be operated by electric motor or gas engine. Sold on such easy terms that the outfit pays for itself while you are using it.

See your De Laval dealer or write us for complete information.

The De Laval Separator Company

New York
165 Broadway

Chicago
600 Jackson Blvd.

San Francisco
61 Beale St.

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE

Vol. XI

West Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia

No. 4

Pennsylvania Farm Show

By E. B. Fitts

Pennsylvania has entered the list of states providing for a state wide competitive exhibit of dairy cattle, other livestock and general farm products. Its legislature in 1929 provided an appropriation of \$1,340,000 for the construction of a building to be used primarily for farm exhibit purposes. This building with a floor space of nine acres and providing all facilities for handling a modern show, is now nearing completion and will be in readiness for the initial exhibition scheduled to occur during the week beginning January 18th, 1931.

The building is among the largest exhibition structures under one roof in the country. The coming show will be in the nature of a great mid-winter farm exposition. Admission will be free.

Pennsylvania has held no state fair since 1894, but beginning in 1917 there has been held each year in Harrisburg a winter Farm Products Show. This event, beginning in a small way, has grown to such proportions that 120,000 square feet of floor space was necessary to house the exhibits at the show in January, 1930. In connection with this last show there were held meetings and conventions of 31 different farm organizations. The proportions to which this show has grown is responsible for the legislative recognition and enactment.

The Dairy Cattle Exhibit

A dairy cattle classification and premium list has been prepared similar to that of the National and other leading dairy shows of the country. Fifteen hundred dollars in cash prizes is offered in each of the leading dairy breeds. Individual prizes start at \$30.00 in all classes 2 years old and over and run down to \$10.00 for 5th place. Younger animals start at \$25.00 except in calf classes where the start is \$20.00. Groups start at \$40.00 and \$30.00 except for county herds (8 animals) where the first prize is \$75.00. Some of the National Dairy Cattle Breeders' Associations are offering liberal additions to the cash prizes won by animals in their respective breeds.

The entry fee is \$2.00 per head and entries will close January 1, 1931. Stall space for cattle is somewhat limited and application for space will need to be made early in order to insure opportunity to exhibit.

Exhibits for the 1931 show will be limited to Pennsylvania breeders.

All dairy cattle must have certificates showing them to be free from both tuberculosis and Bang disease.

The building will be steam heated and cattle will be adequately protected even though zero weather should prevail.

Bovine TB Declines

A steady decline in the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in the United States has taken place in the last few years as a result of the cooperative campaign to eradicate the infection, the United States Department of Agriculture reports. The average infection among cattle, for the entire country, is now 1.7 per cent, whereas in 1922 it was 4 per cent.

On May 1, 1930, there were 946 counties officially designated as "modified accredited areas," also 42 towns in Vermont, indicating that these areas are practically free from bovine tuberculosis.

WHY Do We Urge

THE USE OF

More Butter

HERE ARE

Three Reasons

FIRST—

BECAUSE IT'S HEALTHY.

SECOND—

BECAUSE IF YOU USE REAL COW'S BUTTER YOU WON'T USE ANY OTHER SPREAD.

THIRD—

BECAUSE IT WILL HELP REDUCE THE HEAVY SURPLUS OF BUTTER NOW ON THE MARKET.

Use Butter at Every Meal

Inter-State Directors Hold Bi-monthly Meeting

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, was held at the association headquarters, Flint Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on July 24th and 25th, 1930.

Officers and Directors attending the meeting included: H. D. Allebach, President; Frederick Shangle, Vice President; Robert F. Brinton, Treasurer; F. M. Twining, Asst. Treasurer; I. Ralph Zollers, Secretary; August A. Miller, Assistant Secretary and the following directors: S. K. Andrews, Dorchester County, Md.; J. H. Bennetch, Lebanon County, Pa.; Ira J. Book, Lancaster Co., Pa.; E. H. Donovan, Kent County, Del.; E. Nelson James, Cecil Co., Md.; J. W. Keith, Queen Anne's Co., Md.; H. I. Lauver, Juniata Co., Pa.; S. Blaine Lehman, Franklin Co., Pa.; A. R. Marvel, Talbot Co., Md.; I. V. Otto, Cumberland Co., Pa.; J. A. Poorbaugh, York County, Pa.; C. F. Preston, Chester Co., Pa.; Albert Sarig, Berks Co., Pa.; John Carroll Sutton, Kent Co., Md.; C. C. Tallman, Burlington Co., N. J.; R. I. Tussey, Blair County, Pa.; Harry B. Stewart, Huntingdon Co., Pa.; S. U. Troutman, Bedford County, Pa.; F. P. Willits, Delaware Co., Pa., and A. B. Waddington, Salem Co., N.J. In addition to these directors, the Field Representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Field Representatives of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council attended the meeting as did also Charles Whittaker, Huntingdon County, Pa., as a guest of the Directors of that county.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the directors and of meetings of the Executive Committee, held since that meeting were read by secretary Zollers and were approved by the Board.

The report of the Treasurer, Robert F. Brinton, was also presented and was approved.

Frederick Shangle, chairman of the Annual Meeting Committee, made an informal report as to the plans and programs for the next meeting, which will be held in Philadelphia, November 18, and 19, 1930. Plans are under way to make this the biggest and best meeting that the association has ever held. Further details will be printed in a later issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

Unfinished business included reports by Frank P. Willits, relating to the status of the ownership of the Temple of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the headquarters of the National Milk Producers' Federation and other National Agriculture bodies in that city.

Secretary Zollers made a general report as to activities of the association, particularly in connection with its general clerical work and etc., including the progress of the new work of setting up its local organization in the field, which has been progressing satisfactorily.

F. M. Twining, director of the Field and Test Department of the Association, outlined the work of that Department. In the past six months over eight hundred new members have been added to the membership rolls. The general program of the department in connection with the

(Continued on page nine)

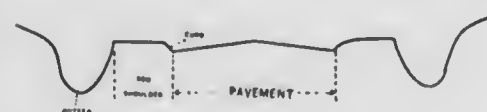
Iowa Impressions

R. W. Balderston, General Manager National Dairy Council

"My fifteen year old daughter and I cultivated over 75 acres of corn by using two-row cultivators last year and we will do it again this year." Thus does the Iowa farmer make use of modern labor-saving machinery and thus does he overcome the difficulties of this present economic situation. With comparatively level land, with straight parallel roads and division fences and now with larger scale machinery, a farmer and his family care for the 160 acre farm without hired help except for one or two weeks in hay and grain harvest. This seems to be quite the rule, and on this farm of 160 acres, he grows perhaps 80 acres of corn, 40 acres oats and has 40 acres in grass for hay and pasture. His tools include the gang plow, the two-row cultivator and the tractor and four-horse hitch. These do his heavy work driven by his children and himself. As this farmer said to me, "Ruth can run the two-row cultivator and not get as tired as I used to be after working on our old two horse ones that required so much muscle to guide around." And boys of fourteen operate tractors and four-horse harrows with ease. This doubling of production per man was the Iowa's farmers answer to the shortage of man power in the war. It has been his answer to the high taxes, high wages and high land values and low crop and farm product values since the war. But why begin to discuss the problems of the American farmer when all that is supposed to be included in this article is an account of a recent visit to some farm homes in eastern Iowa.

The closely clipped blue grass along the state highways is perhaps the first characteristic of Iowa scenery that attracts the eye of the farm trained Pennsylvanian on crossing the Mississippi from Illinois on the Lincoln Highway or "No. 30" as it is now more commonly called. Much Iowa soil is black and sticky and water stands over the country every spring. So the highways have deep gutters to carry this surplus water and drain the roadbed. Between this deep gutter and the pavement is a shoulder of soil meeting the roadbed with a rounded curb. This shoulder, the gutter and the roadside beyond all covered with well trimmed blue grass make a clean cut, neat picture as it unfolds ahead for miles and miles and betokens a well-ordered, thrifty countryside. I asked the purpose of the peculiar construction of this roadbed, knowing that there must be sound reasoning behind it. I found that at first the state sought to protect the autoist from slipping into the very deep steep side ditches by erecting guard rails and fences on both sides of the road. This necessitated almost continuous fencing for miles and when skidding autos struck these fences in March and April the posts would give away and the auto land in the ditch just the same.

The new construction (see diagram) has proved to be safer, is more sightly and



very much cheaper. Since water actually falling on the pavement can only get to the gutter thru certain grating covered culverts, every rainstorm makes the road a small river. A few inches of water does not interfere with driving, however, and the curb-shoulder at your right makes you feel much safer when driving near the edge of the pavement. You know that it will turn your wheels back from the soft treacherous soil and deep gutter beyond.

Iowa farm buildings are not as large as in many Pennsylvania neighborhoods having equally heavy crops. The corn is all harvested off the stalk or put in the ever present silo. The grain is all thrashed outside and the straw for the most part is left in the stack or pile until needed. Some few barns have a "bank" construction with "bridgeway" and barn-floor above and stables below, but most barns have a ground level driveway and stables either side. Hogs and beef cattle are fed in open sheds. If dairy cattle are kept



Horse (left) Cow Barn (right) on farm near West Branch, Iowa

they are now quite generally housed in an ell to the barn as shown in illustration or a new dairy barn is erected nearby. Eastern Iowa agriculture is essentially animal industry. In the beef farming sections of the state the practice varies. Some farmers keep some cows of one of the beef breeds, from which to get calves to grow into beef cattle. Some of these cows may be milked and the milk separated, the cream being sold for butter making and the skim milk fed on the farm. Others buy each year cattle grown further west and fatten them on the corn, oats and hay for which Iowa is justly famous. Or a farmer will raise some feeders and supplement this number with purchases. These beef farmers will keep hogs to "follow the cattle" and many have a flock of sheep as a sideline. Dairying is supreme in north-eastern Iowa. Here are located many of the co-operative creameries, because these require a liberal supply of nearby milk for



Barn and Cow Stable, C. Bechtelheimer Waterloo, Iowa

successful operation. However, there are many of these creameries all over the state and cream is shipped by rail and truck from all parts of the state to the "centralizers" and other independent creameries. Iowa stands second in butter production among the states of the Union.

Very many of the dairy herds show predominance of Guernsey, Jersey or Holstein blood. Many purebreds of these breeds are seen and there are more Brown Swiss than in most dairy sections. But many pounds of butter are still made from the milk of cows that show their descent from the beef breeds. Dual purpose animals were formerly quite popular but are gradually giving way to the more productive dairy breeds.

In Iowa the easterner misses the bubbling springs and babbling brooks that characterize the landscape of New England and the middle Atlantic states. The farmers miss them too, water for the stock being pumped from wells. Since this well-water is generally quite "hard," rain-

(Continued on page 3)

The American Institute of Cooperation Holds 1930 Session at Ohio State University

The 1930 session of the American Institute of Cooperation was held at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, with academic sessions running from June 16th to July 23rd, 1930. The general sessions were held July 7th to 12th.

There was a large attendance at the general sessions during which every phase of cooperative marketing was discussed. A number of the members of the Federal Farm Board were in attendance and participated in the study of the various agricultural problems.

The sessions of the American Institute of Cooperation again afforded an opportunity for those cooperatively minded to discuss, first hand, the various problems, many of vital interest to the agricultural industry throughout the United States.

Community conferences were held each afternoon from July 7th to July 11th. These included separate sessions devoted to the problems of cooperatives handling dairy products, livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables, purchasing of supplies, poultry and wool.

College courses for which credits will be granted by Ohio State University, extended from June 16th to July 23rd. Many of these courses were taken for four weeks of credits at the option of the students.

The Cooperative Marketing Courses Attended by J. Thornton Plumber

"Would the farmers of today be better off if there were no extension men or anything of that kind." Some stated that farmers would be better off if there were no County Agents. The farmers who were better off would be better, but the poor farmers would be worse off. It was stated that the chain stores were a menace, but if they helped the poor people along there could not be a law against these chain stores.

Live Stock Organizations are very well organized. They have done a great deal for the men in the country and the city market. The live stock organizations have a number of organizations which are very much overlapping.

Dr. C. W. Fay is one of the most dynamic men in cooperating. He stated that the history of Co-operation started in England in 1850 the age of Industrialism. Men worked in factories, but then decided to educate their children and everyone to work cooperatively. There was quite a discussion on wheat crops. In Canada about 140,000 members crated 750,000,000 bushels of wheat. All men in politics were from town, but last year the Province campaign had 40 men on the board and other industries had only 20. Done great deal in helping cooperative organizations. Dr. Fay said the Board made quite a few mistakes last year. They gambled in market.

Dr. Taylor of the University of North

Carolina remarked that the membership campaign is the best thing. Made a strong point on the education of non-members to extension workers in schools and colleges. It is up to the cooperative organizations to educate non-members. Dr. Taylor talked on what Farm Board can do. He praised the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and stated that they had done fine work in educating their members along the line of production control. He stated that the organization is in very strong position and very good group of officers. Another outstanding group was the Farm Board, he stated that the only way they could get farmers to cut down their production was to "get a gun and stand it at each farmer's gate."

Mr. Ole Hansen stated that he believed in advertising to members of what the organization is doing. He uses flowery titles for his books to make them more interesting each year. Mr. Metzger gave quite an interesting talk outlining the problems we have in general. He said the Board of Directors make the policy and management is supposed to carry them out. He made a suggestion to organize a Standing Committee, a committee of two or three to work them out thoroughly and report to the board. We must run our cooperative on a sufficient basis to improve market conditions. Greatest improvements will come about when the consuming public gets it.

Some Impressions of the General Meetings

By I. R. Zollers

W. F. Shilling, member of the Federal Farm Board said the Farm Board aimed for better cooperatives. It gave producers greater advantage on market. He stated that the Farm Board made loans to co-operative organizations to the amount of \$15,000,000. We hope they will use this to a good advantage. If their object was to stabilize markets the money was well spent and well taken care of.

Don H. Guyer, General Manager of the Pure Milk Company of Chicago, Ill., said, Cooperatives must learn from Big Business, he said, Cooperatives cannot go along any longer trying to work singly and alone. Dairy industries and associations must do business in the same way. He pointed out facts due to Big Business consolidated, we see many results why smaller cooperative milk organizations have to combine, if they would succeed.

H. B. Burning, Secretary of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Pure Milk Association, brought out the fact that before farmers were organized, they had nothing to say. The dealers word was law, but today with

(Continued on page 3)

Milk Sales by Weight Found Most Accurate

Production records in New Jersey, based on volume of milk produced have long since been discarded by most dairymen. Such records had been found incorrect for many reasons. First, there was the inconvenience of measuring the volume; second, the milk would froth or foam when being drawn; and third, there was difficulty and expense in obtaining and maintaining an accurate receptacle which would not break or become misshapen, with a consequent decrease in capacity.

Despite these long recognized facts, some creamerymen and farmers continue to buy or sell milk with the 40-quart can as their measure, reports H. H. Tucker, New Jersey State creamery inspector.

He further states that many farmers who are selling by weight expect every can to weigh out 40 quarts or 86 pounds regardless of the condition of the can. A new 40-quart can that has not been dented will, as any dairymen knows, hold 86 pounds of normal, cold milk. What many dairymen fail to realize, however, according to Tucker, is that a small dent in the side or bottom of a milk can will reduce its capacity by one or more pounds. This will account for many cans of milk which do not hold a full 40 quarts.

"We also find that milk will expand when warmed and contract when cooled," Tucker explains. "This accounts for the fact that a can full of warm milk will not weigh as much as the same can full of cold milk, and that a can filled with warm milk will not be full when the milk is cooled. Furthermore, foam or froth on milk may be as deceiving in a 40-quart can as in the milk pail. In the final analysis, therefore, no one may expect 40 quarts or 86 pounds of milk from a 40-quart can unless they have full measure cans, without dents or depressions in sides or bottom, filled with cooled, normal milk."

Editor's Note:

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, in the early years of its organization advocated this policy and practically all of the milk purchased under the Inter-State Plan, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia, has been purchased and paid for on the per pound basis.

Farm Wages Decline

A two per cent decline in the index of the general level of farm wages from April 1st to July 1st, is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. This decline, in sharp contrast to the usual seasonal farm wage advance of 6 per cent for the period, brought the index to the lowest July level record since it was first compiled in 1923. It is believed that this reflects the decline in business activity. At 160 per cent of the pre-war level on the first of this month, the index was 13 points lower than a year ago. All classes of wages, per month, and per day, with or without board, were lower throughout the country than a year ago.

The supply of farm labor on July 1st, was the largest reported by farmers in any month covered by available records. Apparently unemployed industrial workers have turned to the country in search of a livelihood, and the reports indicate a supply of farm labor 103.4 per cent of normal. Last year, a supply only 92.3 per cent of normal was reported on July 1st.

On the other hand, owing to the low level of prices of agricultural products, farmers are tending to do as much of their own work as possible. In consequence, demand for farm labor was reported at 81.4 per cent of normal on July 1st in comparison to 90.8 per cent a year ago.

INTER-STATE SELLING PLAN

Effective October 1, 1930

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Inc.
219 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Memorandum of Conference held July 28, 1930.

Milk will be sold in the following classifications:

Basic and Surplus Under Such Conditions as Are Hereinafter Defined.

ESTABLISHED BASIC QUANTITY

Producers shall receive each month, basic price for their "Established Basic Quantity," as hereinafter defined.

BASIC PRICE

The basic price will be established, as heretofore, by conference.

METHOD OF DETERMINING ESTABLISHED BASIC QUANTITY

The established basic quantity of each producer used during the first nine months of 1930 shall continue to be his established basic quantity during October, November and December, 1930.

The following provisions shall apply in determining basic quantities under the Inter-State Selling Plan to be used during 1931.

OLD SHIPPERS

The basic quantity of each old producer to be used during 1931 shall be established by adding together the three following items and dividing the sum thereof by three:

1. Established basic quantity used for 1929 payments.
2. Established basic quantity used for 1930 payments.
3. Average production made in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1930.

EXCEPTION—The basic quantity of any producer starting to ship during October, November or December, 1928, shall be established by adding together the three following items and dividing the sum thereof by three:

1. Average daily production times thirty made in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1928.
2. Established basic quantity used for 1930 payments.
3. Average production made in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1930.

OLD SHIPPERS WITHOUT 1929 BASIC QUANTITIES

The basic quantity for 1931 of any producer having no established basic quantity for 1929 payments, shall be determined by adding together the three following items and dividing the sum thereof by three:

1. Established basic quantity for 1930 payments.
2. Average production made in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1929.
3. Average production made in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1930.

INITIAL TUBERCULIN TEST 1930

Any producer whose cows undergo an initial test for tuberculosis during the year 1930 shall use as his established basic quantity during 1931 either, first, the basic quantity used during 1930, or second, the established basic quantity determined in accordance with the provision governing "old shippers."

NEW PRODUCERS FROM JANUARY 1, 1930, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1930

Any producer starting to ship on or after January 1, 1930, establishing a basic quantity on a basis of 50% of the first thirty days' shipment or any other basic not above 70% of same, shall during October, November and December, 1930, receive basic price for 70% of his production in each of those three months. His established basic quantity for 1931 shall be 70% of the average daily production made in October, November and December, 1930.

NEW PRODUCERS AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1930 UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1930

Any producer starting to ship on or after October 1, 1930, and prior to January 1, 1931, shall during October, November and December, 1930, receive basic price for 70% of his production in each of those three months. His established basic quantity for 1931 shall be 70% of the average daily production made in October, November and December, 1930, computed by taking the sum of his daily shipments dividing same by the number of days shipping and multiplying the quotient by thirty.

NEW PRODUCERS JANUARY 1, 1931 AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
Any producers starting to ship after January 1, 1931, shall establish a basic quantity on a basis of 70% of his first thirty days' shipment.

SURPLUS QUANTITIES

Each producer is to receive the surplus price for that portion of his production in excess of his "Established Basic Quantity."

SURPLUS PRICE

The surplus price shall be established by the following method:

1. Determine the average price of 92 score solid packed butter at New York City, by adding all daily quotations between the 28th of the previous month, the 27th of the current month and divide the sum by the number of quotations included.
2. Multiply this average butter price by four and to this figure add 20% of the same. The result will be the price of first surplus milk of four % butterfat content at all receiving stations at railroad points. To determine the price of direct shipped surplus milk, add \$.5755 per hundred pounds to cover usual differentials for freight, receiving station charges, etc.

A committee of two, one representing the producers and one representing the buyers, shall be charged with the duty of making the computations of the surplus price each month. They shall immediately announce the result of their computations to all parties concerned.

The usual butterfat differential of four cents for each one-tenth point, and two cents for each one-half-tenth point of butterfat, shall apply to surplus milk as well as to basic milk.

REMOVALS

In case of tenants changing from one farm to another, or farm owners selling out and purchasing a farm elsewhere, and who, by this procedure, change buyers of their milk, it is definitely understood that the basic quantity established goes with the cows.

SPECIAL CASES

Special cases where one or more producers change to new buyers are open to agreement between such producers, buyers and the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

This memorandum covers all points in the territory. Any of the parties interested reserves the right to ask for a conference with respect thereto at any time.

American Institute of Cooperation

(Continued from page 2)

out the fact that the members should be held more responsible with the work that is going on in the Association. Mr. Metzger also believes all those connected with the organization should know what the organization is doing.

Mr. McGuire representing Mr. Brant, President, Land of Lakes creameries, talked on surplus butter. The consumption of butter will increase if better quality is produced. Extensive fluctuations in butter prices should be prevented. It is very discouraging to consumers and producers if prices fluctuate violently.

F. F. Lininger, Prof. of Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State College, spoke on the "Seasonal Regulation of Supply of Fluid Milk."

Mr. Sexauer, President of the Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association, New York, made an address on "The Directors Work in Serving Members."

C. I. Cohee, Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, talked about the Dairy Council work and what it is doing in Quality Control work.

Taken all in all the various experiences of agricultural cooperatives through the country, presented to those who attended many lessons as to what to avoid and what to follow, if your cooperative organization is to prove successful, not only in the marketing of your product, but in the development of membership programs and the necessities for cooperative work among the membership on the whole.

Public Again Warned

Report that trichinosis has caused the death of three persons and illness of 30 other residents of Reading, Pa., recently has led the United States Department of Agriculture to renew its warnings against eating raw pork. In Reading the disease was the consequence of eating raw-pork sausage.

Trichinosis is produced by a minute, parasitic worm that infests the meat of swine without noticeably injuring the animals. This minute worm is taken into the human body by eating raw or undercooked fresh pork. In the human body these worms, or trichinae, produce a disease known as trichinosis, which somewhat resembles typhoid fever. Trichinosis is a painful and dangerous disease which does not respond to treatment. All fresh pork in whatever form should be thoroughly cooked to make it safe.

Leaflet 34-L, "Trichinosis," prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture to explain this disease and methods of avoiding it, is available free to anyone requesting it.

Beware of Late Blight

Four inches of rainfall in July invariably indicates the coming of an epidemic of late blight on potatoes, say plant pathologists of State College. They urge growers to be alert in watching for the disease and diligent in the application of sprays to combat its ravages.

Good Quality Pays

Quality products are profitable because they satisfy customers and get repeat orders.

Kill Weeds Now

Weeds must be annihilated mercilessly even if the weather is too hot for comfort. Permit no weeds to go to seed in lawn or garden. Such prevention will save work and worry in the future.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Offices
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
215 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keytone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



The long continued hot weather spell is still with us and continued care must be observed to maintain a safe and sanitary supply of milk. Doing this means not only the continued use of milk by the consumer but saves your own monetary loss when your supply is rejected, because of bad flavor, odor or souring at the point of delivery.

Keep your cows udders clean, wash them before each milking, if necessary, and after milking cool the milk quickly. If your water supply is not cool enough to do this, use ice in the water.

The growth of bacteria, which among other things causes milk to sour or may give the milk a bad flavor, may be overcome by special care in keeping all milking utensils clean, and when we say clean, we mean CLEAN. One little spot not thoroughly clean may grow bacteria by the millions.

Now these words of caution don't mean a great deal to us. True they may slow down our consumption if the milk we buy from the lunch counter is not just what it ought to be—but the greatest loss falls on the individual producer, whose milk is rejected at the station and it becomes a loss to him, doubly so in that he has the expense of hauling the milk to the station added to the loss in sale value of the milk itself.

But all of these losses can be overcome by proper care in milking, cooling and transportation methods and they cost but little time and money.

Remember, clean healthy cows, proper milking methods, immediate cooling to a low degree of temperature, keep can lids open when milk is stored. Keep milk in a cool dry place and cover the cans while in transit, this will save probable losses by souring and also keep the milk and cans free from dust and dirt—and in the long run will save you money.

Reports of damage due to the recent drought, lack of rainfall, intermittent heavy wind storms and hail, have been quite general in many sections of the country and particularly in some parts of the Philadelphia Shed. In many instances pasturage has been practically burnt up and some crop yields have been reduced by as much as 50 per cent.

Rainfall during the next few weeks may save a disastrous condition in some sections. Indications at this time point toward a short forage crop for cattle feeding during the coming winter.

In certain sections corn, vegetables and fruit have been seriously damaged by hail storms.

During the heated season and particularly during the prevalence of flies, cows should be especially cared for, if the milk productive rate is to be maintained.

In addition to having free access to plenty of water during the summer, cows, when flies are bad should be stabled and the stable sprayed with some good fly repellent. While the spray may seem costly, it has been shown that its use means added returns, due to a larger milk productive rate.

Printed elsewhere in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review, our readers will find a statement as to the plan which has been agreed upon with co-operative buyers of milk, covering the plan which has been adopted for the establishment of basic quantities, under which payments will be made during 1931.

This plan does not vary materially from that under which we operated during 1930, but nevertheless, it will merit every reader's careful study.

August Milk Prices

Under agreement with co-operating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during August, 1930, remains unchanged. Surplus milk during August, 1930, will be paid for under the agreement of April 25th, 1930, as will be noted below.

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F.O.B. Philadelphia, for August will, subject to market conditions, be \$3.29 per hundred pounds or 7.1 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for August, 3 per cent butterfat content, will, subject to market conditions, be \$2.71 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during August, will be paid for by co-operating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City.

Suplus Milk Prices for August

Under conditions, both as to supply and demand, as well as unseasonable conditions as to consumption, together with the continued receding prices of butter, it was deemed advisable to continue the price of surplus milk on the same basis of payment during August as has prevailed in April, May, June and July.

The price of surplus milk for August will therefore be based on the basis of four times the average butter price for the month.

Cold Storage Capacity

An increase of 60,748,260 cubic feet of refrigerated warehouse capacity in the United States over the two year period ending October 1, 1929, is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in its biennial survey of cold storage facilities.

The total warehouse space on October 1st, is placed at 728,594,833 cubic feet, an increase of 9 per cent as compared with the same date in 1927. There were 1,400 concerns operating these warehouses as compared with 1,323 concerns on October 1, 1927.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

The exceedingly dry and hot weather has reduced the production of fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed during the latter part of June and July to quite an extent, and we find our market today in very good shape as far as the supply goes. Although we still find the consumption, due to the Labor situation, had not increased much up to the present time. With this in view no conference has been called with the distributors to endeavor to increase the price of our surplus milk, bringing it back to where it originally was before the 20% was deducted and the August surplus price will be 4 times 50 score solid packed, New York butter without any additions. We realize that few of our producers will be effected by this ruling. We also realize that the price on butter and cream has not increased to a point where we felt it advisable to endeavor to put 20% at the present time.

At a conference held with the distributors on July 28th to discuss the Selling Plan for 1931, we adopted practically the same plan that was in effect for 1930, with a few minor changes. The most important change is that a new producer will get 70% of his average production in October, November and December, 1930, as his basic for 1931 instead of 80%, as was the case last year.

With the selling plan adopted for 1931 it is up to our producers to make good by not increasing their production this Fall much over their present basic amount, but they should be sure to keep their production up to his present basic amount or else his basic for 1931 will be below that of this year. We are hoping that with our efforts and with your help we may control production in this territory so that we can still hold our basic price even if our surplus price seems to be out of line at the present time, realizing that our surplus must be sold on the market in competition with the world's surplus.

Butter Situation

The butter holdings in cold storage on July 1st was 126,727,000. This shows an increase of 14,765,000 as compared to the holdings of the same time one year ago. Comparing the holdings with the previous month we are getting somewhat nearer to the holdings of a year ago. This is very encouraging, but the producers, themselves must continue to use butter and advertise butter to the general public, if we expect to reduce this great surplus of butter that has accumulated in cold storage during the Fall of 1930 and the early part of 1931. Realizing that we producers made the surplus and we have a right to help to reduce that surplus by consuming butter instead of a substitute.

We are glad to announce that the price of butter is climbing up. The price of butter for July is considerably higher than that of May or June, and if this continues, our price of butter will again get back somewhere near where it was a year ago.

With the low price of other farm products, such as wheat, corn and oats, we believe that it is not advisable that our surplus price be too high at the present time so as to encourage any additional production, if we do, it will have some bearing on our basic amount for 1931 and if our basic amount gets too high, then naturally, we will have to reduce the price of basic milk, in order to discourage any additional milk, and thus take care of market conditions.

Some of the dealers are taking on new producers at the present time, who have been endeavoring to sell, on our market, all offered, but on account of unsatisfactory conditions were heretofore not able to take care of them. We also find some new producers who are trying to get in on the market on account of the price paid for milk. This is discouraging because it might upset our market conditions.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of June, 1930:

No. Inspections Made . . . 3,275
Sediment Tests . . . 852
No. Permanent Permits Issued . . . 270
No. Temporary Permits Issued . . . 33
Meetings . . . 3
Attendance . . . 470
Reels Movies shown . . . 2
Man Days Fairs & Exhibits . . . 71/2
Bacteria Tests Made (Plants) . . . 67
No. Miles Traveled . . . 30,986

During the month 117 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—68 dairies were reinstated before the month was up.
To date, 166,638 farm inspections have been made.

Plant food taken from the land by crops can be restored in the form of fertilizers and soil-improving crops; but the materials of fertility removed by erosion can not be restored, for the simple reason that this washing process takes the entire body of the soil, plant food and all.—H.H. Bennett soil specialist, United States Department of Agriculture.

Uncle Ab says that most troubles can be met before they have a chance to start.

JULY BUTTER PRICES.			
Philadelphia	New York	Chicago	
1 34	33	33	
2 34	33	32 1/2	
3 34 1/2	34	32 1/2	
4 34	34	32 1/2	
5 34	34	32 1/2	
6 34	34	32 1/2	
7 34	34	32 1/2	
8 34	34	32 1/2	
9 34	34	32 1/2	
10 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
11 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
12 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
13 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
14 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
15 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
16 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
17 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
18 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
19 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
20 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
21 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
22 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
23 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
24 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
25 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
26 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
27 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
28 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
29 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
30 34 1/2	34 1/2	34	
31 34	37	36	

Did you know that: The National Farm and Home Hour brings before the microphone, speakers from practically every branch of organized agriculture in the United States; daily Farm and Home Hour talks are given by Department of Agriculture specialists only after their subjects have been completely covered by weeks or even months of study; that the Farm and Home Hour is broadcast over a network of NBC associated stations capable of reaching a very large proportion of the country's population?

Formulas for durable whitewash that will stick are given in the mimeographed Bulletin 35-W. It is free on request to the Mailing Room, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for July, 1930, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month.
For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of July is to be paid.
Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES
This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:
(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.
(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at prices listed herein.
The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE			
July, 1930		Country Receiving Stations	
F. O. B. Philadelphia	Per 100 Lbs.	July, 1930	
Test Per Cent	Per 100 Lbs.	Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements. Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.	
3.05	\$3.29	1 to 10 incl.	2.68
3.1	3.33	11 to 20	2.77
3.15	3.35	21 to 30	2.75
3.2	3.37	31 to 40	2.74
3.25	3.39	41 to 50	2.72
3.3	3.41	51 to 60	2.71
3.35	3.43	61 to 70	2.69
3.4	3.45	71 to 80	2.68
3.45	3.47	81 to 90	2.67
3.5	3.49	91 to 100	2.66
3.55	3.51	101 to 110	2.64
3.6	3.53	111 to 120	2.63
3.65	3.55	121 to 130	2.62
3.7	3.57	131 to 140	2.61
3.75	3.59	141 to 150	2.60
3.8	3.61	151 to 160	2.58
3.85	3.63	161 to 170	2.58
3.9	3.65	171 to 180	2.57
3.95	3.67	181 to 190	2.55
4.0	3.69	191 to 200	2.55
4.05	3.71	201 to 210	2.54
4.1	3.73	211 to 220	2.53
4.15	3.75	221 to 230	2.52
4.2	3.77	231 to 240	2.51
4.25	3.79	241 to 250	2.50
4.3	3.81	251 to 260	2.49
4.35	3.83	261 to 270	2.48
4.4	3.85	271 to 280	2.48
4.45	3.87	281 to 290	2.46
4.5	3.89	291 to 300	2.46
4.55	3.91		
4.6	3.93		
4.65	3.95		
4.7	3.97		
4.75	3.99		
4.8	4.01		
4.85	4.03		
4.9	4.05		
4.95	4.07		
5	4.09		

When milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 8 cents per quart.

JULY SURPLUS PRICES			
F. O. B. Philadelphia		At All Receiving Stations	
Test Per Cent	Per 100 Lbs.	Class I	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	\$0.89	3.05	.91
3.1	.91	3.1	.93
3.15	.93	3.15	.95
3.2	.95	3.2	.97
3.25	.97	3.25	.99
3.3	1.01	3.3	1.03
3.35	1.03	3.35	1.05
3.4	1.05	3.4	1.07
3.45	1.07	3.45	1.09
3.5	1.09	3.5	1.11
3.55	1.11	3.55	1.13
3.6	1.13	3.6	1.15
3.65	1.15	3.65	1.17
3.7	1.17	3.7	1.19
3.75	1.19	3.75	1.21
3.8	1.21	3.8	1.23
3.85	1.23	3.85	1.25
3.9	1.25	3.9	1.27
3.95	1.27	3.95	1.29
4	1.29	4	1.31
4.05	1.31	4.05	1.33
4.1	1.33	4.1	1.35
4.15	1.35	4.15	1.37
4.2	1.37	4.2	1.39
4.25	1.39	4.25	1.41
4.3	1.41	4.3	1.43
4.35	1.43	4.35	1.45
4.4	1.45	4.4	1.47
4.45	1.47	4.45	1.49
4.5	1.49	4.5	1.51
4.55	1.51	4.55	1.53
4.6	1.53	4.6	1.55
4.65	1.55	4.65	1.57
4.7	1.57	4.7	1.59
4.75	1.59	4.75	1.61
4.8	1.61	4.8	1.63
4.85	1.63	4.85	1.65
4.9	1.65	4.9	1.67
4.95	1.67	4.95	1.69
5	1.69	5	1.69

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK			
3 per cent butterfat content		Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.	
1930	1929	F.O.B. Phila.	Per Cwt.
January	3.29	2.71	2.71
February	3.29	2.71	2.71
March	3.29	2.71	2.71
April	3.29	2.71	2.71
May	3.29	2.71	2.71
June	3.29	2.71	2.71
July	3.29	2.71	2.71
August	3.29	2.71	2.71
September	3.29	2.71	2.71
October	3.29	2.71	2.71
November	3.29	2.71	2.71
December	3.29	2.71	2.71
1929			
January	3.29	2.71	2.71
February	3.29	2.71	2.71
March	3.29	2.71	2.71
April	3.29	2.71	2.71
May	3.29	2.71	2.71
June	3.29	2.71	2.71
July	3.29	2.71	2.71
August	3.29	2.71	2.71
September	3.29	2.71	2.71
October	3.29	2.71	2.71
November	3.29	2.71	2.71
December	3.29	2.71	2.71

Uncle Ab says not to demand too much; many things are like the smoking car on a train—a privilege and not a right.

July, 1930, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I—Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Per Cent	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
Phila. Terminal Market				
47th and Lancaster.....	F.O.B.	4.00		\$3.49
31st and Chestnut.....	F.O.B.	4.00		3.49
Baldwin Dairies.....	F.O.B.	4.00		3.49
Breuninger Dairies.....	F.O.B.	4.00		3.49
Other Terminal Markets				
Audubon, N. J.....	F.O.B.	4.00		3.49
Camden, N. J.....	F.O.B.	4.00		3.49
Norristown, Pa.....	F. O. B. less 9 cts.	4.00		3.40
Wilmington, Del.....	F. O. B. less 30 cts.	4.00		3.19
Receiving Stations				
Anselma, Pa.....	41-50	3.70		2.92
Bedford, Pa.....	261-270	3.70		2.68
Boyetown, Pa.....	51-60	3.70		2.91
Bridgeton, N. J.....	31-40	3.70		3.06
Eyers, Pa.....	41-50	3.70		2.92
Curryville, Pa.....	261-270	3.60		2.68
Coatesh, Pa.....	51-60	3.60		2.79
Huntingdon, Pa.....	20-30	3.70		2.74
Kelton, Pa.....	51-60	3.60		2.91
Kimberton, Pa.....	41-50	4.10		2.92
Landenberg, Pa.....	41-50	3.70		2.92
Mercersburg, Pa.....	181-190	3.70		2.75
Nesque, Del.....	131-140	3.70		2.81
Oxford, Pa.....	51-60	3.60		2.91
Red Hill, Pa.....	51-60	3.70		2.91
Ringsps, Pa.....	51-60	4.10		3.01
Rushland, Pa.....	31-40	4.10		2.94
Stockton, N. J.....	41-50	4.10		2.92
Toughkenamon, Pa.....	41-50	3.60		2.92
Waynesboro, Pa.....	181-190	3.70		2.75
Williamsburg, Pa.....	221-230	3.70		2.72
Yerkes, Pa.....	31-40	3.70		2.94
Zieglerville, Pa.....	41-50	3.70		2.92



The Milk Jug (The Kitten Speaks)

The Gentle Milk Jug blue and white,
I love with all my soul—
She pours herself with all her might,
To fill my breakfast bowl.

All day she sits upon the shelf,
She does not jump or climb—
She only waits to pour herself,
When 'tis my supper-time.

And when the Jug is empty quite,
I shall not mew in vain,
The Friendly Cow, all red and white,
Will fill her up again.

OLIVER HERFORD.

New Colors For Old Rag Rugs

There is a remedy for almost everything, even a rug that does not harmonize with its surroundings. In stead of enduring a faded rug which makes the whole room look shabby, or one whose colors are so bright and whose design is so conspicuous that it jars with any color scheme, try remedying matters by changing the color. Faded rugs or those which are poor in color or design may be dyed a shade which blends with other rugs, as well as the walls, curtains, and furniture.

Rugs may be dyed at home with any of the standard dyes. Clean and dampen the rug first, then lay it flat over newspapers to prevent the dye from staining the floor, and apply the hot dye with a scrub brush.

In the 4-H Club Field

Two boys and two girls represented New Jersey at the fourth National 4-H Club Encampment held this summer on the United States Department of Agriculture grounds at Washington, D. C. The New Jersey delegation, with their leaders are shown as follows: from left to



New Jersey at the National Encampment
right: Mary Leaming, Home Demonstrator, Camden County; George A. Wheaton, Cumberland County; Ida Amilia Hammell, Sussex County; Roger L. Merrick, Monmouth County; Erna Reddle, Warren County, and J. B. Turpin, Mercer County.

HOME and HEALTH

A Model Roadside Market

Nancy K. Masterman, Cornell University*

The wayside market offers an unusual opportunity for an outlet for home products. During the winter months the home maker may make rugs, weave, make baskets or gift boxes for summer products. During the summer she can sell these and farm or garden produce which cannot be sent to the city for sale, the fruits and vegetables, for example, too few in number, too ripe, or too perishable for shipping.

The market also offers an outlet for the flowers of her garden, her jams and jellies, home baked goods, and surplus eggs. To be truly profitable the market must be kept in mind the year around and production planned and arranged for months in advance.

The small market must be, and can be very attractive. Whether it be a wheel-

cars going in both directions to stop. An effective sign is clearly lettered and placed at some distance from the stand giving the motorist a chance to slow down after reaching it.

The stands surveyed which were doing the largest volume of business and whose volume increased during the years, were stands giving good quality and charging near wholesale prices for their produce.

A cooperative stand offers opportunities for the women of a neighborhood to sell their products at a saving of time and energy for all. One stand serves for the group making possible a larger variety, a more attractive display and opportunity for specialization. The members may take turns selling at the stand, or employ a manager.



Courtesy Cornell University

A Model Roadside Market Which Will Not Disfigure Your Front Lawn

barrow painted green, full of sweet corn and tomatoes, or a more pretentious stand of permanent type, the stand itself will attract customers if thought be given to arrangement.

The woman operating the stand makes a good impression on customers if she presents a neat attractive, business-like appearance and has a pleasing manner.

Children are splendid little salesmen and the training they receive is excellent. They should receive a percentage of the sales for their help. They may be encouraged to produce for the stand. One little girl in another state earned \$300 in a single season for watercress she gathered and sold at a stand.

Of course a stand must be well located on a travelled road. A level stretch offering opportunity for the stand to be seen from both directions is ideal. Parking space on both sides of the road will allow

The modern small child's summer wardrobe contains a sun suit. During this season sunbaths help store up health as a protection against winter ills.

To give flavor to summer fruit beverages add fresh mint leaves bruised by twisting slightly in a cloth.

Green leafy vegetables wilt if allowed to stand in oil, so add the salad dressing just before serving.

Lining the garbage pail with paper and wrapping up garbage each time it is put in helps to prevent flies.



Plan Satisfying Meals For Picnics

Picnic meals may, with a little care and foresight, be made attractive even to conscientious objectors, according to the New York state college of home economics. An adequate and well-planned meal may be served over a campfire as well as at home, and will be eaten with greater enthusiasm by the children.

The first requirement is satisfactory equipment. An elaborate picnic may be prepared on a portable stove, but it takes away from the informality of the campfire meal which is so attractive to all children and to most adults.

With this equipment many variations in the menu are possible. Meats may range from the humble frankfurter, which may be primitively broiled on the end of a pointed stick, to the aristocratic porterhouse steak, presenting

along the way the possibilities of hamburger steaks, ham, bacon, mutton, lamb, and pork chops, or chicken previously cooked at home, which may be rolled in flour and fried for the picnic meal.

Potatoes may be baked in the coals, boiled, fried, or if previously cooked, they may be fried in bacon fat over the fire. Vegetables, either canned or fresh, are easily boiled and they are relished when accompanied by the scent of wood smoke. Mushrooms, onions, and tomatoes are

delicious when fried and served with steak, chops, bacon, or eggs. Bacon is an especially useful campfire meat because the fat may be used in the preparation of other dishes. At a seashore picnic vegetables may be cooked in the salt water, and for many persons they will require no other seasoning.

Salads have their place on a picnic as well as at home. Lettuce, celery, cucumbers, and other vegetables to be used in the salad may be carried in a glass jar. Milk, an important item, may be served in paper or tin cups.

Favorite Recipes From Our Readers

Drop Cakes
2 c. sugar 1 1/2 c. milk
3 eggs 2 c. flour
2 tbsp. melted butter 1 tsp. bak. powder

A little salt
Cream butter and sugar. Add to well-beaten eggs. Add dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Bake in little gem pans in a moderate oven.
MRS. P. LANUTI,
R. D. Chester Springs, Pa.

One Egg Muffins
2 c. sifted flour 1 egg
2 tsp. bak. powder 2 tbsp. melted butter
1/2 tsp. salt
1 1/2 tbs. sugar 1 c. milk
Sift dry ingredients. Add milk and well-beaten egg. Beat well and add melted butter. Bake in muffin pans for twenty-five minutes at 400° F.

MRS. BETTY HALDEMAN,
Ludwig Corners, Pa.

Kerosene a First Aid in Cleaning

Kerosene is first-aid to house cleaning, but, because it is highly inflammable, it must be used with care.

A tablespoonful or so in the water for washing windows cuts grease easily and leaves the glass bright and clear. For cleaning porcelain and enameled iron, in bathrooms, bedrooms, or kitchens, nothing is better than kerosene mixed with a little whiting or some fine commercial scouring powder. Here, again, kerosene cuts grease without marring the surface. A little kerosene in water helps the daily cleaning of tubs and bowls. No hard rubbing is necessary as this combination removes dirt and greasy stains almost like magic. The same mixture is good for washing painted woodwork. A cloth moistened with kerosene rubbed on the stove keeps the stove in good condition without the bad effect on pots and pans which stove polish has.

Dustless dusters also may be made by soaking clean cloths in a quart of water to which a tablespoonful of kerosene has been added and by letting them dry before they are used. Cloths so treated must be kept away from fire.

"Yes, I am a farm woman.

I live in the country and I love it.

As a farm woman I can have more complete companionship and partnership with my husband than I could anywhere else.

In the country my family can live in closer fellowship than is possible elsewhere.

In the country each one of us is important to the community life instead of being lost in the crowd.

On the farm our work, both inside and out, is creative. And I, as a farm woman, have a share in the great task of putting agriculture on a sounder basis and in making rural life all that we want it and expect it to be.

Taking it all in all, I would rather live in the country and raise my family in the country than anywhere else.

Yes, I am a farm woman."

"FARMER'S WIFE"

A new and promising fumigant which may prove to be more satisfactory than carbon disulphide is ethylene oxide, a material discovered in the course of a search for better fumigants conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. Preliminary tests with this gas have given encouraging results in the fumigation of dried fruits. It appears to be more effective, pound for pound, than carbon disulphide, and apparently can be used with greater safety.

There are 248 roadside markets in New Jersey, according to a survey just completed by the Department of Agriculture, in which the Agricultural Experiment Station co-operated in two counties.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Gen'l Office, Flint Building, Philadelphia
A co-operative movement established for the dissemination of information and publicity pertaining to the production and distribution of dairy products and their food value in nutrition.

Affiliated with the National Dairy Council
Dr. Clyde L. King, President
H. D. Allebach, Vice President
C. I. Cohee, Secretary
R. E. Ealy, Assistant Secretary
R. J. Harrison, Jr., Treasurer
George J. Hauptfuhrer, Assistant Treasurer

Departmental Branches
C. I. Cohee, Director Quality Control Department
Dr. E. G. Lechner, Assistant Director Quality Control Department
Lydia M. Brecker, Nutrition Department
Del Rose Macan, Dramatic Department
August A. Miller, Publicity Department



LETTERING WORDS on his store window...telling the world about his bargain...is the man at The Store With the Checkerboard Sign! Perhaps this very day a Checkerboard carload of Purina Dairy Chows has rolled into town and he's offering the bargain to you!

The bargain of going directly to this car to get your winter's supply of feed with cash...to save hauling charges...warehouse charges...credit charges...items that are fair to add to the price of feed when your feed is delivered from the store on a charge account. But a bigger bargain than the price per ton is in store for you...it's the milk per ton! There's where your big bargain lies.

More milk per ton is the real story of Purina Dairy Chows...the real bargain that's in store for you...not only today...tomorrow...but any day you happen into town! These are the days when you're thinking about winter feed...thinking about bargains! Think of Purina Dairy Chows when you're ready to haul home your winter feed! Next spring you'll say it's the biggest bargain you ever laid on the barn floor! Look over the list of Purina Dairy Chows...you'll find one which just suits you!

THE PURINA DAIRY CHOWS

Purina Bulky Cow Chow
Purina 20% Cow Chow
Purina 24% Cow Chow
Purina 34% Cow Chow
Purina Bulky-Lax
Purina Filling Chow
Purina Calf Chow



AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

Farm Home Stations

The National Farm and Home Hour is broadcast among others over the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, between 11:45 a. m. and 12:30 p. m., Central Standard Time, daily except Sunday:
WRC, Washington; WBAL, Baltimore; WJR, Detroit; WSM, Nashville; WSB, Atlanta; WBAP, Dallas; WJZ, New York; WHAM, Rochester; KFKX, Chicago; KWK, St. Louis; WRVA, Richmond; WJAX, Jacksonville; WHO, Des Moines; WBZA, Springfield; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WBZ, Boston; WLW, Cincinnati; WFLA, WSUN, St. Petersburg-Clearwater.

Slightly under-ripe fruits make the best fruit pickles.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The various departments are at your service and will assist you in planning

Educational Entertainment

for your Community, Local or Club Meetings. Lecturers, Speakers, Motion Pictures, Lantern Slides, Etc.

C. I. COHEE, Sec'y, 219 North Broad Street, Philadelphia

For safety can all non-acid food products, such as meat, fish, and vegetables which are not acid, under pressure.

Uncle Ab says that a pat on the shoulder is generally more useful than a kick lower down.

Is Your MANURE PILE Leaking Dollars?



Manure stored in an open barnyard loses more than half its fertilizing value by seepage, according to tests made by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"At present prices of crops, manure has produced crop increases equal to about \$4.00 per ton of manure applied," reports the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Use ALL of Your Manure Build a Concrete Manure Pit

A concrete manure pit saves enough fertilizer in one year to pay for itself.

Portland Cement Association

1315 Walnut St.
PHILADELPHIA

Please send me your free booklet on Concrete Manure Pits.

Name.....

St. Address (or R. F. D.).....

City.....

State.....

IF YOU WISH TO KEEP POSTED ON DAIRY PROGRESS

READ THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Review

IF YOU WISH TO KEEP POSTED ON NEW EQUIPMENT, FEEDS, CATTLE, SALES, Etc.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Review

Always mention the name of this paper when answering advertisements

Timothy and Alsike Mixed \$4.60 Bushel

U. S. Verified Alfalfa \$10.00 bushel.

Recleaned Timothy \$3.40 bushel.

Wonderful Kharkov Wheat, guaranteed bigger yields, \$1.45 bushel.

Write for free catalog and prices on grass seeds, wheat, rye and farm seeds. Dept. M. P. R., American Field Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.

Iowa Impressions

By R. W. Balderston

(Continued from page 1)

water is religiously saved for washing purposes. The rainfall is somewhat lighter than on the eastern seaboard and the air much drier. This is shown by the fact that corn cribs in Iowa can be built almost any shape and size, while in Pennsylvania a corn crib over 5 to 6 feet wide will not be sure to keep ear-corn without mould and decay.

Speaking of corn cribs the eastern visitor is interested and amused by contrasts in farmer pride and practice. In Iowa, as in all the central states, the corn husking either by hand, or by the mechanical picker now so common, is much more "sketchy" than is generally tolerated "back east." However, do not get the idea that western farmers generally and Iowa farmers in particular are not good farmers. Their corn rows are just as straight, their fence rows as well trimmed as in any eastern community. With level land and no stones, plowing and seeding are done very thoroughly and with a finish that would do credit to the workmanship of any Lancaster county plowman.

The rich black soil of Iowa has been a vertiable gold mine for its owners since the prairie was broken some 60 to 80 years ago; but I learned that the fertility is giving out and the best farmers are now using some commercial fertilizer in addition to barnyard manure. Good fields of clover and alfalfa now require liberal applications of lime. Not that Iowa is becoming depleted; with good farm practices, the land will return wonderful crops of corn and oats and hay and, when tried, cash crops such as cannery supplies of peas and tomatoes give abundant returns. As an environment for a successful animal industry, Iowa is ideal. Corn and oats make an ideal winter grain ration. Both grow in abundance in Iowa. Likewise in Iowa pasture grasses are natural and cattle, sheep and hogs grow satisfactorily in summer without heavy feeding. Dairying is really just beginning to be a major agricultural enterprise, but fertile land and thrifty industrious farmers can develop a great supply of dairy products for the whole country and the tendency each year is toward dairying and away from other less intensive forms of agriculture. Iowa's potential capacity for butter and cream production has not yet been tapped.

Feed Grain to Cows

Feeding grain to cows on pasture is considered a profitable practice by progressive Keystone dairymen. Guernsey and Jersey cows giving more than 25 pounds of milk daily should get one pound of grain for every 5 or 6 pounds of milk produced and other breeds of cows should receive one pound of grain for each 6 or 7 pounds of milk given.

Inter-State "A" Milk Price Standards*

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of those three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April, for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 30,000 or less, and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count more than 30,000 and less than 100,000.

*See page 5 for detailed prices

Fit Animals For Show

After the show animal is selected, fitting and fitting are in order. Training necessary to secure the best behavior in the show ring. Feeding is an important part of the fitting program, the purpose of which is to put the animal in the best possible condition.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, for the month of May, 1930:

No. Tests Made.....	7543
No. Plants Investigated....	36
No. Membership Calls.....	689
No. Calls on Members.....	269
No. Herd Samples Tested....	477
No. New Members Signed...	292
No. Cows Signed.....	1810
No. Transfers Made.....	48
No. Meetings Attended.....	8
No. Attending Meetings....	643

To Help Milk Situation

There has been much criticism of farmers for selling their milk to a crowded market and buying oleo to use. Our purchasers work on a base plan, the average milk produced per month during October, November and December constitute one's base, one which we are paid as good price as possible. Any amount of milk produced more than that is paid for at the current price of butter, figuring by the butterfat content the amount of butter would make. It is mighty low this summer. Dairy butter seems to command quite a price, so we churned our surplus, packing the butter in crocks for winter use, while our milk will not be so plentiful and butter may be even higher in price. We have certainly been revelling in the freer use of butter, and how our pigs and chickens do enjoy the sour milk. Mrs. F.C.H., Perry county, Pa.

*Reprinted from July 1930 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer.

Eradicate Burdocks

Any time is a good time to kill burdocks. Cut them below the crown with a sharp spade. This will prevent future sprouts coming from the same root.

How much of the quarter billion dollars which is lost through damage caused by rats in the United States every year may be averted will be discussed during the National Farm and Home Hour by James F. Silver, biologist, on Wednesday, August 13th. Speaking on "You Can Control Rats," Mr. Silver will give most recent discoveries on methods to do the task efficiently and satisfactorily.

Inter-State Directors Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting In Late Summer

(Continued from page one)

weighing and testing of members milk has been progressing very satisfactorily.

C. I. Cohee, secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, noted the general activities of the Council since the last meeting of the Inter-State Directors. One of the big programs it has undertaken is the management of "Camp Joy" Reading, Pa. This is an out-door recreation centre for undernourished children.

Dr. Lechner, of the Quality Control Department, reported on the activities of that department. He referred particularly to the general inspection work and outlined some of the future programs—particularly in connection with can inspection work.

Frederick Shangle reported on a visit to the Dairymen's League Annual Meeting held in June, which he and Mr. A. A. Miller attended, while Messrs. Shangle, Waddington and Cohee reported on a meeting held by the New Jersey State Board of Health in which a proposed New Jersey Milk Code was considered.

Field Conditions

Formal reports were made by each director, reviewing conditions in their respective territories. These reports give the Board a complete picture of actual conditions in the field and form a basis for the guidance of the association's proposed activities.

There was almost a unanimous report of lack of rainfall and excessive heat. Crops have suffered badly in most sections. Hail stones have added heavy losses in some sections. Hay crops varied from good to poor. In some instances the yield was not over 50%. Alfalfa, particularly second crop, has been seriously effected in a number of districts. Pasture in some districts has been burned up by the high temperature and lack of rainfall.

Milk production was generally reported to be falling off, particularly during the past month.

In fact practically all crops were suffering from existing conditions and in some districts, shortage of water supplies were noted. Following the first day's meeting supper was had at the Robert Morris Hotel, at which time the directors and fieldmen were addressed by Grant Wright, Director of the National Farm School, Bucks County, Pa. He said in part—"I am in the position of an outsider looking in on the work of your organization and upon the programs and policies of your officers who have made a business of distributing your dairy products.

We hear only favorable criticism of your work. Your organization recognizes the rights of the other fellow and co-operates with him. You are educating your milk producers and they are profiting by that education and are supplying the consumer with a satisfactory product. You are encouraging the consumer in the use of milk, you are helping to sell your own product.

Agriculture must be better understood by the public. It needs no special legislation. It does need a common understanding however with every group in the industry. It wants the same protection, however, that others get under the law. It wants an equal chance in business and if this is given it, there can be little complaint.

Second Day's Session

The meeting opened with an address by H. D. Allebach, who reviewed the general milk market situation. He said in part—

In Late Summer

Every Idle Bird Is a Drag On Your Income

MAKE it your aim to own a flock in which every hen and pullet is a layer. Get rid of the summer boarders as quickly as possible; they are expensive guests.

Of course, to know which are which, you must feed them so the birds that can lay will have a chance to prove it. For this purpose, use Amco Open Formula Mash, because these mashes give the best results in production and condition, and also keep your costs way down.

After culling, continue to feed Amco to your laying flock and to your pullets. This will keep your hens from an early molt and continue to build up your pullets after heavy production begins. Management like this is responsible for the fine story the Kurtz Brothers have to tell.

Ask your nearest Amco Agent to get you a copy of Extra Eggs, a booklet that tells you in a clear manner how to manage your summer birds for extra profits.

Where 16,500 Birds Get Amco Laurel Run Poultry Farms, owned by the Kurtz Brothers, of Ohio, Pa., have a flock made up of 4,500 layers, and 12,000 chicks.

They have fed Amco for four years, and have secured fine production and wonderful condition. At the last Poultry Show in Pittsburgh they showed the first prize pullet, and got eight other places, all in the production class.

The Kurtz Brothers say, "We feel very proud of this show record, as it is the first time we have entered birds in any show. We attribute the major credit for our well-developed birds to Amco Feeds."

Amco Super Egg Mash is used for the layers and Amco Starting and Growing Mash for the chicks.

The pullets weighed 3 1/2 pounds when placed in laying quarters and gained right up to the time when heavy production set in. The layers kept in splendid condition, although their production is very heavy.



DIST. OFFICE:

MUNCY, PA.

AMCO FEED SERVICE
DIV. OF ALLIED MILLS, INC.



High Grade Dairy Cows

in
HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

We handle all kinds of cattle

Holsteins—Guernseys—Jerseys
a Specialty

All cows tuberculin tested and sold subject to a 60 or 90 day retest and fully guaranteed in every respect.

Free delivery any distance.

B. ZAITZ & SON

202 Mercer Street

Phone 72

Hightstown, N. J.

Quietness and Convenience in
Philadelphia's Newest Hotel

The Robert Morris

Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses.

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Single rooms - - \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
Double rooms - - 4.50 5.00 6.00

LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.50



Let Us Design Your
Stationery
Horace F. Temple
Printer

Bell Phone No. 1
WEST CHESTER, PA.

Cool Your Milk or Cream for lasting sweetness and LARGER PROFITS

This automatic machine will save time, eliminate animal heat, and off-flavors. Cleans as easily as a spoon.

30 Days Trial
Test it yourself. We guarantee it to satisfy or money refunded.

PRICE \$9.50

F.O.B. Fergus Falls, Minn.

Milcare Corporation

Fergus Falls, Minn.

Agents Wanted



PHILADELPHIA SILOS in CONCRETE

Reliable for past 30 years
WOOD TANKS
BROODER HOUSES
DAIRY BARN EQUIPMENTS
Free catalog. Special prices now.
E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.
10 S. 18th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY
ALFALFA" Clover, Timothy and
Clover Mixed. Delivered prices
quoted. Prompt shipment. JOHN
DEVLIN HAY CO., 192 N. Clark
Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Hog T.B. Declines

A 20 per cent. decline of tuberculosis in market swine at the large meat-packing centers is shown by Federal meat-inspection records. Eradication of tuberculosis among cattle on farms where the hogs are raised is the chief reason for the improved condition of the hogs, officials of the United States Department of Agriculture believe.

FARM RELIEF

Of the Most Helpful Kind
Rec O-Kelvinator

Kelvinator, the economical and long-lived electrical refrigeration with a record of unflinching performance . . . Reco, the Boiler Plate Cabinet, "Toughest and Cleanest ever Built for the Dairy" constructed by expert refrigeration engineers to meet all your milk cooling needs. Easily installed. Simply plug into the light socket.

Ask your dealer for information or write us



DOMESTIC UTILITIES

Division Refrigeration Corporation of Maryland
Garrison Boulevard and Western Md. R. R.
Baltimore Maryland

MODERN MILK COOLING for the DAIRY

HOT weather means little to the dairyman with an ESCO Milk Cooling Cabinet. He gets the highest premiums for quickly cooled milk, keeps bacteria down and reduces labor and costs. He merely plunges the cans of milk into the ice-cold water in the cabinet and leaves them there until delivery time.

Model E (electrically equipped) cools milk quickly to below 50 degrees. Automatic and efficient.

Model O is the same cabinet but for use with ice. Can be equipped with ESCO Cooling Coil for electric cooling at any time.

See your Power Company. Electric Refrigeration Dealer or write direct for facts and figures.

ESCO CABINET CO.
West Chester
Penna.



HOLSTEIN CATTLE

FROM
BRADFORD COUNTY'S CHOICE HERDS

A good place to select foundation stock or dairy cows for Milking Herd—C T A record backing.

All T B tested, mostly fully accredited. Some blood tested for abortion. Cows, Heifers, Heifer Calves, Bulls.

Apply to
BRADFORD CO. CO-OP. HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOC., TOWANDA, PA.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

REAL WORK

REAL FEED

Sweating under the strain of summer work, farm teams burn great stores of energy. Mowing, cultivating, hauling, harvesting—task after task and all of them real work. It isn't fair to improperly ration a working horse.

Ever notice how quickly the hired man leaves a place where he is poorly fed?

Your horses will probably stay by you and see you through those tough summer jobs more faithfully than would hired men, but you can improve their fitness for work, pep up their condition, give them whole-some, work-a-day rations and thereby improve their service to you. And don't think your team won't appreciate the attention to real feed!

Real feed! When it comes down to that, a daily ration of Eastern States Horse Feed fills the bill. Economical, properly balanced, high quality—it is all that a real feed for horses should be.

No matter what the feed may be, there are a few essential points which should always be considered. The one most important is to water frequently and feed regularly. Draft horses are more frequently over-fed rather than not fed enough. Do not increase a horse's feed just because it has an extra heavy day's work ahead. The work is done before the horse gets the benefit of the extra nutrients.

Reduce the feed over holidays or at any time when the horse is working only part of the time. A safe practice, which has always produced results among good horsemen, is to water the horses the first thing in the morning. Then give a limited amount of hay followed by one third of the day's grain ration. At noon time feed grain only, and at night the balance of the grain and hay.

Eastern States Horse Feed
FOR HORSES ECONOMICALLY
"Powered by Eastern States"

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization
owned and controlled by the
farmers it serves

HEADQUARTERS: Springfield, Massachusetts

August, 1930

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1928 of 18%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at _____

Occupation _____

Name _____

Address _____

We write insurance
in the state of Penn-
sylvania only.

WE WRITE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE POLICY. IF INTERESTED, FILL IN THE ATTACHED
BLANK AND WE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ County _____

Insurance Begins _____ 19 _____ Expires _____ 19 _____

Business _____ Mfg. Name _____

Type of Body _____ Year Model _____ No. Cylinders _____

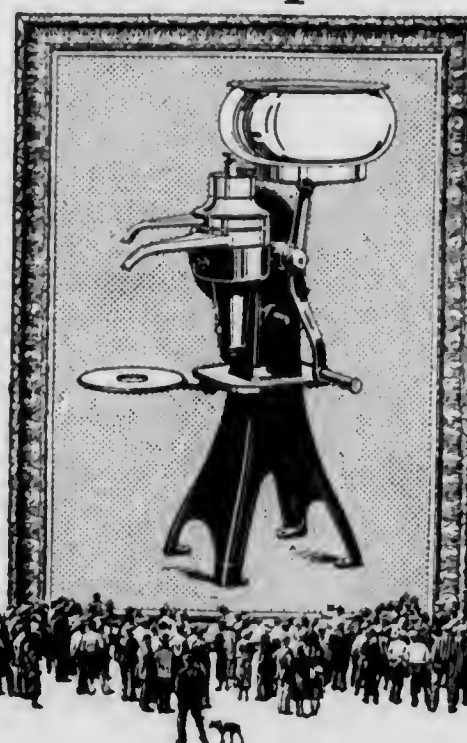
Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____ Truck _____

Capacity _____ Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Now We Can Show You the NEW McCormick-Deering Cream Separator



CAPACITIES:
350 to 1500 lbs. of
milk per hour

Hand,
Beltd, or
Electric

Ball Bearings
at all
High-Speed
Points

You may have seen the Harvester
Company's announcement of their New
McCormick-Deering Cream Separators. We
now have the first of them in our store.

The New McCormick-Deering has many
remarkable improvements. The machine now
has high-grade ball-bearing equipment
at all high-speed points. Its operation is the
last word in light-running ease and durability.

A completely new bowl of skilful design,
with a skim-milk regulating screw controlling

the cream density, combines with other
features to produce what we believe to be
the cleanest-skimming machine on the market.

A supply can with outside faucet. Every
provision for sanitation and easy cleaning.

The six sides of the New McCormick-
Deering fit every need—from one cow to a
hundred. You are bound to like this new
machine. We will demonstrate here or on
your farm with no obligation to you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA

HARRISBURG

BALTIMORE



McCLURE SYSTEM LIGHTNING PROTECTION

Approved and Inspected by
UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES
Installed Anywhere INSPECTION Estimates Furnished
REPAIRS

CARL McCLURE
26 South 15th St. 521 York Street
PHILADELPHIA CAMDEN, N. J.

Send for descriptive circular

TRADE
MARK

NICE

REG.
U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

10 Per Cent Discount

It is our endeavor to find out if the farmers who read this paper do actually take advantage of the discount that is offered to them from time to time.

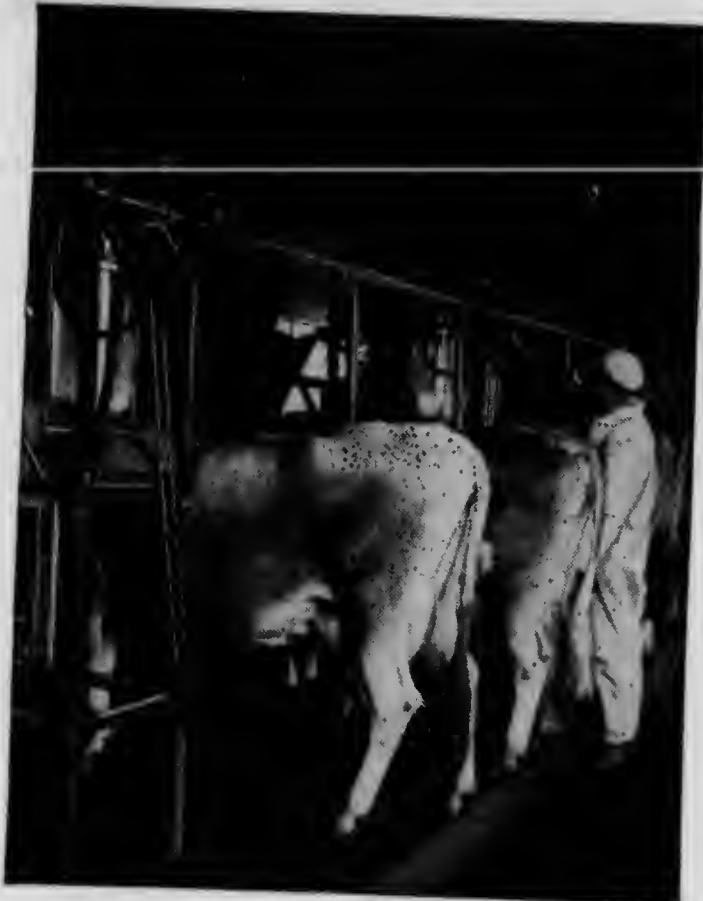
Now for this month only we will allow a 10 per cent discount on all new water pumps installed by us if this advertisement is presented with the order.

CASH ONLY

HARRY B. ARNEL & COMPANY, Inc.
TRENTON, N. J.

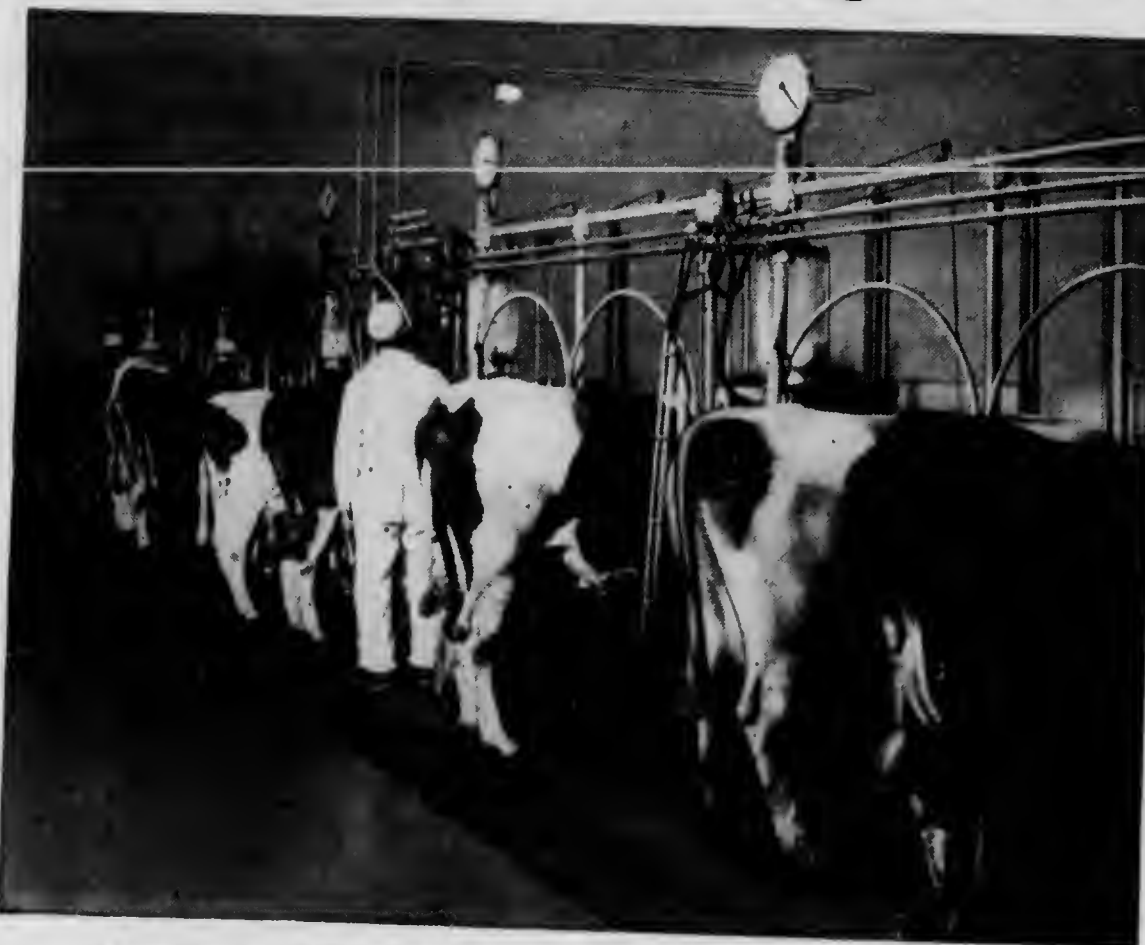
Mention the Milk Producers Review when
writing to advertisers.

Another De Laval Milking Development



Above: Three-Unit De Laval Magnetic Combine Milking System in operation on the U. S. Government Experimental Dairy Farm at Beltsville, Md. This was the first De Laval Magnetic Combine Milking System put into operation and it has been in daily use without a single interruption since July, 1928. It has given very satisfactory service at this Government farm and has produced milk of low bacterial count.

The milk is conveyed through a sanitary pipe after milking into a large vacuum tank in an adjoining room. In this tank the milk can be cooled or pasteurized, as desired.



Above: Six-Unit De Laval Magnetic Combine Milking System in use at Purdy Farm, near Pennington, N. J., the largest Certified milk producing farm of the Sheffield Farms Co. of New York. This outfit has given very satisfactory service and produces Certified milk of low bacterial count. The management estimates that it will be the means of saving at least ten men over their former system of milking. With this outfit 60 cows can be milked per hour.

The milk is conveyed through the sanitary pipes, after milking, into an adjoining room, where it is released into a large spray vat and immediately cooled. From the spray vat, after milking, the milk is run by gravity into the bottle filler. The milk travels less than 35 feet from cow to bottle.

The De Laval Magnetic Combine Milking System

For Large Herds and Special Conditions

THE latest De Laval milking development, which has created a great deal of favorable interest among dairy authorities, is the De Laval Magnetic Combine Milking System especially developed for milking large herds and for special conditions.

This outfit milks in exactly the same manner as the famous De Laval Magnetic Milker but differs in the manner in which the cows and milk are handled. With this system the cows are milked in a special room in which milking stalls are placed which will hold four, six, eight, ten or more cows, in multiples of two, depending on the total number of cows to be milked and the speed at which it is desired to milk them. One milker unit is provided for each two cows.

Advantages of the De Laval Magnetic Combine

1. Special milking room provides a clean place for the cows to be milked. Cows do not need to be maintained in constant milking condition.
2. Cows come to operator and machine to be milked—instead of operator and machine going to the cows. Saves time.
3. One operator can milk from 30 to 40 cows an hour and record weight of each cow's milk.
4. Cows milked most efficiently with famous De Laval Magnetic method of controlled and uniform pulsations.
5. Visibility of Pyrex milk holder shows the operator how each cow is milking and when she is completely milked.
6. Weight of milk from each individual cow is automatically shown.
7. Samples of milk for testing individual cow's milk can be drawn from glass holder when desired.
8. Milk automatically conveyed from cow to container—eliminates carrying.
9. Milk conveyed under vacuum through sanitary pipes from cow to container—does not come in contact with human hands or other contaminating agencies.
10. Because of the short distance the milk moves from cow to holder and the fact that it is conveyed immediately after it is drawn from the cow, cooling of the milk is started in quickest possible time.
11. System easily cleaned by flushing with cold water, then hot water and finally with steam. Outfit can be quickly taken apart when desired.
12. The Combine has considerable advertising value for the dairyman who products and markets milk.

We will gladly send complete information upon request.

The De Laval Separator Company

New York
165 Broadway

Chicago
600 Jackson Blvd.

San Francisco
61 Beale St.

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Vol. XI

West Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa., Sept.

No. 5

Cecil County Dairymen Hold Field Day as Guests of H. K. Este Fisher

Bohemia Farms, on the Bohemia River, Cecil County, Maryland, about four miles north of Cecilton, the farm home of H. K. Este Fisher, of Baltimore, Md., was thrown open for inspection to some three hundred dairymen of Cecil and neighboring counties on August 20th.

Fisher, the host, here has a farm of 138 acres. He is an active dairymen and he and his farm manager, Jean Foulk, felt that at such gatherings, of which this was the first of an annual program, would enable the dairymen of the community to acquaint themselves as to the economic methods of milk production and obtain such information as might be of value to them in the future development of the dairy business.

Mr. Fisher, in a welcoming address briefly outlined the program of the day and expressed the hope that every one attending would be benefited by what they saw and heard. In addition to the educational dairy program, entertainment was provided by a brass band. Horse-shoe pitching contests were also a feature of the morning session.

The educational program opened with a cow judging demonstration in which J. A. Conover, of the Extension Department of the University of Maryland, used a Holstein cow of Mr. Davis' for demonstration purposes. He pointed out the points which were used as a basis of judging the ability of the cow to produce quantity milk.

Four Guernsey cows were used for judging purposes. Following the judging of the cows, Mr. Conover announced the positions in which he placed the cattle and the reasons for so placing them.

The winners of the cow judging contest were: first, Francis Delany, second, Charles Johnson. They received suitable prizes presented by Mr. Fisher.

Following luncheon, which was either of the picnic style, or a special dinner, furnished by the ladies of the various churches, the afternoon program was largely given over to educational addresses.

Frederick Shangle, vice-president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an interesting address on the subject of "Maintaining a Satisfactory



D. K. ESTE FISHER
(Continued on page 8)

INTER-STATE

Milk Producers

AND WE STILL REPEAT IT

WHY Do We Urge

THE USE OF

More Butter

HERE ARE

Three Reasons

FIRST—

BECAUSE IT'S HEALTHY.

SECOND—

BECAUSE IF YOU USE REAL COW'S BUTTER YOU WON'T USE ANY OTHER SPREAD.

THIRD—

BECAUSE IT WILL HELP REDUCE THE HEAVY SURPLUS OF BUTTER NOW ON THE MARKET.

Use Butter at Every Meal

Milk in the Pail Labels the Cow

L. L. WAY

Cows are like men and women. Some are ambitious, hard-working creatures without a lazy bone in their bodies. Others are just plain loafers and figuratively speaking belong to the "Cracker Barrel and Soap Box Club" at the corner grocery store. They spend most of their time discussing politics and farm relief instead of working for a living or concentrating on filling the milk pail for their owner.

Why not keep only good hard working cows? Board only the cows that fill the milk pail.

Two methods may be employed to tell a good cow from a poor one. First—examine the cow and judge by certain shapes and characteristics whether or not she is a good individual. "Good points" (straight top-line, large middle, well shaped udder and other distinct marks) of shape and appearance almost always go with good milk production. A capable dairy cattle judge can usually tell a real good cow from a poor one, but even the best of judges are sometimes deceived.

The sure way to judge a dairy cow is to weigh her milk; keep a daily record of the amount she gives; test her milk to find out how much butterfat there is in it and keep a record of the feed she eats so you can tell whether or not your cow is paying for her feed with milk and butterfat.

Any farmer can do this for himself by the use of milk scales and the Babcock test. However, the best and most economical method to obtain these records on each individual cow in the herd is by means of the Cow Testing Association.

A group of twenty-six farmers get together, form an association and employ a tester. The tester will visit each man's herd one day in the month; take samples; test the milk; enter the records in your record book; advise concerning rations, and make other suggestions for more profitable dairying. At the end of the year the record book will show the actual total production of each cow in the herd.

Pennsylvania now has 90 Cow Testing Associations. This accounts for the fact that Pennsylvania cows are better than the average cows throughout the country. The state ranks seventh in number of cows, yet is fourth in the amount of milk production.

Why not eliminate your "loafer" cows through the Cow Testing Association? Cows in Pennsylvania Cow Testing Associations produce 3000 pounds more milk each year than the average cow in the state.

Get in touch with your County Agricultural Agent. He will be glad to assist you in working up an association in your community. The Dairy Extension Division of the Pennsylvania State College will also aid in organizing and in the selection of a competent tester.

"Fewer and better cows" is a good motto. One non-paying cow often eats up the profits of several good cows. Her disposal may more than pay your share of a reliable tester's wages. The riddance of other poor cows will increase your bank roll.

National Dairy Exposition

The National Dairy Exposition will hold its Twentieth Annual Show at St. Louis, Mo., October 11th to 19th, 1930.

Here will again be shown many outstanding dairy cows, bulls and heifers, the leaders in the different dairy breeds. Individual cattle herds and groups of dairy herds will be shown for the leadership in their various classes. A total of \$25,000 in cash prizes and many special awards will be made. Premium lists are now available.

No important changes have been made in the classifications, except the addition of classes for bulls and heifer calves which are entered for the 1932 Futurity.

Judging will be conducted on the new plan which provides for an assistant judge who is to act as a consultant to the official judges. The new rules regarding fitting of animals and providing for inspection by the official Veterinarian of the Exposition will apply this year.

The completed program of judging is as follows:

Jerseys, October 14th and 15th, J. W. Ridgway, Ft. Worth, Texas, judge and C. H. Staples, Baton Rouge, La., assistant judge; Ayrshires, October 15th and 16th, John Cochrane, Bernardsville, N. J., judge, and E. W. Van Tassel, Wonatchee, Wash., assistant judge; Brown Swis, October 15th and 16th, J. P. Eves, Des Moines, Iowa, judge and W. W. Yapp, Urbana, Ill., assistant judge; Guernseys, October 16th and 17th, H. H. Kildee, Ames, Iowa, judge and W. K. Hepburn, Anselma, Pa., assistant judge; Holsteins, October 16th and 17th, Axel Hansen, Minneapolis, Minn., judge and J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kans., assistant judge.

Entries in the 1932 National Dairy Exposition Futurity for calves born during the year ending July 31, 1930, total 314 head. Jerseys are first in numbers, with 33 bulls and 81 heifers entered by fifteen exhibitors. Guernseys are next, with 16 bulls and 69 heifers entered by fourteen exhibitors. Holsteins have 24 bulls and 51 heifers entered by eighteen exhibitors. The entry of Ayrshires, 7 bulls and 17 heifers and Brown Swis, 6 bulls and 9 heifers, was low, but the entry in the other three breeds was up to the expectations of breed organizations and the National Dairy Association which are promoting the Futurity.

These animals will show in 1932 as 2-year-olds and the fees paid on them and their sires and dams will constitute a purse, after the fashion of similar futurities in the race horse world and elsewhere. The entered calves are eligible for special classes at the 1930 Exposition and again in 1931, for which prizes are offered by the breed organizations and the Association. Owners are not required to show in these classes unless they so elect, and the results do not affect the 1932 Futurity in any way.

Announcement of the conditions and entry forms for the 1933 Futurity, which is to be continued on the same general plan, are now being mailed to dairy cattle breeders. The only change over the first Futurity is that sires and dams are to be nominated before the calves are born.

In addition to the outstanding show of dairy cattle, there will be the largest show of dairy equipment and dairy appliances that has, heretofore, we believe, ever been exhibited in connection with the National Dairy show. Full details of these plans have not yet been announced.

The show, on the whole, will be one that dairymen, in all sections of the country should not fail to attend.

Last year's show could hardly be excelled but it is planned by the managers of this year's Exposition that it is to be bigger and better than ever before.

National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation

Will Hold Annual Meeting in Des Moines, Iowa

Announcement has just been made that the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation will hold its annual meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, November 6th, 7th and 8th, 1930.

Representatives of 317,000 farmers who are members of dairymen Co-operative Associations will attend the annual meeting. These farmers are marketing annually nearly \$340,000,000 in dairy products through 49 different groups that are associated with the National Milk Producers Association. They are located in almost every county of the commercial dairy belt, from New England across the continent to the Pacific Coast.

Some eight hundred delegates are expected to attend the meeting. The program, according to Charles W. Holman, secretary of the Federation, will include addresses by National authorities and discussions of some of the pressing problems which are confronting the dairy industry.

There will also be sectional meetings of interest to the respective commodity divisions of the Federation and to various types of technical experts employed by the member organizations.

The National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation is the oldest and largest trade association of cooperatives in the United States. It was formed in 1916 by eight fluid milk and cream marketing associations of which the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was a part.

The Des Moines Cooperative Dairy Marketing Association will entertain the visiting delegates.

The Federation Headquarters will be at the Hotel Savary. The program will also include opportunity to visit the efficiently operated plants of the Des Moines association.

Further details as to the program and plans of the annual meeting will no doubt be available at an early date. In the meantime specific information may be obtained from Charles W. Holman, secretary, 1731 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ice Cream Production Increases

Ice cream production continued to increase last year and reached a grand total of 365,488,000 gallons as compared with 348,046,000 gallons in 1928, according to estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Inasmuch as imports and exports of ice cream are negligible, all of the production is assumed to have been consumed in this country. On this basis, the consumption per person last year was 3 gallons. Ten years ago, the per capita consumption was a little more than 2 gallons.

Greatest increases in production last year over the preceding year were recorded in March, April, June and September. The estimates include production in wholesale factories, retail shops and homes.

Acre Produces 457.6 Bushels of Potatoes

Dry and hot weather did not keep John Richter, of Duncannon, Pa., from again making the Keystone 400 Bushel Potato Club. An acre of Irish Cobbler potatoes grown on his farm produced 457.6 bushels. Richter planted certified Maine seed in March. When graded, the potatoes separated into 423 bushels of first and 34 bushels of second.

Science Big Factor in Dairy Progress*

By O. E. Reed, Chief of the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry

Profitable Utilization of Vast Quantities of By-products

The future of the dairy industry depends largely upon the application of science to dairying.

Science will show us new and better methods. No other food commodity is so closely related as milk to health and general welfare. There is need for more research work, not merely to promote the dairy industry, but to protect and promote public health.

Much scientific research and experimental work in dairying is under way at the State Colleges of Agriculture and Experiment Stations, in commercial laboratories, and in the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry. This bureau, which is principally a research organization, co-operates with other agencies in dairy research, and strives constantly to increase these cooperative relations.

In recent years research laboratories have made great progress in finding ways of utilizing profitably skim-milk, butter-milk, and whey, the by-products of butter and cheese, Mr. Reed said. He cited figures to show that vast and increasing quantities of these materials formerly wasted are being utilized commercially.

In 1918 the production of condensed skim-milk, used principally in baking, ice cream, and confectionery, was 54,000,000 pounds. The production increased by leaps and bounds until in 1926 it was 148,000,000 pounds. In 1918 the production of condensed buttermilk, used principally in feeding livestock, was 12,000,000 pounds; in 1926 it was 86,000,000 pounds more than seven times as great. In 1918 the production of skim-milk powder, used in baking, ice cream, sausage-making, and calf-feeding, was 26,000,000 pounds; in 1929 the production was 147,000,000 pounds. In 1918 the production of casein, used chiefly in coating printing papers, was about 11,000,000 pounds; in 1926 it was nearly 17,000,000 pounds. In 1918 the production of crude milk sugar was about 3,300,000 pounds; in 1926 it was nearly 4,500,000 pounds.

In the dairy industry as in the other industries, Mr. Reed said, it may happen that by-products largely wasted or poorly utilized today will become main products tomorrow. Our dairy industry is striving to discover and make the most of its opportunities.

*From an address made at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

One-Half of Nation's Cattle T B Tested

More than 27,690,000 cattle, approximately one-half of all the cattle in the United States, are now under supervision in bovine tuberculosis eradication work, according to the most recent Federal report. In addition cattle on the waiting list for the test numbered more than 2,000,000 as of July 1st.

The 12 leading states in total number of cattle under supervision, in order of their rank, are Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, North Dakota, New York, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska. Each of these states has more than a million cattle under supervision.

When considered on a country basis, 976 or slightly less than one-third of all the counties in the United States are now modified accredited, meaning that bovine tuberculosis has been reduced in these counties to less than one-half of 1 per cent. Pennsylvania has 31 modified accredited counties.

Standardization of Farm Electricity Cools Milk At Less Cost than Ice

Ice or mechanical refrigeration is generally used to cool milk to the temperatures of around 50 degrees Fahrenheit required for a high quality production. This fact has given rise to an increased interest in the comparative costs of electricity and ice for refrigeration.

Studies of both cooling methods reveal that initial costs are comparable, advises W. C. Krueger, New Jersey extension specialist in rural electrification. The ice house and storage approximate the cost of a refrigeration unit and box.

"Operation costs depend largely on the cost of ice and electric current," Krueger points out. "In New Jersey, the home storage of ice is costing farmers about \$3 a ton and, since 50 per cent of the ice than is needed must be stored to allow for melting losses, the ice actually used for cooling costs \$4.50 a ton. "icing the tank costs 6 cents a hundred pounds additional, giving a total cost of 28 cents. From 27 to 30 pounds of ice are required to cool and hold a 40-quart can of milk—the larger tanks using the lesser amount of ice because of smaller radiation losses. This gives a cost for milk refrigeration of between 8 and 9 cents a can.

"A year's meter record on five New Jersey dairy farms shows a variation between .6 and 1.7 kilowatt hour for each 40-quart can cooled. The average is exactly 1 kilowatt hour a can. Six cents a kilowatt hour for electricity is a fair average in New Jersey for such power use, making refrigeration cost 6 cents for every can cooled and held at 50 degrees Fahrenheit. "In addition to its advantage in cost, mechanical refrigeration offers freedom from carrying ice and tending the tank, it insures low temperature under any weather conditions, and it is automatic. "Dairymen are warned not to buy too small a unit, for they are inefficient and costly when overloaded. Even under maximum load and in hottest weather, a refrigerator should not have to run much over half time."

Co-operative Membership Relations Committee Holds Meeting

The organization of a committee composed of representatives of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation to study membership relations and to deal with questions of education, held its first meeting at the headquarters of the Dairymen's League, New York City, during the past month.

The purpose of the committee will be to better co-ordinate educational work where possible and to exchange information on membership relations among the members of the National Federation, which includes some forty milk producers' co-operatives, in as many primary milk markets in the country.

The committee will proceed to develop a membership program and has held its session in Columbus, Ohio, during the past sessions of the American Institute of Co-operation.

Members of the committee include the following:

A. H. Krahl, Milk Producers' Association of Chicago; H. H. Rathbun, Dairymen's League Co-operative Association of New York; F. C. Warner, New England Milk Producers' Association of Boston; A. J. McGuire, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., of Minneapolis; R. B. Melvin, National Cheese Producers' Federation of Plymouth, Wisconsin; I. Ralph Zollers, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association of Philadelphia, and H. B. Steele, Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company of Pittsburgh, Penna.

1931 INTER-STATE SELLING PLAN Effective October 1, 1930

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Inc.
219 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Memorandum of Conference held July 28, 1930.
Milk will be sold in the following classifications:
Basic and Surplus Under Such Conditions as Are Hereinafter Defined.

ESTABLISHED BASIC QUANTITY

Producers shall receive each month, basic price for their "Established Basic Quantity," as hereinafter defined.

BASIC PRICE

The basic price will be established, as heretofore, by conference.

METHOD OF DETERMINING ESTABLISHED BASIC QUANTITY

The established basic quantity for 1931 of each producer used during the first nine months of 1930 shall continue to be his established basic quantity during November and December, 1930.

The following provisions shall apply in determining basic quantities under the October, Inter-State Selling Plan to be used during 1931.

OLD SHIPPERS

The basic quantity of each old producer to be used during 1931 shall be established by adding together the three following items and dividing the sum thereof by three.

1. Established basic quantity used for 1929 payments.
2. Established basic quantity used for 1930 payments.
3. Average production made in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1930.

EXCEPTION—The basic quantity for 1931 of any producer starting to ship during October, November or December, 1928, shall be established by adding together the three following items and dividing the sum thereof by three.

1. Average daily production times thirty made in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1928.
2. Established basic quantity used for 1930 payments.
3. Average production made in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1930.

OLD SHIPPERS WITHOUT 1929 BASIC QUANTITIES

The basic quantity for 1931 of any producer having no established basic quantity for 1929 payments, shall be determined by adding together the three following items and dividing the sum thereof by three:

1. Established basic quantity for 1930 payments.
2. Average production made in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1929.
3. Average production made in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1930.

INITIAL TUBERCULIN TEST 1930

Any producer whose cows undergo an initial test for tuberculosis during the year 1930 shall use as his established basic quantity during 1931 the higher of either, first, the basic quantity used during 1930, or second, the established basic quantity determined in accordance with the provision governing "old shippers."

NEW PRODUCERS FROM JANUARY 1, 1930, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1930

Any producer starting to ship on or after January 1, 1930, establishing a basic quantity on a basis of 50% of the first thirty days' shipment or any other basic not above 70% of same, shall during October, November and December, 1930, receive basic price for 70% of his production in each of those three months. His established basic quantity for 1931 shall be 70% of the average daily production made in October, November and December, 1930.

NEW PRODUCERS AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1930 UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1930

Any producer starting to ship on or after October 1, 1930, and prior to January 1, 1931, shall during October, November and December, 1930, receive basic price for 70% of his production in each of those three months. His established basic quantity for 1931 shall be 70% of the average daily production made in October, November and December, 1930, computed by taking the sum of his daily shipments dividing same by the number of days shipping and multiplying the quotient by thirty.

NEW PRODUCERS JANUARY 1, 1931 AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Any producers starting to ship after January 1, 1931, shall establish a basic quantity on a basis of 70% of his first thirty days' shipment.

SURPLUS QUANTITIES

Each producer is to receive the surplus price for that portion of his production in excess of his "Established Basic Quantity."

SURPLUS PRICE

The surplus price shall be established by the following method:

1. Determine the average price of 92 score solid packed butter at New York City, by adding all daily quotations between the 28th of the previous month, the 27th of the current month and divide the sum by the number of quotations included.
2. Multiply this average butter price by four and to this figure add 20% of the same. The result will be the price of first surplus milk of four % butterfat content at all receiving stations at railroad points. To determine the price of direct shipped surplus milk, add \$.5755 per hundred pounds to cover usual differentials for freight, receiving station charges, etc.

A committee of two, one representing the producers and one representing the buyers, shall be charged with the duty of making the computations of the surplus price each month. They shall immediately announce the result of their computations to all parties concerned.

The usual butterfat differential of four cents for each one-tenth point, and two cents for each one-half-tenth point of butterfat, shall apply to surplus milk as well as to basic milk.

REMOVALS

In case of tenants changing from one farm to another, or farm owners selling out and purchasing a farm elsewhere, and who, by this procedure, change buyers of their milk, it is definitely understood that the basic quantity established goes with the cows.

SPECIAL CASES

Special cases where one or more producers change to new buyers are open to agreement between such producers, buyers and the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

This memorandum covers all points in the territory. Any of the parties interested reserves the right to ask for a conference with respect thereto at any time.

Future Farmers Win State Judging Titles

Champion livestock judges of Future Farmers Week, gathering of vocational agriculture students just held at the Pennsylvania State College have been announced by H. C. Fetterolf, director of the agricultural education bureau of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, who was in charge of the event.

High teams in dairy cattle judging were: Crawford County, first; East Greenville, Montgomery county, second; Troy, Bradford county, third. Highest scoring individuals were William Smith, Guys Mills, Crawford county; Fred Bohn, Boalsburg, Centre county; Kermit Peterson, Cochran, Crawford county, who will represent Pennsylvania in the nation-wide contest at the National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis.

Benton, Columbia county; Cochranville, Chester county, and Millville, Columbia county, were the highest ranking teams respectively in the livestock judging contest. Highest scoring individuals were Lloyd Freeman, Cochranville; Paul Green, Millville; Charles Elliott, Slipper Rock, who will compose the Keystone team in the National Contest at the American Royal livestock Exposition, Kansas City.

Poultry teams ranking highest were: Morrison Cove, Blair county, first; Avon Grove, Chester county, second; East Greenville, third. Highest scoring individuals were: Wayne Biting, Blair, Perry county; Jesse Replogle, Morrison Cove; Richard Baker, Troy.

West Lampeter, Lancaster county; Benton, Columbia county; and Lycoming county ranked first, second and third respectively in judging swine. Individual high placings were made by Alton Dubbs, York county; Raymond Armstrong, Townville, Crawford County, and Willis Young, Millville.

David Warfield, Fawn Township high school, York county, won the oratorical contest and the right to represent Pennsylvania at the regional contest in Springfield Mass. Six hundred and fifty boys attended Future Farmers Week, and 554 participated in the four judging contests.

Forestry Has Definite Relation to Farming

Intelligent management of the home forest is now of recognized importance in the farm schedule in many regions, says the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The farm requires timber for building and repairing as well as wood for fuel. Trees are needed on farms for the protection of the soil against erosion, for the shelter of livestock and crops against dry winds of summer and cold winds of winter, and for beautifying the farmstead. Many game animals and various kinds of birds that aid the farmer in controlling insect pests, find food and shelter in the woods.

Good woods management requires knowledge of the use and commercial value of different kinds of trees, methods of cutting for improvement of the stand, and methods of protecting the woods from fire, according to the Forest Service.

A revision of United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 863, Forestry Lessons on Home Woodlands, has just been issued. Copies may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts.

Raise heifer calves from only the very best cows. This is the time to improve the quality of the herd. "Keep down the numbers but improve the quality," is a good motto.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.
Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
215 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phone, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keytone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

*Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Evidently our readers are paying some attention to our repeated statements in the Milk Producers' Review, and apparently appreciate the value of good butter. We fully realize that "country butter" as is frequently obtained cannot always be classed as "good butter." Frequently such butter is the product of a number of individual producers, frequently the dealer lacks facilities for properly keeping the butter. He may lack a satisfactory ice-box, and even good butter may deteriorate if not properly cared for and further yet the facilities of the housewife may not be such as to maintain the butter purchased in good condition.

Evidently a variety of factors are involved. One means of obtaining good butter is to buy it cooperatively from a reliable city butter dealer. Have the group purchase the butter, have it shipped to some central point and then gather it promptly—and more particularly than anything else care for the butter after it reaches your home. Keep it cool and free from contaminating odors and you may thus have butter that can be enjoyed by the entire household.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association will be held this year on November 18th and 19th. The meetings will be held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, in Philadelphia.

Every local unit of the Association should be represented by official delegates. Under the present plans of the organization one official delegate comes from any local having from 25 to 200 members and that all locals with more than 200 members shall be entitled to two official delegates. Official delegates attend the meetings at the expense of the association. These expenses include traveling expenses and \$2.50 for one night's lodging.

Locals should plan now for meetings to elect delegates and to discuss various programs for action at the Annual Meetings.

At an early date, blank proxy forms will be sent the officers of the various Locals for distribution among the members of the Locals who may be unable to attend the meetings, but if at all possible attend the meeting and see for yourself just what the association has done during the past year and what its plans may be for the future.

Your association is planning for the entertainment of the ladies accompanying the members and delegates. The Annual

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

Banquet will present the usual features. You will enjoy it as you will the general sessions of the meeting. Make your plans to attend this meeting. It will be of extraordinary interest from many angles.

Agriculture is still effected by the recent conditions due to the lack of rainfall, which has been experienced this summer, not only in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, but throughout the country generally. In fact, conditions of the same character have been reported from abroad.

August rainfall has been light and spotty. Some few sections in the Philadelphia Milk Shed have been favored with moderate showers, but there has been little steady rainfall, the kind the growing crops need so badly.

Emergency rations will be necessary to feed cattle to keep them up to normal production and already some dairymen are planning to buy roughage in other sections where there has been a more liberal supply of rainfall.

At a meeting with the cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed it was agreed after an extended discussion that the basis of payment for surplus milk, to members of the association should again be based on our four times the average price of 92 score solid packed butter, New York City, plus 20 per cent.

For several months the basis of payment has been on the basis of four times the average flat price of 92 score butter, New York City.

While the price of this surplus milk has been relatively low owing to the low price of butter, producers who have been making surplus milk will, by this agreement, find a material increase in the price of September surplus milk. Just what this will be is difficult to say as it depends upon the range of butter prices during the month.

September Milk Prices

Under agreement with co-operating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during September, 1930, remains unchanged. Surplus milk during September, 1930, will be paid for under the agreement of August 29th, 1930, as will be noted below.

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butter fat content, F.O.B. Philadelphia, for September, will, subject to market conditions, be \$3.29 per hundred pounds or 7.1 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for September, 3 per cent butterfat content will, subject to market conditions, be \$2.71 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK
Surplus milk shipped during September, will be paid for by co-operating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, plus 20 per cent.

More Butter, Eggs In Cold Storage

With a total of 7,106,622 pounds, more butter was reported in the 73 licensed cold storage warehouses in the Commonwealth on June 30, 1930, than on the corresponding date of any previous year since the

The production of fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, during July, has been less than July a year ago. Consumption is also considerably less than it was a year ago due to the unsatisfactory labor situation. We also find that the amount of basic milk shipped by our producers in July, 1930, was about the same as that shipped in July 1929, but the amount of surplus milk shipped was less. Our average weighted price therefore, will be almost the same as July of 1929, even with our lower surplus price.

Due to market conditions several months ago we felt it advisable to take the price per cent from the surplus price for the month of February and continue that program until conditions changed. At a conference held on August 29th, with the distributors it was agreed that, for the month of September the 20 per cent. will be added to the surplus price, believing that market conditions at present are such that they warrant this step.

We realize that there is a shortage of roughage for dairy feed in the territory, but we still believe that, in most cases, our producers will have enough to carry them over until the first of March.

I again want to caution you not to increase your production very much above your present basic amount this fall, as the consumption of milk continues low, and we are afraid it will not increase very materially during the remainder of this year on account of uncertain labor conditions. If we increase our production too far above last year's, we may flood the market with milk and upset our present selling plan.

You will note that we are again printing the selling plan for 1931 in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review. Every producer should study this plan thoroughly and if there is anything in it you do not understand, do not hesitate to write to this office and we will be glad to explain the plan, more fully, if possible to you.

Butter Situation

We are pleased to report that the holdings of butter in cold storage warehouses on August 1st, were lower than has been the case for some time and also that we show a material decrease in holdings on August first, 1930, as compared to that at the same time in 1929.

We believe that the more general advertising of the value of butter as a food, not only in our own territory but in all sections where such campaigns have been in progress has been of value and has figured in the general increased consumption and consequently played its part in lowering storage holdings.

We feel and urge that this advertising program should be continued. We believe that the public and our milk producers as well, will be materially aided in the use of greater quantities of butter. Its liberal use will aid in keeping down surpluses and consequent heavy storage holding which as a rule have a depressing influence on the price relationship.

The price of butter during August showed a more or less steady increase. Solid Pack Butter, 92 score, New York City, on which the surplus price of milk is calculated, opened the month at 37 cents. In mid-month it had reached 39 cents and toward the close of August touched 40 1/2 cents declining however at the end of the month to 40 cents.

records were first compiled in 1915, according to the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Eggs in storage amounted to 24,288,532 dozens as compared to 18,725,197 dozens in 1929, an increase of approximately 33 per cent.

More poultry, game, beef, veal and mutton were in storage this year but less fish and pork, when compared with the record for June 30, 1929.

The figures for June 30, 1930, and the corresponding figures for the year previous are:

	1930	1929
Eggs in shell (dozs.)	24,288,532	18,725,197
Eggs out shell (lbs.)	5,895,171	4,043,943
Butter (lbs.)	7,106,622	5,890,916
Poultry (lbs.)	2,797,932	1,676,833
Fish (lbs.)	2,635,182	3,235,674
Game (lbs.)	2,351	2,041
Beef (lbs.)	2,911,193	1,473,443
Veal (lbs.)	149,486	55,117
Mutton (lbs.)	260,255	245,682
Pork (lbs.)	4,062,770	4,850,133

AUGUST BUTTER PRICES

	92 Score, Solid Packed	Chicago
1	38	36
2	38 1/4	36 1/4
3	38 1/2	36 1/2
4	38 3/4	36 3/4
5	39	37
6	39 1/4	37 1/4
7	39 1/2	37 1/2
8	39 3/4	37 3/4
9	40	38
10	40 1/4	38 1/4
11	40 1/2	38 1/2
12	40 3/4	38 3/4
13	41	39
14	41 1/4	39 1/4
15	41 1/2	39 1/2
16	41 3/4	39 3/4
17	42	40
18	42 1/4	40 1/4
19	42 1/2	40 1/2
20	42 3/4	40 3/4
21	43	41
22	43 1/4	41 1/4
23	43 1/2	41 1/2
24	43 3/4	41 3/4
25	44	42
26	44 1/4	42 1/4
27	44 1/2	42 1/2
28	44 3/4	42 3/4
29	45	43
30	45 1/4	43 1/4
31	45 1/2	43 1/2

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of July, 1930:

No. Inspections Made	3,394
Sediment Tests	873
No. Permanent Permits Issued	312
No. Temporary Permits Issued	12
Meetings	3
Attendance	510
Reels Movies shown	4
Bacteria Tests Made	
(Plants)	65
No. Miles Traveled	30,096

During the month 97 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—43 dairies were reinstated before the month was up.

To date, 170,032 farm inspections have been made.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Gen'l Office, Flint Building, Philadelphia
A co-operative movement established for the dissemination of information and publicity pertaining to the production and distribution of dairy products and their food value in nutrition.

Affiliated with the National Dairy Council

Dr. Clyde L. King, President
H. D. Allebach, Vice President
C. I. Cohen, Secretary
F. R. Ealy, Assistant Secretary
R. J. Harbison, Jr., Treasurer
George J. Hauptfuhrer, Assistant Treasurer

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for August, 1930, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month.
For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of August is to be paid.
Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES
This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition observe the following conditions and payments:
(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.
(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at prices listed hereon.
The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE August, 1930			BASIC PRICE Country Receiving Stations August, 1930		
Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.	Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements. Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.	Freight Rates	Price 3% Milk
3.05	3.31	7.1	1 to 10 incl.	2.68	\$2.79
3.1	3.33	7.15	11 to 20	2.71	2.77
3.15	3.35	7.2	21 to 30	2.75	2.81
3.2	3.37	7.25	31 to 40	2.79	2.85
3.25	3.39	7.3	41 to 50	2.83	2.89
3.3	3.41	7.35	51 to 60	2.87	2.93
3.35	3.43	7.4	61 to 70	2.91	2.97
3.4	3.45	7.45	71 to 80	2.95	3.01
3.45	3.47	7.5	81 to 90	2.99	3.05
3.5	3.49	7.55	91 to 100	3.03	3.09
3.55	3.51	7.6	101 to 110	3.07	3.13
3.6	3.53	7.65	111 to 120	3.11	3.17
3.65	3.55	7.7	121 to 130	3.15	3.21
3.7	3.57	7.75	131 to 140	3.19	3.25
3.75	3.59	7.8	141 to 150	3.23	3.29
3.8	3.61	7.85	151 to 160	3.27	3.33
3.85	3.63	7.9	161 to 170	3.31	3.37
3.9	3.65	7.95	171 to 180	3.35	3.41
3.95	3.67	8.0	181 to 190	3.39	3.45
4.0	3.69	8.05	191 to 200	3.43	3.49
4.05	3.71	8.1	201 to 210	3.47	3.53
4.1	3.73	8.15	211 to 220	3.51	3.57
4.15	3.75	8.2	221 to 230	3.55	3.61
4.2	3.77	8.25	231 to 240	3.59	3.65
4.25	3.79	8.3	241 to 250	3.63	3.69
4.3	3.81	8.35	251 to 260	3.67	3.73
4.35	3.83	8.4	261 to 270	3.71	3.77
4.4	3.85	8.45	271 to 280	3.75	3.81
4.45	3.87	8.5	281 to 290	3.79	3.85
4.5	3.89	8.55	291 to 300	3.83	3.89
4.55	3.91	8.6			
4.6	3.93	8.65			
4.65	3.95	8.7			
4.7	3.97	8.75			
4.75	3.99	8.8			
4.8	4.01	8.85			
4.85	4.03	8.9			
4.9	4.05	8.95			
4.95	4.07	9.0			
5.0	4.09	9.05			

When milk is not tested the price f. o. b. Philadelphia is 8 cents per quart.

AUGUST SURPLUS PRICES
F. O. B. Philadelphia

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	\$1.69	\$3.65
3.1	1.71	3.67
3.15	1.73	3.69
3.2	1.75	3.71
3.25	1.77	3.73
3.3	1.79	3.75
3.35	1.81	3.77
3.4	1.83	3.79
3.45	1.85	3.81
3.5	1.87	3.83
3.55	1.89	3.85
3.6	1.91	3.87
3.65	1.93	3.89
3.7	1.95	3.91
3.75	1.97	3.93
3.8	1.99	3.95
3.85	2.01	3.97
3.9	2.03	3.99
3.95	2.05	4.01
4.0	2.07	4.03
4.05	2.09	4.05
4.1	2.11	4.07
4.15	2.13	4.09
4.2	2.15	4.11
4.25	2.17	4.13
4.3	2.19	4.15
4.35	2.21	4.17
4.4	2.23	4.19
4.45	2.25	4.21
4.5	2.27	4.23
4.55	2.29	4.25
4.6	2.31	4.27
4.65	2.33	4.29
4.7	2.35	4.31
4.75	2.37	4.33
4.8	2.39	4.35
4.85	2.41	4.37
4.9	2.43	4.39
4.95	2.45	4.41
5.0	2.47	4.43

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

	F. O. B. Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile
1929	2.26	2.71
January	2.26	2.71
February	2.26	2.71
March	2.26	2.71
April	2.26	2.71
May	2.26	2.71
June	2.26	2.71
July	2.26	2.71
August	2.26	2.71
September	2.26	2.71
October	2.26	2.71
November	2.26	2.71
December	2.26	2.71

*Note:—Through an error the surplus price for July, printed in the Milk Producers' Review was incorrect. The correct prices are given above. Producers were paid full prices for July surplus by all the various buyers.

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

	F. O. B. Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile
1929	2.26	2.71
January	2.26	2.71
February	2.26	2.71
March	2.26	2.71
April	2.26	2.71
May	2.26	2.71
June	2.26	2.71
July	2.26	2.71
August	2.26	2.71
September	2.26	2.71
October	2.26	2.71
November	2.26	2.71
December	2.26	2.71

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

	F. O. B. Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile
1929	2.26	2.71
January	2.26	2.71
February	2.26	2.71
March	2.26	2.71
April	2.26	2.71
May	2.26	2.71
June	2.26	2.71
July	2.26	2.71
August	2.26	2.71
September	2.26	2.71
October	2.26	2.71
November	2.26	2.71



For Those Who Fail

"All honor to him who shall win the prize,"
The world has cried for a thousand
years;
But to him who tries and who fails and
dies,
I give great honor and glory and tears.

"O great is the man with a sword undrawn,
And good is the man who refrains
from wine,
But the man who fails and yet fights on,
Lo, he is the twin-brother of mine!"

—JOAQUIN MILLER.

Putting Children On an Allowance

With the opening of school the children will be getting into a new routine, and this is a good time to start them on an allowance as you've often thought of doing.

The United States Bureau of Economics recommends a simple method consisting of several envelopes—preferably stout manila for durability—one for each kind of expenditure. Two would be enough for a child at first, one marked "To spend" and one "To save for something nice."

Many parents give their children a few pennies each week when they are but four or five years old. When a child has learned to make change, to add or subtract small amounts, and can be sent to the store, he is old enough to have some money of his own to handle. The envelope system is a help until he can write his "accounts" in a book. Then he should be taught gradually how to find out what he has spent and what is left, how to save for definite purchases greatly desired for himself or for gifts, and ultimately how to manage larger sums which include personal money and money for definite uses such as "school," "carfare," and lunches. A child who is old enough to ride on street cars alone is ready for a notebook system of accounts.

By the time a boy or girl is in the last grammar grade or ready for high school, a clothing allowance may be added and its use taught. This is a good time to introduce a check book. If the local bank



Mid-morning Milk Lunch at Burlington County Freeitorium, New Jersey

does not handle accounts for minors, checks may be drawn on the parent up to the amount of the allowance and all transactions made as businesslike as possible. Poorly chosen purchases will occur from time to time, but after a little experience the child trained in this way can be trusted to handle funds intelligently.

HOME and HEALTH

Feeding Camp Joy A Dairy Council Project

"Keep your sunny side up—up!" And so the bursting chorus of children's voices rang out at Camp Joy, eight miles from Reading and almost in sight of the Blue mountains. Eight hundred feet high, and the air was pure and clean!

Turning children's sunnysides up is a problem for such a health camp as the one run by the Reading Kiwanis Club in conjunction this year with the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

Late in starting this year, due to a building program on this new camp site, 84 girls were kept for only two weeks and followed by the same number of boys for two weeks. But the program of camp in its healthful surrounding gave the 165 under-



One of the New Cabins at Camp Joy, Reading, Pa., where City Children Build Health in Country Life.

privileged children, who were fortunate enough to be selected by the welfare agencies of Reading opportunity to come. They were given a good start and they went home happier, browner and fatter. Little cheeks filled out; eyes brightened for the simple excellent food etched its own story of achievement in those young faces.

The children were all weighed in on arrival and out on leaving. Each detachment arrived in time for the mid-morning milk. Forty quarts were drunk each meal besides, so that the daily milk flow was about 160 quarts. One child remarked, "I've never had a chance at so much milk in my life."

Besides milk, at least one fresh vegetable was served daily, and always fruit and plenty of milk used in the kitchen. In fact, Camp Joy's gold mine was its dietitian who not only knew what to serve but how, so meal time was a very happy time in a clean, airy sunny dining room with windows on three sides.

A glance at the airy bunk houses, open on all sides, indicates at once the contribution of long hours of rest and sleep in clean fresh air.

The spring furnished best of drinking water.

An excellent nurse on duty at all times examined all the children and checked them for colds, coughs, temperature; for green apple misadventures, besides listing all defects.

All the children's teeth were charted with a view to correcting defects in a follow-up program this winter.

The gains were all the way from a half a pound to eight pounds.

Home Inventory Taken in Sussex County, Delaware

From Sussex County, in the State of Delaware, comes a most interesting story of the health survey made by the University of Delaware, through their Extension Service, and Miss Pearl MacDonald, State Nutrition Specialist.

We have long been familiar with agricultural surveys and their outlook, which gave for the year the probable grain or live stock production; but a survey of the homes and people and their health outlook is very rare.

In this age of health instruction we are looking at our children with a different understanding; the examinations of the school children of Sussex County by the County Health Doctor revealed some very

Women We've Met

Starting a Roadside Business Two Baskets of Tomatoes

Not long ago in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania we pulled the car up in front of a diminutive shed filled with all manner of home canned goods, fresh fruit and vegetables. A cheery little woman was greeting to indicate that as soon as she was finished with her present customer she should have her attention.

In the meantime we studied the market's offering. Rows of jars of different sizes containing both fruit and vegetables, various kinds of pickles, preserves, jellies, and even the tiniest small white onions. Only one jar of fresh clean carrots, beets, a basket of two of onions, lima beans, besides peaches, etc. All of it on a small scale but everything in the pink of perfection.

Then Mrs. Alexander turned to talk to us. It was discovered that her business started on a chair across the road from her house with two baskets of tomatoes. When she found she was unknowingly violating a law in selling without a dollar state license, she moved the chair home again, but decided to take out the license after all in order to be able to include a neighbor's honey among her articles.

Being located on a well-traveled pile outside of Mayfair Village, Mrs. Alexander has found her business steadily growing. Now a real market house is under construction. It is being built far enough back from the road to have a circle drive for the convenience and safety of her customers. No longer will she have to carry everything into the house for safe keeping each night, as the new market will have drop windows and a door arranged in such a way that she can easily leave everything ship shape.

During the daytime, in between sales she is busy preparing fruit and vegetable to be canned during the evening. A twelve year old son is a regular right hand man in caring for the stand during vacation time. This past winter Mrs. Alexander took a correspondence course in canning from Pennsylvania State College, for "I just love to can," she says which is a good harbinger for her kind of canning. This fall she plans to enter some of her jars at local fairs. There ought to be prize winners among them!

Favorite Recipes From Our Readers

Cabbage à la Roue

1 qt. cabbage
1/2 pt. whipped cream
1 c. pineapple or white grapes
1 c. marshmallows
1 tbsp. mayonnaise
juice of one lemon
1 tsp. of pineapple juice.
Chop cabbage fine and add other ingredients. Mix well.

—Mrs. Chas B. Probasco
Hightstown, N. J.

Frozen Hannah

1 lb. sugar 1 orange
1 qt. milk 3 lemons
Chill orange and lemon juice, without straining. Add sugar and lastly milk. Freeze.
—Mrs. Eugene Stapler
Yardley, Pa.

Schools and Education

Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

Today there are many types of schools and just as many types of education. No longer do we feel that every child must be pressed through the same mould at school. But here we will talk of only two types.

We of the country know that there is much of real knowledge to be gained on a farm. But never did we dream that the city child would be sent to the farm for schooling. They have seen what the country life has done for its children in solving many difficult problems, in building a self-reliance, a self-dependence, a desire and ability to care for one's self and one's family even through economic crises and these traits are desired for their own children.

In "The Survey," Elinor Goldmark tells us that six schools in New York City, and a vacation farm are cooperating for this experiment. Schooling outside of the schoolroom, formerly was only a matter of a last-day-of-school picnic; a hike in May for wild flowers, or a chestnut hunt in the fall; but now it is being tried in terms of from four days to a month and for this they are given credits as though for class room study.

In the spring and fall the school children, beginning with the sixth grade continuing down to the first, are taken into the country. There they watch or help with ploughing and planting, milking and churning, collecting and grading eggs, driving cows and seeing incubators hatch. These things become more than words and pictures in books to them.

The principal of one of these schools says, "At first the farm visits were designed to give a rich source of first class material for nature study; but it was soon realized that increased knowledge of birds and pollywogs was only one of the many results. Questions of sex in this simple environment were more direct and natural than when stimulated by movies and vaudeville shows. It broadens the whole outlook of the child. He is no longer content, for instance, to build New York with its markets or milk wagons, but now adds the farm and dairy whence the produce and milk began its journey. Their world has become a larger place and they are more at home in it."

Each expedition is prepared for the trip by special work in poetry, music and sketching; and afterward there is follow-up work of all sorts, including an exhibition, a special issue of the school paper and conferences with the parents regarding any special problems revealed during the stay on the farm.

The second type of school, the Junior High School, perhaps you feel is no longer a new thing. It has been tried and evidently not found wanting if we may judge by the fine new buildings being built on all sides. The abrupt jump under the old system from the elementary into the high school was the acid test for it too often sent the pupil home so disgruntled that we became alarmed at the big numbers finishing elementary school and the small numbers finishing high school.

Taking a look into the future the educator saw the need of better trained brain and hand for the new needs of the changing times. Looking at the educational system he saw not merely a weak link but a gulf that must be bridged. Hence came the Junior High School with its three years of training.

Its program teams with such things as hold the interest of the adolescent. The laboratories of chemistry, of wood workers, of electricity, all present an interest new to the class room because they are doing living problems that must be used when out of school. One afternoon a week is Club Day and each child chooses his or

BARGAIN DAY! PURINA D



LETTERING WORDS on his store window...telling the world about his bargain...is the man at The Store With the Checkerboard Sign! Perhaps this very day a Checkerboard carload of Purina Dairy Chows has rolled into town and he's offering the bargain to you!

The bargain of going directly to this car to get your winter's supply of feed with cash...to save hauling charges...warehouse charges...credit charges...items that are fair to add to the price of feed when your feed is delivered from the store on a charge account. But a bigger bargain than the price per ton is in store for you...it's the milk per ton! There's where your big bargain lies.

More milk per ton is the real story of Purina Dairy Chows...the real bargain that's in store for you...not only today...tomorrow...but any day you happen into town! These are the days when you're thinking about winter feed...thinking about bargains! Think of Purina Dairy Chows when you're ready to haul home your winter feed! Next spring you'll say it's the biggest bargain you ever laid on the barn floor! Look over the list of Purina Dairy Chows...you'll find one which just suits you!

THE PURINA DAIRY CHOWS

Purina Bulky Cow Chow
Purina 20% Cow Chow
Purina 24% Cow Chow
Purina 34% Cow Chow
Purina Bulky-Less
Purina Fitting Chow
Purina Calf Chow



AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

Home Inventory Taken in Sussex County, Delaware

(Continued from page 6)

was the one that seemed most easily and quickly righted. As it was just at the beginning of the growing season, it was planned to work through four committees, a General Health Committee; a Vegetable Supply Committee; a Garden Committee and Economics of the Garden Committee.

In brief, the work of the committees was to suggest that the County Extension Agents plan Demonstration gardens to encourage every one to have a home garden. One fourth to one-half an acre was recommended for the average farm family for a year's supply of vegetables. They urged the planting and use of a variety of vegetables, especially the leafy sorts.

Do we believe that the greatest asset of the nation is her healthy people? Turning to the figures of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, we find that the average economic value of a human being under 2 years of age can be roughly placed at \$15,000. In 1925 the census of Sussex County gave 9897 cattle valued at \$550,000. In 1925 the census of Sussex County gave 9810 farm children whose value was \$147,150,000. Which group do you think received the most attention?

But Sussex County is solving her problem in the right way; by getting the information of conditions and the way to right them to the people, and while they are growing gardens they are teaching the "eight rules of health."

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

Avoid Plant Food Leaching by Growing Cover Crops from Eastern States Certi-Seed

There are several distinct advantages in using Eastern States seeds for cover crops. A cover crop, when turned under in the spring will add humus to the soil and when a legume is used, nitrogen taken by the plants from air is placed in the soil and made available to other crops.

In addition to helping avoid leaching of plant food, cover crops help to prevent washing and blowing of soil and loss of snow covering.

Cover crops may serve as an early pasture in the spring and they retain moisture for the use of later crops. As green manure replacing fertilizers they are worth twenty-five to fifty dollars an acre.

Wheat should be seeded before September 15, rye before October 15, and vetch before October 1. A combination of wheat or rye and hairy vetch may be seeded this fall to give all of these desirable results.

Now is the time to order Eastern States genuine Michigan grown Hairy Vetch for planting with Eastern States pure strain Michigan Rosen Rye or Eastern States Seed Wheat.

Eastern States Certi-Seed "Grows into Profit"

For information about Eastern States Certi-Seed write to the

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves

HEADQUARTERS: Springfield, Massachusetts

Cecil County Dairy-men Hold Field Day

Milk Market." He referred briefly to the formation and development of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. It has been successful and much of its success can be attributed to the loyal support of its membership. It is headed by men who have had a long experience in the business. In addition to marketing your milk it has done much in the way of educational work among its producers. Its check testing methods have been outstanding and of practical value to the dairymen. Its work in keeping the milk producer informed on market conditions has been carried on for twelve years through its publication, the Milk Producers' Review.

In its marketing methods it has developed the Philadelphia Selling Plan, based on supply and demand and carried out through its Basic and Surplus Plan. In the early days of its operation the amount of surplus milk often averaged to 35%, under our present plan the usual surplus does not average over 10 or 11 per cent.



Quail Pitching Contest

This Basic and Surplus plan, we believe, has been the means of maintaining an even level of production and an even level of prices. Mr. Shangle briefly outlined the Philadelphia Selling Plan for 1931.

In producing quality milk, we believe that we have advocated a production method which will tend toward greater consumption. We have to sell our product to the ultimate consumer and the better and more palatable that product is, the greater will be the consumption.

We are advertising your product in many ways, through the public schools, through motion pictures, women's clubs and at the same time we are trying to educate our farmers in economical production methods, through better breeding methods, better care in the production of their milk and proper feeding methods for their cows. Through these methods we believe that we are doing a work which is appreciated both by our producers, our consumers and by the buyers of our milk.



Visitors' Automobiles parked on the Fisher Farm

F. R. Ealy, assistant Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, made an interesting address on the subject of "Producing Quality Milk." Quality is the watchword of success. This does not apply to milk alone but to all farm products. Quality milk has been the salvation of our milk market. Years ago the cream line was the measure of quality. Today many other factors enter into the program. Milk must be clean, it must be free from sediment, it must be free from

(Continued on page 9)

Choose the ration which makes best use of home grown feed

WITH hay in the barn, corn in the silo, and home grown grains besides, you are ready to find out what purchased feed you will need to supplement these home supplies.

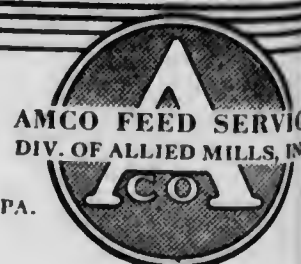
Seven Amco Dairy Feeds, ranging from 12 to 32 per cent protein, give you a chance to supplement your own feeds adequately, yet without waste of protein, which is the expensive ingredient in purchased feeds. These feeds are mixed Open Formulas, which publish the amounts as well as ingredients.

Feed Amco 32% Supplement to make best use of your home grown grains. It will go farther and give better results, because it makes a complete, correctly balanced ration out of your own corn, oats, wheat, or barley. The necessary protein is supplied in a wide variety of ingredients, rigidly selected and freshly mixed.

Amco Feeds are mixed in accordance with the best available feeding knowledge. The open formula lets you buy intelligently. See your nearest Amco Agent for the favorable prices on these profit-making feeds.

AMCO JUNE PASTURE

A succulent feed made up of leafy green alfalfa and molasses. A real milk producer and conditioner. All farm animals like it. Many dairymen use it the year round. Feed it to the milking herd with the grain ration at the rate of 3 or 4 lbs. per cow per day.



DISTRICT OFFICE: MUNCY, PA.

Cecil County Dairy-men Hold Field Day

(Continued from page 8)

ectionable odors. In fact it must be better milk than that of years ago. It is by making quality milk that we can give our consumers to use in greater quantities. From consumer surveys we have learned what the public wants and what it does not want and we must produce our milk to meet their demand.

We must be careful of the feed we give our cows. Some feeds produce odors in the milk which make it unmarketable. Garlic is one of the principal offenders. Wheat and rye as green feeds are objectionable as are also silage odors and weeds. Many buyers reject milk containing any of these odors.

Bacteria also effect the keeping quality of milk. Bacteria in milk grow, and growth can be retarded by prompt cooling and by maintaining the milk at low temperature. There are many different types of bacteria, and their source of contamination can be located by microscopic examination. Certain types of bacteria are indicative of dirty milking utensils, others indicate udder troubles in the cow, others indicate lack of prompt cooling.



Cow Judging Demonstration

It is very necessary that the water in milking tanks be changed every day. In very hot weather it is necessary to change it twice when cooling the evening milk in order to hold it at the temperature it comes from the well or other source of supply.

Clean cows, clean methods and clean utensils are the principal factors in doing away with bacteria troubles.

For successful dairy operation we would recommend constant care and cleanliness in all production methods. A good cream separator, safe and healthy cattle, clean flanks of udders of milking cows, freedom from objectionable odors, in fact the observance of all methods to insure good milking qualities of your milk. By observing these we believe that you will be rewarded by greater consumption and the public will gain by bettered health and increasing demand.

"Economic Milk Production" was the subject of an address by J. A. Conover, Dairy Extension Department, University of Maryland.

Mr. Conover said in part, that the economic feeding of dairy cows in this section of Maryland was a grave one. The long drought had badly damaged hay and growing crops. In many sections pasture was past recovery unless there was immediate abundant rain.

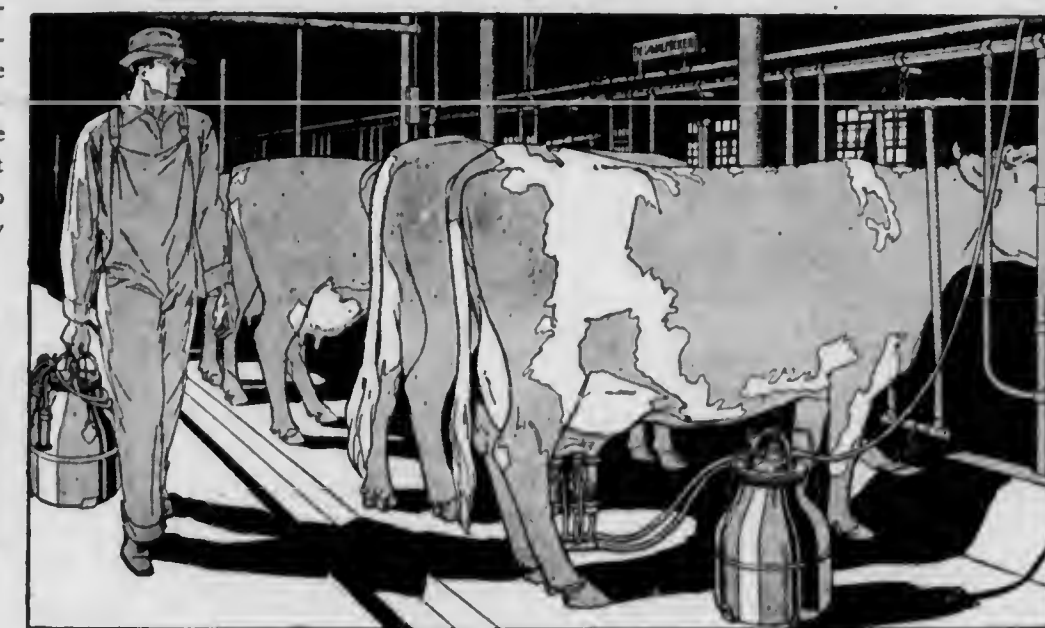
Inter-State "A" Milk Price Standards*

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 10,000 or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000.

Shippers of "A" Milk to Terminal Markets during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 30,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds, and a shipper with an average count of more than 30,000 and less than 100,000, a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only who that at least one of those three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 30,000 or less, and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count more than 30,000 and less than 100,000.

*See page 5 for detailed prices.

Machine Milking is Here to Stay—and the



Cow Judging Contest

feeding is quite practicable. It will be advisable for every dairy farmer who has a silo to fill it. If you have a herd of 10 or 12 milking cows you should certainly have a silo. It will solve many of your feeding problems. If you have no legume hay supplement your feeding by the use of cotton seed meal, or some high protein ready mixed feed.

Plan to keep your cows up to their milking capacity. I don't advise the selling of cows, but at the same time you can't afford to starve them. I do advise the culling of your low producers, but maintain in your herd every cow that produces milk at a profit. This is a good economic policy. Keep records of your good producers. Join a cow testing association and learn which are your paying cows. Grow your heifers from such known producers, and build up your herd by a constructive method. Economic production means high individual milk production. Keep cows of good type and productive ability and feed them properly and you will have solved some of your economic problems.

Under existing conditions it is difficult to lay down any hard and fixed rules for feeding. Mr. Conover in closing requested that any farmer present should write him as to the feed and roughage he had available and that he would endeavor to inform them as to the best feeding methods possible under such individual conditions.

The afternoon program was continued by further pitching of horse-shoes and by a baseball game between teams made up of the nearby farmers and by a team from Cecilton, Md.

The complete program of the Field Day was under the direct charge of S. K. Este Fisher, Jean K. Foulk and representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, The Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co., Harbisons' Dairies, and the Scott-Powell Dairies. The latter distributors cooperated in furnishing of ice cream to all those who attended the Field Day.

De Laval Magnetic is the World's Best Milker

NO equipment a cow owner can buy offers more opportunities for saving time and labor, for making a hard job easy and pleasant, and putting more profit into his business than does a good milking machine. It gives these advantages twice a day, 365 days a year.

The De Laval Magnetic Milker has demonstrated its superiority in the field of machine milking in a striking way. The proven De Laval principle of master pulsation control, now accomplished by means of magnetic force, gives absolute uniformity and regularity of milking—every cow milked at the same speed, in the same way, at every milking. No other method of milking offers this all-important feature to a comparable degree. In simplicity of installation and operation, in sanitation, in ease of handling, as in the better job of milking it performs, the De Laval Magnetic is outstanding—a fact proclaimed and vouched for by thousands of users.

For perfect milking, the saving of valuable time and labor, and the substitution of pleasure and satisfaction for drudgery, the De Laval Magnetic Milker is distinctly in a class by itself, offering new high standards of milking.

Outfits for milking one to 1000 or more cows. Operated either by gas engine or electric motor.

The De Laval Utility Milker For the Low Price Field

The De Laval Utility Milker, designed for the lower price field, is a quality milker ideal for small herd owners with whom price is a limiting factor. De Laval Utility units operate on any single pipe line, a fact of importance to dairymen who want the advantages of De Laval milking, but who feel that they must retain a part of their original investment.

Free Trial

You owe it to yourself and family to ascertain these important milker facts for yourself. The one best way to do it is to see and operate the De Laval Magnetic or Utility Milker. A trial places you under absolutely no obligation. See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office for complete information.

The De Laval Separator Company

New York
165 Broadway

Chicago
600 Jackson Blvd.

San Francisco
61 Beale St.

High Grade Dairy Cows

in
HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.
We handle all kinds of cattle
Holsteins — Guernseys — Jerseys
a Specialty

All cows tuberculin tested and sold subject to a 60 or 90 day retest and fully guaranteed in every respect.

Free delivery any distance.

B. ZAITZ & SON
202 Mercer Street
Phone 72 Hightstown, N. J.

Quietness and Convenience in
Philadelphia's Newest Hotel

The Robert Morris

Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses.

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Single rooms - - \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
Double rooms - - 4.50 5.00 6.00

LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.50



Let Us Design Your
Stationery
Horace F. Temple
Printer
Bell Phone No. 1
WEST CHESTER, PA.

Private Sale of Cows

Registered Jerseys. Some with Gold and Silver medal records, due to freshmen Sept.-Oct. Price \$75.00 to \$125.00. All are positive to blood test for Abortion, but have been for several years dropping full time living calves. Will sacrifice them for want of stable room to house two herds. For details write Box No. 78, Gillett, Bradford County, Pa.

FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA" Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., 192 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

PHILADELPHIA
WOOD
SILOS in CONCRETE
TILE
Reliable for past 30 years.
WOOD TANKS
BROODER HOUSES
DAIRY BARN EQUIPMENTS
Free catalog. Special prices now.
E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.
10 S. 18th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

CRUMB'S Chain
Hanging
STANCHIONS
Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions
Tell me what you are most interested in and I will SAVE YOU MONEY.
Winthrop W. Dunbar
Box 2, Forestville, Conn.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing weighing and general membership work, for the month of June, 1930:

No. Tests Made.....	5441
No. Plants Investigated...	32
No. Membership Calls....	386
No. Calls on Members....	251
No. Herd Samples Tested..	477
No. New Members Signed..	178
No. Cows Signed.....	1405
No. Transfers Made.....	20
No. Meetings Attended....	10
No. Attending Meetings...	531

Crop and Livestock Report is Issued

The 1929 crop and livestock report which gives by counties the acreage and production of the various field crops in Pennsylvania as well as the number and value of different classes of livestock, has been issued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The publication carries a review of crop and livestock developments in the Commonwealth during 1929 and in addition, contains many interesting and valuable estimates on farm and farm home equipment.

The James Manufacturing Company, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, announces the purchase of the Drew Line Company, and has merged its business with that of the James Way Company. It is stated that the Drew Line equipment for farm buildings will be manufactured as now catalogued by the Drew Line and will be marketed through the James Manufacturing Company dealers throughout the country.

The names and trade marks of the Drew Line products will be continued it is said, as well as the manufacture of its products which will be continued by the James Manufacturing Company. All sales and service for both Jamesway and Drew Line will be handled by the James Manufacturing Company.

4-H Club Team Wins State Judging Meets

Central and northeastern Pennsylvania counties are represented by the winning teams of the annual Club Week judging contests at the Pennsylvania State College as announced by A. L. Baker, State Club leader of the College.

Huntingdon county's team, composed of Warren Shade, Eugene Eyer, and Henry Glass, won the dairy cattle contest in which 28 teams and 45 individuals competed. This team was awarded the Pennsylvania State Bankers Association cup. The highest individual score was made by Franklin Miller, of Union County. He received a medal for being the third best judge of Jerseys.

First among the 14 teams in the general livestock contest was the Dauphin county team composed of Paul Gates, Melvin Brandt, and Roy Koons. Twelve individuals also took part in the contest. Carl Nordberg, of the Cameron county team, was the highest individual in the contest. Gates, Koons, and Brandt ranked third, seventh and eighth respectively. They won the Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders Association trophy.

A total of 229 boys and girls participated in the various contests.

MEET THIS DEMAND

MILK PRICES INCREASE

Milk prices in several of the leading markets of the country have been increased and further increases are due before winter. It is generally expected that the price of milk will be about a cent higher per gallon than at present.

EXTEND CREAM AREA TO MEET SHORTAGE

Carload every other day from New York League needed to supply demand

Cream again came into the forefront of attention in the New England dairy industry last week through an acute shortage of that product in the Boston market. . . . Vermont cooperative creameries have reported a sudden and acute shortage of cream in the Boston market and have requested permission to buy western cream. . . . A quick checkup with the Vermont co-operators showed that there was no cream immediately available to meet the demand. (New England Homestead)

with LARRO!

Milk shortage—here is a new profit opportunity for you. Don't lose it. It is no time to gamble with unproved, untested feeds. You are facing a greatly revived market, and you need the best feed you can buy—you need Larro.

Swing your herd into full and steady production on Larro Dairy Feed. Larro is the extra profit ration—the ration that maintains health and keeps the cows producing at their very best.

Now as always you want the ration whose splendid results will leave you more money after your feed bills are paid than you have ever enjoyed before. That's Larro.

THE LARROE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR POULTRY, HOGS, DAIRY

Larro Family Flour best for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes & Pies

A cow does not give the same kind of milk from all quarters of her udder. In fact, the United States Department of Agriculture has found that each quarter works independently of the others. Tests in the dairy research laboratories showed that milk from one quarter may differ greatly from that of another in volume, percentage of butterfat, percentage of serum solids, acid concentration, reaction to alcohol, ease with which it is coagulated by heat, and in bacteria contained.

Holsteins & Guernseys
No place better to buy choice dairy cattle, either grade or pure bred, than Dunn County, Wisconsin. Get what you want at the right price. CHAS. O. GOVIN, Menomonie, Wisconsin. Telephone 152.

When the cows fall off in production rapidly it indicates lack of sufficient nutrients. Some supplement should be provided at once.

Good Whitewash Is Durable Paint

Adapted for Rough Interiors Where a Sanitary, Protective, White Coating is Desired

There is no better paint made for rough interiors where a sanitary, protective, white coating is desired than a good whitewash, says R. C. Burnett, formerly of the Department of Rural Engineering, at Cornell University.

Whitewash, like any other paint, is composed of a pigment supported in a vehicle. Ordinary paint is made of pigment, which gives body and color, and a vehicle, usually linseed oil which also acts as a binder; in whitewash, some form of lime is used as a pigment, water is the vehicle, and a binder such as casein or glue is added.

A good whitewash coating should not rub off when it is swept or brushed. It should be washable. It should be capable of sticking to a clean surface when subjected to the action of water for six hours and then dry to a dustless, hard coating. It should contain a cheap, chemically inactive pigment, a binder that is insoluble in water, and if necessary a preservative.

A formula suggested by Mr. Burnett, figured on the basis of one hundred pounds of hydrated lime, includes in addition, fifty pounds of whiting, twenty pounds of casein, twelve pounds of trisodium phosphate, and six pounds of zinc sulphate. Five pounds of this mixture should be mixed with one gallon of water. The ingredients should be thoroughly mixed by screening, for the coarser the materials used, the longer the paint must stand before it is applied. It is best to mix them the night before using, he advises.

Other whitewash formulas and directions for mixing are printed in the free mimeographed Bulletin 35-W, obtainable from the Mailing Room, Roberts Hall, Cornell University at Ithaca, New York

Dairyman

According to recent reports the United States Civil Service Board will hold open examinations for dairyman not later than September 23, 1930. This position is to fill vacancies in the Indian Field Service.

The entrance salary is \$1560 a year less \$180 a year for quarters, fuel and light. Higher salaried positions are filled through promotion.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

"CHOICE DAIRY COWS" FOR SALE AT FREEHOLD, N. J.



One or a carload—Tuberculin tested Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. Fresh and close springers. Retest guarantee and delivery. See or write.

JACOB ZLOTKIN
Phone 330 Freehold Opp. C.R.R. Depot

For Sale

COWS—150 herds to select from. 100 herds located in Tioga Co., 50 in Bucks Co., Pa.

Doubletested (T. B. and Abortion) and sold subject to both retests. For appointment to tour these herds, write or phone Dr. J. N. Rosenberger, 431 S. 51st Street, Phila., Pa. Phone Allegheny 3229.

"Keep Bulls Confined," Says New Jersey Law

The laws of New Jersey state that bulls must not be allowed to run at large beyond the boundaries of their owner's farms.

Dairymen need to be reminded of this statute, according to E. J. Perry, extension dairyman for the State Agricultural Experiment Station, who says that many bulls break through pasture fences and mingle with dairy herds on adjacent farms. Not only is it unlawful to permit this, but it also is an unsound dairy practice.

According to the law making it illegal for bulls to roam, "no person shall suffer a bull of the age of one year or over, whereof he is the owner or has the keeping, to run at large out of the inclosed ground of the owner or keeper. . . . A fine of \$25, plus court costs, is the penalty for violating this statute.

Commenting on the need for such a law, Mr. Perry says many New Jersey dairymen speak indignantly of the losses they have suffered as a result of neighbors' bulls breaking through fences and mingling with their herds.

"Frequently these roaming bulls are of inferior breeding," Perry asserts, "and dairymen should not speculate by raising the offspring of such sires. Where replacements for the herd are to be raised, only purebred bulls from high record ancestry should be used."

Further justification for this law, in the opinion of Mr. Perry, is found in the fact that a bull of one year or more must be regarded as a source of danger to all persons with whom he might come in contact.

Safety bull pens, equipped with exercise paddocks are suggested as the proper places for herd sires. Plans for such pens, which need not be expensive, may be obtained from county agricultural agents or the State Agricultural Experiment Station, without cost.

USE
WARNER LIME
For Every
Agricultural Use
For WHITENESS
For FORAGE CROPS



1518 Walnut St. - Phila.

IF YOU WISH TO KEEP
POSTED ON DAIRY PROGRESS

READ THE
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' REVIEW

IF YOU WISH TO KEEP
POSTED ON NEW EQUIPMENT, FEEDS, CATTLE, SALES, ETC.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' REVIEW

Always mention the name of this paper when answering advertisements

Silage Is a Sure Crop

Silage crops can be grown even in a dry season. Stored in a concrete silo, they are protected against fire and storm. They insure a supply of low-cost milk- and beef-producing forage which is always ready for use. A good concrete silo will improve your credit at the bank—because it protects and insures you milk and beef income. Why take chances on the weather? Act now! Send the coupon for free information.

Mail this coupon to office nearest you

Portland Cement Association

1315 Walnut Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Please send me your free booklet on Concrete Silos.

Name.....
St. Address (or R. F. D.).....
City..... State.....



McCLURE SYSTEM LIGHTNING PROTECTION

Approved and Inspected by
UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES
Installed Anywhere INSPECTION Estimates Furnished REPAIRS

CARL McCLURE
26 South 15th St. PHILADELPHIA
521 York Street CAMDEN, N. J.
Send for descriptive circular

TRADE MARK

NICE REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES
Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Painters"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

10 Per Cent Discount

It is our endeavor to find out if the farmers who read this paper do actually take advantage of the discount that is offered to them from time to time.

Now for this month only we will allow a 10 per cent discount on all new water pumps installed by us if this advertisement is presented with the order.

CASH ONLY

HARRY B. ARNEL & COMPANY, Inc.
214 S. WARREN ST., TRENTON, N. J.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1928 of 18%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at _____

Occupation _____

Name _____

Address _____

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

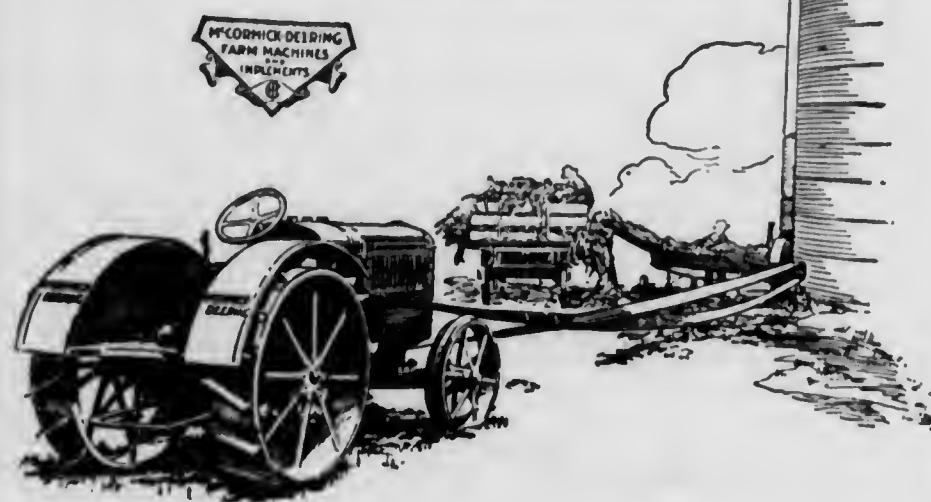
WE WRITE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE POLICY. IF INTERESTED, FILL IN THE ATTACHED BLANK AND WE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

Name _____ Address _____
 Insurance Begins _____ 19 _____ Expires _____ City _____ County _____
 Business _____ Mfg. Name _____ 19 _____
 Type of Body _____ Year Model _____ No. Cylinders _____
 Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____ Truck _____
 Capacity _____ Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
 311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

McCormick-Deering

Ensilage Cutters Make Quick Work of Cutting Hay, Pea and Bean Vines, Artichokes, Milo Maize, and Mixed Grains



MANY Western farmers have already learned through experience the value and convenience of feeding hay and other forage crops that have been cut in an ensilage cutter. The feed is easier to handle, takes less storage space, and is more readily eaten by stock.

Perhaps you wish to make ensilage of your forage crops this year; and on the other hand, you may plan to put it through an ensilage cutter and store it in barn or stack. In either case, you will need a McCormick-Deering ensilage cutter. If you will stop in at our store we will point out to you the important features of the McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutter.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
 OF AMERICA
 Incorporated

PHILADELPHIA

HARRISBURG

BALTIMORE

Is Your Neighbor

A MEMBER OF THE - - - -

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

OPERATING IN THE PHILADELPHIA MILK SHED

THE GREATEST measure of success in any movement, is obtained through close cooperation.

COOPERATIVE endeavor is measured by the strength of its membership.

THE INTER-STATE now has over 28,000 cooperating dairymen members.

SEE TO IT that every dairyman in your community becomes associated with this movement.

WRITE THIS OFFICE FOR INFORMATION, OR SEE YOUR LOCAL DIRECTOR FOR INFORMATION OR FOR MEMBERSHIP BLANKS

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n
 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia

Milk Producers' Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER

Vol. XI

West Chester, Pa., and Philad.

ASSOCIATION, Inc.

No. 6

INTER-STATE DIRECTORS HOLD BI-MONTHLY MEETING

The first day's session of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held on September 25th, at Washington Crossing's Inn, Washington Crossing, N. J., following a visit of inspection of the Walker-Gordon Farms, Plainsboro, N. J. Those attending the meeting included: H. D. Allebach, president; Frederick Shangle, vice-president; F. M. Twining, assistant treasurer; I. Ralph Zollers, secretary; August A. Miller, assistant secretary and the following directors: S. K. Andrews, Dorchester Co., Md.; J. H. Bennet, Lebanon Co., Pa.; Ira J. Book, Lancaster Co., Pa.; Robert F. Brinton, Chester Co., Pa.; E. H. Donovan, Kent County, Del.; E. Nelson James, Cecil Co., Md.; J. W. Keith, Queen Anne Co., Md.; H. L. Lauer, Juniata Co., Pa.; S. Blaine Lehman, Franklin Co., Pa.; A. R. Marvel, Talbot Co., Md.; I. V. Otto, Cumberland Co., Pa.; J. A. Poorbaugh, York Co., Pa.; C. F. Preston, Chester Co., Pa.; Albert Sarig, Berks Co., Pa.; John Carvel Sutton, Kent Co., Md.; Frederick Shangle, Mercer Co., N. J.; C. C. Tallman, Burlington Co., N. J.; R. L. Tussey, Blair Co., Pa.; Harry B. Stewart, Huntingdon Co., Pa.; S. U. Troutman, Bedford Co., Pa.; F. M. Twining, Bucks Co., Pa.; F. P. Willits, Delaware Co., Pa.; and A. B. Waddington, Salem County, N. J.; Giles P. Miller, Penna. Department of Health, Division of Milk Control; Eugene Stapler, Wilmer A. Twining of Bucks County; Norman E. Richie, Raymond Arnold and Clarence Green, of York County, Pa.; and the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Field and Test Department and of the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council also attended the meeting.

During the afternoon the entire group inspected the Walker-Gordon Dairy Farm, under the direction of H. W. Jeffers, President of Walker-Gordon Farms and Harry Stultz of the same company. H. W. Jeffers, made an address of welcome to the visiting group. The general scope of the Walker-Gordon enterprise was outlined by Mr. Jeffers. "Many years have been spent," he said "in the development of the enterprise and it is expected that on November 13th, 1930, a formal opening of our new program to include a number of features entirely new in dairy development, will be inaugurated. In this effort we hope to be able to establish a system so that farmers will get more for their products and consumers more for their money."

"Many years of research work have been given to the building of the enterprise and we now believe we have developed fundamental principles. Five years ago we started in this work and we have developed what you will see here today. We have even gone a step farther, including fertilization of soil, growing of crops, the handling of cows, and the preparation of milk for the market. We believe we have developed a real commercial possibility, one that has an economic answer."

"There should be a proper balance between production and consumption to obtain the best economic results."

"Our young stock is being grown on a per pound gain basis."

"For two years we have been developing a centralized milking plant. The handling of milking cows is specialized, one man for instance, cleans the udders of say 100 cows, another man wipes them off, another milks the cows, etc."

"Definite records of each cow are maintained, her daily milk record, when bred, time of calving, feeding, etc., so that a definite knowledge of the cow is available."

"There is a definite laboratory control of the milk, its fat value, nutritional value and growth promoting qualities. While developments are necessarily slow we believe that the records of our experimental work

are carefully observed. Walker-Gordon milk is certified under the supervision of the Medical Milk Commission. Veterinarians make daily inspection of the cows and no cow is added to the milking herd until examined and passed by the veterinarian, nor until her milk has passed a bacteriological and microscopic examination in their control laboratories."

A Mason hay dryer in operation drying hay was inspected as were also a large battery of silos.

since the last directors meeting. These minutes were approved. The roll call showed all the directors and officers to be in attendance.

A formal report of the secretary followed. Secretary Zollers stated that under the new set up of the association locals, which would be largely completed by the time of the annual meeting, greater speed would be obtained in the certification of the member stock holdings would be affected. At this time the work of setting up 157 locals had been completed and complete lists would be sent to directors and field men for proxy checking in the near future.

Frank M. Twining, in charge Field and Test Department, made a brief report of that department's work since the last directors meeting. The department had signed up 983 new contracts and made 238 transfers since Jan. 1, 1930. There has been a large amount of re-check work done during the summer and in many cases low butterfat contents were noted. This it is believed has been largely due to drought conditions.

C. I. Cohee, secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, briefly outlined some of the features of the summer work of the Council and its plans for the future, while Dr. E. G. Lechner, in charge of Quality Control work of the Council, outlined the progress of the work of that department.

Directors Field Reports, Drought Conditions a Factor

Formal reports from the directors throughout the territory dealt largely on drought conditions. With but one exception reports indicated that drought conditions were even more pronounced than at the previous meeting of the Board.

The whole milk shed has been deficient in rainfall and crops are suffering badly. In many cases there is little if any pasture and forage crops in many sections are burned up. Few of the silos are filled to capacity, in many cases they are not over half full. Corn stover in most cases is insufficient to last through the winter. The corn growth has been below the average because of the drought.

Many dairymen in some localities will not have enough home grown roughage to carry them beyond the end of the year.

The corn crop is short and in many instances will not yield over 50 per cent.

There has been a general shortage of water and in many cases farmers have had to haul water for their stock, in instances for several miles.

Hay is short, in instances lime stone soils have yielded fairly well, but even then the crop is below the average. Many farmers will have to purchase hay to carry them over the winter.

The same conditions that have affected shortages in forage crops have also affected other agricultural crops—potatoes will yield probably half a crop, tomatoes yields were bad, in fact all of the late summer crops have been seriously damaged.

An executive session of the directors followed the general meeting when various reports and problems were considered.

(Continued on Page 9)

ANNUAL MEETING FEATURES

November 18th and 19th
 1930

EVERY MEMBER SHOULD ATTEND AND TAKE PART IN THE DISCUSSIONS

HEAR REPORTS OF YOUR OFFICERS
 HEAR FUTURE PLANS AND PROGRAMS
 PARTICIPATE IN THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS
 HEAR ADDRESSES BY NATIONAL LEADERS
 ATTEND THE ANNUAL BANQUET

See Page Three for Details of All Programs

THE LADIES OF YOUR FAMILY WILL BE INTERESTED IN A SPECIAL LADIES' PROGRAM

(See Page Six for Details)

have been an important factor in our development."

The operation of the dairy barn was definitely on a business basis. Piece work methods are adopted wherever possible. One group handles manure and manure only, another group scrubs the floors of the barn, another sweeps the platforms. There is a systematic milking gang operating on a piece work basis.

In figuring the production of cows all the milk is reflected on a 4 per cent butterfat basis. The average life of a milking cow in the herd is figured at three years.

The laboratories for the preparation of acidophilus milk were also inspected. This department handles an average of 3000 quarts of milk daily.

All the cows in the Walker-Gordon herd are free from tuberculosis and contagious

Directors Meet at Washington Crossing Inn

Supper was served the directors and visiting group at Washington Crossing Inn, after which, President Allebach called the meeting of directors to order.

Paul B. Bennet, of Walker-Gordon Farms, formerly of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, made a brief address as did also Eugene Stapler, President of the Newtown Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association and Wilmer A. Twining of Bucks County; Giles P. Miller of the Penna. Department of Health Division of Milk Control; Norman E. Richie, Raymond Arnold and Charles Green.

Secretary Zollers then read the minutes of the previous directors meeting and a meeting of the executive committee, held

Modern Refrigeration Improves Milk Quality

Engineers, Transportation Experts, and Sanitarians All Helping Dairy Industry to Give Consumer Wholesome Dairy Products, says O. E. Reed, Chief Bureau of Dairy Industry

The great advance made in the last few years in the efficiency of transportation of perishable food products, and in refrigeration, on the farm, in transit, and at market, is one of the most important developments affecting the dairy industry, said O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in a recent address at a conference of leaders of American Agriculture at the Institute of Rural Affairs, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., the Virginia State College of Agriculture.

Fast refrigerator transportation for dairy products, especially fluid milk, has increased the radius of the milk-sheds surrounding our large city markets by hundreds of miles," said Mr. Reed, "and is giving rise to the establishment of dairying and dairy manufacturing in parts of the country where formerly the industry could not exist before on any extensive commercial scale. In the days of the horse and wagon the dairymen's market was the local community a few miles away. To-day, milk produced in Illinois, Wisconsin, or Virginia may be pasteurized and shipped hundreds of miles and be delivered to consumers as fluid milk in excellent condition.

"The transportation of milk and cream long distances under refrigeration is simply an application of the principle which has been working in the fruit and vegetable trade for many years," said Mr. Reed. "Florida watermelons are found in the New York markets, and probably California cantaloupes can be found in Florida markets. Pasteurization gives an advantage in the transportation of fluid milk and cream which the fruit and vegetable industries do not enjoy. The possibilities in the long-distance transportation became larger as more efficient, more practical, and cheaper means of refrigeration are developed.

"Motor-truck refrigerator transport of milk and cream is having marked effect on the dairy industry in many localities. In more than one formerly isolated dairy community the motor truck is now hauling the milk many miles into the city as fluid milk, leaving the creamery a supply insufficient for profitable operation. There is a general tendency for the fluid-milk business to push the creameries, condenseries, and other dairy-products factories from the immediate milk-sheds of the large cities out into the more remote areas. This is largely because the cities are increasing in population and are demanding more and more fluid milk."

Another trend in the dairy industry is the increasing mechanization of the industry, said Mr. Reed. "Most of us remember the wooden churn of our boyhood as the symbol of the dairy industry of those days. The wooden churn and its country butter are now scarcely more than memories. Vast changes have come in a few short years. The engineer and his machines have brought us economics and efficiency, greater profits, sanitation, and relief from labor."

One of the most important trends is in the quality of dairy products, he said. "This trend is decidedly upward. The most outstanding accomplishments have been in connection with market milk for the fluid-milk markets. Great improve-

(Continued on Page 8)

American Institute of Cooperation Meeting in 1931

The 1931 summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation will be held at the agriculture college at Manhattan, Kansas, in June, 1931. Announcement that trustees of the Institute have accepted the invitation of the Kansas State Agricultural College to serve as host was made by Charles W. Holman, secretary of the Institute. The Kansas invitation was supplemented by active efforts of various farm organizations and cooperatives in the Southwest to secure the meeting.

For the 1932 summer session, Mr. Holman declared, the trustees have voted to accept the invitation of the University of New Hampshire to meet at Durham.

The sessions at Kansas State Agricultural College next year will begin June 1 and continue four weeks with a series of courses for which college credit will be granted. Farm economists, county agricultural agents, vocational agricultural teachers and other cooperative leaders able to meet entrance requirements will participate in these classes.

Preparations are being made for an attendance of 3,000 persons during the week of June 8th, when conferences of nationwide scope are scheduled for cooperative executives on problems affecting all commodities. Delegates are expected from every agricultural state as well as from Canada, Europe, Australia and South America. Special emphasis is to be devoted to problems of grain and livestock marketing.

Alternated Pastures Are Most Efficient

Heavy Grazing May Kill Grass Even if it is Fertilized, Says Professor Hartwig—Advices Fencing Lot into Plots

A rest period is as good as an application of fertilizer to certain grasses, explains H. B. Hartwig of the New York State College of Agriculture, in advocating the fencing of pastures into smaller lots that each lot may have a rest period.

Fertilizers are called plant foods, but actually fertilizers are not plant foods, he says. Plant food is what results after the fertilizer elements have been manufactured in the factory of the plant. The leaf is the factory. Cut off the leaf and the raw materials will not be changed to plant food. In fact, there is no quicker way to kill a plant than to provide plenty of fertilizer and then completely prevent the appearance of green leaves.

Although fencing is expensive it will often pay in increased feed, and better feed, and in extreme cases it saves a reseeding. Mr. Hartwig cites one western range experiment where the pasture area was divided into four parts. Each year one part was left ungrazed until after the plants reached maturity. This simple procedure made the entire pasture over four times as productive as adjoining pastures that were grazed without a rest. This difference was not due to self-seeding, but to the storing up of a reserve supply of food in the roots of the plants.

In addition to allowing rest periods the fencing favors the growth of the best pasture plants, helps control weeds and less desirable pasture plants, and gives a better distribution of the droppings or manure over the whole area.

Men do not farm for a period of two or three years, but usually for a lifetime. As a long-time proposition the production of market milk has been a good enterprise.

National Dairy Exposition

Further plans announced by the officers of the National Dairy Show, for the Exposition to be held in St. Louis, Mo., October 11 to 19th, 1930, indicate that the program and exhibits will be outstanding in character. Special low rates of fare have been established by railroads in all parts of the country. You can obtain information as to the rate from your vicinity upon inquiring of your local railroad agent.

More than 1200 dairy cattle will be on exhibition and will compete for awards in many special classes.

Everyone who attends this great show will obtain information that should be worth many dollars to them in their own dairy business.

The Dairy Exposition is combined in this show with the St. Louis National Poultry Show; the Women's Home Exposition and the St. Louis National Horse Show. In addition to the cattle show, over two hundred and fifty 4-H Club members will offer exhibits in their own show.

Demonstration and educational cattle exhibits by the various breed associations and other organizations will be shown.

The United States Department of Agriculture will have large exhibits and demonstrations presenting new information and reports gathered from all parts of the country. The National Dairy Council Exhibit will present important influences of food value in dairy products. State College exhibits will show practical methods and results from several states.

In fact this National Dairy Exposition will present many features which the practical dairyman should know more about and if possible our readers should, make an effort to attend the show, which, it is reported, will be the world's greatest dairy show.

Important Breed Meetings

Several important meetings of organizations representing the dairy cattle breeds will be held in St. Louis during the National Dairy Exposition, October 11-19. The American Guernsey Cattle Club, headquarters, Coronado Hotel, will banquet there October 16th; the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association, headquarters, Hotel Kingsway, will banquet there October 15; The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, headquarters New Jefferson Hotel, plans a meeting of the committee on Advanced Registry Rules October 14th, with a banquet October 15; The American Jersey Cattle Club, headquarters, Hotel Statler, will banquet there October 14; The Ayrshire Breeders' Association will have headquarters at the Statler, but has not announced a meeting.

DIRECTORS

of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association
INCORPORATED

Whose terms expire with the coming annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association to be held in Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 18th, 1930.

J. H. BENNETT, Sheridan, R. D., Lebanon Co., Pa.

A. R. MARVEL, Easton, Talbot Co., Pa.

I. V. OTTO, Carlisle, R. D., Cumberland Co., Pa.

J. A. POORBAUGH, York, York Co., Pa.

C. F. PRESTON, Nottingham, R. D., Chester Co., Pa.

FREDERICK SHANGLE, Trenton, Mercer Co., N. J.

R. I. TUSSEY, Holidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.

F. M. TWINING, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.

Progress in Fighting Bovine Tuberculosis in New Jersey

Department Had 92,221 Animals Under Supervision at End of June

Marked progress in eradicating bovine tuberculosis in New Jersey has been made within the last five years by the Department of Agriculture.

A total of 61,700 cattle in the state were given initial tuberculin tests by department veterinarians between June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1930. Twenty-seven percent of the animals initially tested reacted and \$747,823.24 in indemnities were paid out of state funds to compensate owners for animals which were condemned.

At the end of June 1930, 9,818 herds of 92,221 animals were under supervision for eradication of the disease as compared to 2,995 herds of 39,138 animals under supervision in 1925. A total of 6,046 herds of the state were fully accredited as being free of bovine tuberculosis at the end of June, while only 1,038 herds were accredited five years previously.

In the five-year period, hundreds of tuberculosis animals were removed from the state's herds. The tendency has been to replace them with better animals. To-day, New Jersey is producing more milk with fewer cows than it had been producing before the bovine tuberculosis eradication campaign began.

Wheat, Oats and Barley Now Make Economical Feed Mixture

A basal livestock ration of wheat, barley, or oats, or any two or all three of these feeds, will be widely used this fall and winter, says the United States Department of Agriculture. A mixture of 200 pounds of coarsely ground wheat and 100 pounds each of rolled barley and finely ground oats, say specialists of the department, makes a desirable maintenance ration now available at prices that compare favorably with other feeds. That this mixture should be an economical one is indicated, they say, by the supply of these grains as shown in the September 1st crop report. At present prices the three feeds supply digestible nutrients at a much lower cost than corn does.

The mixture of one-half wheat, one-fourth barley, and one-fourth oats, the department says, will carry about 12 percent total protein, 2.5 percent fat and 6 percent fibre. It is a suitable mixture for dry cows and heifers when fed with a legume hay and silage. For cows in milk it will serve as an excellent basal ration, for the addition of some high-protein feed. It is a good feed for horses, sheep, beef cattle and hogs.

The A. B. Farquhar Co., Limited, York, Penna., has just issued its new bulletin No. 930, in which it outlines in particular its Non-Wrap Manure Spreader for which it claims a number of special features.

With this particular device, it is claimed that uniformly increased fertilization can be obtained through complete shredding and even distribution of the manure.

The Farquhar Co., also manufactures Engines, Boilers, Saw-Mills, Threshers, Hay Beaters, Grain Drills, Harrows, Corn and Potato Planting Machinery and etc.

Bulletin No. 930, referring to the Non-Wrap Spreader and other bulletins may be had by addressing the A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd., York, York County, Pa.

Promote Rural Life

Good leadership, "followship," and fellowship are all needed to build up a better and more satisfying country life.

OFFICIAL NOTICE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

—OF THE—

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

Tuesday and Wednesday, November 18th and 19th, 1930

At the Benjamin Franklin Hotel
9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS SESSION, TUESDAY, NOV. 18th, at 10.00 A. M.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the Stockholders of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will meet at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., Tuesday morning, November 18th, 1930, at 10:00 A. M., for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, Hearing Reports of Officers and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary.

H. D. ALLEBACH, President
I. RALPH ZOLLERS, Secretary

PROGRAM

10:00 A. M.—Election of Directors
Reports of Officers and Auditors
Report of Field and Test Department

2:00 P. M.—President's Annual Address
Discussion of Market Conditions
Address by Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, United States Secretary of Agriculture

SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE VISITING LADIES
Tuesday, November 18th, at 10:00 A. M.

SOME SPECIAL NEW FEATURES

ANNUAL BANQUET

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL

NOVEMBER 18th, 1930, at 6:00 P. M.

14th Anniversary Program Special Entertainment New Dairy Council Play

BANQUET TICKETS, \$2.50

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1930

8:00 A. M.—Visits to Local Milk and Ice Cream Plants
Visits to Offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

10:30 A. M.—General Public Session.
Address by James C. Stone, Member Federal Farm Board

PROXY FOR STOCKHOLDERS INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED 1917 A DELAWARE CORPORATION

PROXY STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Know All Men by These Presents

That I, the undersigned, being the owner of

shares of the capital stock of the corporation above named, do hereby

constitute and appoint
my true and lawful attorney in my name, place and stead, as my proxy, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation to be held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of November, 1930, and on such other days as the meeting may be thereafter held by adjournment or otherwise, according to the number of votes I am now or may then be entitled to cast, hereby granting the said attorney full power and authority to act for me and in my name at the said meeting or meetings, in voting for directors of said corporation or otherwise, and in the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, as fully as I could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or substitute may do in my place, name and stead.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this

day of

1930

Witness:.....(SEAL)

.....(SEAL)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager
Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phone, Locut 5391 Locut 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 3344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



During the next few months meetings of every local unit of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association will be held in the home communities. Due notice of these meetings will be sent to the various members.

Every member should attend these meetings, assist in the election of delegates to represent you at the annual meeting of the association, to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., November 18th and 19th. Incidentally it would no doubt be to your advantage to personally attend this meeting. Hear what your association has done during the past year and participate personally in the general business of the sessions.

The effect of the drought in the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association territory has been quite pronounced.

The shortage of rainfall has seriously affected forage crops as well as pasture and it will be a real problem for dairymen to stretch what forage he may have over the winter feeding season. In many cases there is scarcely enough to feed stock until the first of the coming year and forage crops will have to be purchased or substitutions made. Just how these substitutions will fit in will depend on conditions in the different sections of the milk shed.

Indications point toward higher prices for the usual kinds of roughage. In many sections corn fodder will be scarce, due to the unsatisfactory corn crop. Some producers are now making purchases of hay to fill out their short supply.

In many cases fall pasture is about gone and some definite feeding program must be developed to keep cows in full production condition.

If you do not have a full feeding program planned, consult your county agent for the best substitution you can make to keep cows properly fed during the winter months.

By this time daylight saving enthusiasts will have had time to become accustomed to the new or perhaps we had better say the old order of affairs.

Daylight saving time officially went out of existence in many cities and towns on Sunday morning, September 28th, at two o'clock and we are now back on the universal system of Standard Time at least until April, 1931.

In cities and towns where daylight saving time has been observed, the same confusion existed as in former years. Standard time is the time of the nation and continued to be observed in National

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

The production of fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed has been less during the same period last year.

At the same time consumption is on a lower basis, probably ten or twelve percent less than during the same period last year.

This, we believe has been due to the unsatisfactory general labor situation is not confined to the Philadelphia area alone, but rather to the entire area in the Sheds as well as other sections of the country. However, reports received from the National Government at Washington and from various local newspapers indicate the labor situation is showing some improvement but unfortunately this has not been reflected in increased milk consumption.

In fact, if anything, there has been recent evidence of further decrease.

As far as prices of basic milk are concerned there has been no change in the price, as compared to that for September, or August or in fact since the beginning of the year.

Surplus prices have of course varied with the butter market, but the price plus milk for September show some slight advance over that of the previous month.

We are again glad to report some improvement in the butter situation. In cold storage warehouses issued on September 12th showed holdings of butter September 1st, 1930, at 143,096,000 pounds, as compared to 168,952,000 pounds the same date one year ago and 147,076,000 pounds the five year average. The also 328,000 forty quart cans of 40% cream and 15,000 forty quarts of 20% reported in storage warehouses on September 1st, 1930.

The butter holdings, we feel, are very encouraging, even though the price of butter has not increased beyond 40 cents per pound for 92 score butter, New York City.

Even in view of these more favorable conditions for butter, we as milk producers should not let up on the use of butter and again turn to the use of substitutes, as our producers were doing previous to our campaign, for the use of butter and it, inaugurated last summer.

We feel sure that our producers, if they wish to hold their present conditions in the milk market, must use their own dairy products, and use them freely. We expect the consuming public who live in the cities and small towns, to use our milk if we do not use it ourselves.

The report of our directors at a recent directors' meeting, which was representative of a 100% attendance, indicated that conditions throughout the Philadelphia Milk territory were very serious, due to the continued drought, which has been experienced in the entire territory during the summer months.

The matter was later given very serious consideration by our Executive Committee and our officers were instructed to endeavor to get the various counties in the territory included in the government program of lower freight rates for dairy feeds and roughage so that economies could be had in transporting such feeds from distant points.

If we obtain this consideration from the national authorities, I believe it will be to appoint county committees to work up the various details in each county and to operate with the local banks and to secure their aid in financing the program. The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association should stand ready to help our producers in territory where such aid would be asked, so that our producers secure sufficient funds to carry them through the winter, although we feel that the organization, as such, is not a factor in the financing program.

We will endeavor, however, to get in touch with the situation in the various counties and find out, if possible, where hay as well as other kinds of feed can be located necessary.

There has been very little change in the price of 92 score, solid pack butter, New York City during the month. The widest fluctuation has not been over a cent a pound. The market opened the month at 40 cents, ranged slightly downward, touching 39 at the end of the first ten days, then again moved upward, touching 40 cents again mid-month, dropped again to 39 cents in the third week and again touched 40 cents the close of the month.

The average price of 92 score butter, New York City, upon which the surplus for September was computed, was .3977 cents as compared with .3892 cents for August and .4622 the average price in September 1929.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture of Mercer County, New Jersey, has recently been holding its monthly meetings at the homes of the different members of the Committee. This has been a little different from the regular meetings held at the office of the County Agent in the Trenton Court House.

The ladies were invited to attend all of the summer meetings and "pot luck" suppers were served. Each one brought sandwiches and a covered dish. It was surprising to note the splendid meals which each of these meetings brought forth.

The first meeting was held at the home of the President, Mr. Charles B. Probasco, and others followed at the home of Frederick Shangle; A. C. McLean, County Agent Joshua Lindell, and A. C. Conover, all members of the Executive Committee.

SEPTEMBER BUTTER PRICES

92 Score, Solid Pack	Philadelphia, New York	Chicago
2 41 40	39 1/2	39 1/2
3 40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
4 40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
5 40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
6 40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
7 40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
8 40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
9 40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
10 40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
11 40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
12 41 40	40	40
13 41 40	40	40
14 41 40	40	40
15 41 40	40	40
16 41 40	40	40
17 41 40	40	40
18 41 40	40	40
19 41 40	40	40
20 41 40	40	40
21 41 40	40	40
22 41 40	40	40
23 41 40	40	40
24 41 40	40	40
25 41 40	40	40
26 41 40	40	40
27 41 40	40	40
28 41 40	40	40
29 41 40	40	40
30 41 40	40	40

My commission expires March 6th, 1931.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

Basic prices, quoted below, for September, 1930, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of September to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, New York City, plus 20 percent.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to be produced and that all buyers are to be paid on the basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions:

1. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

2. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

3. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

4. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

5. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

6. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

7. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

8. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

9. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

10. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

11. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

12. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

13. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

14. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

15. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

16. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

17. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

18. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

19. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

20. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

21. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

22. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

23. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

24. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

25. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

26. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

27. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

28. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

29. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

30. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

31. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

32. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

33. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

34. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

35. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

36. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

37. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

38. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

39. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

40. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

41. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

42. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

43. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

44. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

45. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

46. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

47. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

48. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

49. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

50. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

51. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

52. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

53. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

54. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

55. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

56. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

57. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

58. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

59. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

60. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

61. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

62. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

63. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

64. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

65. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

66. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

67. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

68. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

69. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

70. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

71. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

72. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

73. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

74. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

75. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

76. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

77. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

78. To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at prices listed hereon.

September 1930, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
Phila. Terminal Market			
47th and Lancaster.....	F.O.B.	Per Cent 4.00	\$3.49
31st and Chestnut.....	F.O.B.	4.00	3.49
Baldwin Dairies.....	F.O.B.	4.00	3.49
Breuninger Dairies.....	F.O.B.	4.00	3.49
Other Terminal Markets			
Audubon, N. J.....	F.O.B.	4.00	3.49
Camden, N. J.....	F.O.B.	4.00	3.49
Norristown, Pa.....	F. O. B. less 9 cts.	4.00	3.40
Wilmington, Del.....	F. O. B. less 30 cts.	4.00	3.19
Receiving Stations			
Anselma, Pa.....	41- 50	3.70	2.92
Bellford, Pa.....	261-270	3.70	2.68
Hoyertown, Pa.....	51- 60	3.70	2.91
Brigdeton, N. J.....	31- 40	3.70	3.06
Byers, Pa.....	41- 50	4.20	2.92
Curryville, Pa.....	261-270	3.60	2.68
Goshen, Pa.....	51- 60	3.60	2.79
Huntington, Pa.....	201-210	3.70	2.74
Kelton, Pa.....	51- 60	3.60	2.91
Kimberton, Pa.....	41- 50	4.10	2.92
Landsberg, Pa.....	41- 50	3.70	2.92
Mechersburg, Pa.....	181-190	3.70	2.75
Nassau, Del.....	131-140	3.70	2.81
Oxford, Pa.....	51- 60	3.60	2.91
Palmy, Pa.....	51- 60	3.70	2.91
Red Hill, Pa.....	51- 60	3.70	2.91
Ringoes, N. J.....	51- 60	4.10	2.91
Rushland, Pa.....	31- 40	4.10	2.94
Stockton, N. J.....	41- 50	4.10	2.92
Toughkenamon, Pa.....	41- 50	3.60	2.92
Waynesboro, Pa.....	181-190	3.70	2.75
Williamsburg, Pa.....	221-230	3.70	2.72
Yerkes, Pa.....	31- 60	3.70	2.94
Zieglerville, Pa.....	41- 50	3.70	2.92
1st Surplus Price..... F. O. B. Phila. 2.25			
1st Surplus Price..... F.O.B. All Rec. Sta. A 1.68			



Autumn

The morns are meeker than they were,
The nuts are getting brown;
The berry's cheek is plumper,
The rose is out of town.

The maple wears a gayer scarf,
The field a scarlet gown.
Lest I should be old fashioned,
I'll put a trinket on.

EMILY DICKINSON.

WOMEN WE'VE MET

A Mother-Son Partnership in Chicken Raising

One of the nicest business arrangements we've come across is that of Mrs. D. P. Willey, of Eden, Somerset County, Maryland, who is in partnership with her high school son in raising chickens.

These partners have five hundred white Leghorn layers, and there are some ingenious contrivances for lessening work or protecting the chickens, to be seen around the poultry houses. One such arrangement was for keeping draughts off the baby chicks at night by enclosing the brooder with ordinary chicken wire and lining it with clothing paper which is made secure by clothes pins. They also have a trick feeding trough built by a neighboring carpenter.

The Willey's live several miles out in the country but their radio, magazines and car keep them in close touch with everything.

Mrs. Willey entered the flower garden project for the county this past summer and was one of the two demonstrators for her county. You'd know she loved gardening from the flower beds, and window boxes which give a cared-for look to the outside of the house. What a difference such touches make.

The entire family seem to have plenty of energy to keep many irons in the fire. In addition to the poultry business, Mrs. Willey's young son is interested in calf club work—that's why we found him away from home and couldn't get a picture of the Willey partners. The Calf Club is probably a natural interest inherited from his father, who is an up-to-date dairyman. We might tell you more about that, but we're not supposed to be talking about the masculine end of the business in this column.

Modify Adult Diet For Youngsters

Feeding the small child is a problem which may be solved with little trouble by the careful housewife, according to the New York State College of Home Economics. By simple changes in the various dishes, the same menu can be given the child that is prepared for the adult members of the family.

Where coffee is served to adults, the child should be given milk; where highly seasoned tomato sauce, for example, is served with fish to older members of the family, an appetizer of tomato juice may be substituted in the child's meal. Pastry and hot breads should not be a part of the diet of young children, and whole wheat bread is used instead of white because it helps supply necessary vitamins. When a custard pie is on the menu, a portion of the filling may be baked separately.

The diet of every child should contain one quart of milk a day, which may be taken partly in drinking, partly on cereal, and partly in cooked food.

HOME and HEALTH



Celebrating Hallowe'en At Home

Corn stalks, pumpkins and red apples are always in order. It does not take long to cut pumpkins in halves, scoop out the middle and fill the big golden bowls with apples; one filled with red apples makes a ideal center piece if the table is set in regulation form. Others scattered about the rooms soon makes of even a drab room a fairy den. Two big ones cut Jack-o-lantern at the door welcomes the guests and at once gives the spirit of the evening. If it is possible to have a good old witch stirring a kettle of herbs in a secluded corner it will cause peals of laughter.

Games for the Hallowe'en Party
Whatever the amusement, let us make them jolly and cheerful. The old-fashioned games never lose interest and bobbing for apples makes an interesting pastime.

The Peanut Hunt

Two captains are appointed who choose sides until everyone in the party is on one side or the other. Then each side decides on the animal or fowl which it will represent, as a dog and a rooster. Peanuts have previously been hidden around the room or on the lawn. At a given signal the two sides begin to hunt. When any member of a side discovers a peanut, he stands still and barks or crows, according to the side to which he belongs, until his captain comes and gets the peanut. When peanuts can no longer be found, the side wins whose captain has the greater number of peanuts.

Farm Crops

There should be enough seats for all but one of the players. Each person has previously been given the name of some farm crop. The leader walks around the seats in a circle calling out the different crops, and the persons holding these names must join him. At the word "Sold" all rush to their seats, and the one who is left is "it."

Pumpkin Seed Pie

A good closing feature, and one that will add mystery, will be serving a pumpkin seed pie. For this the number of guests must not be too large. The pie is made "Jack Horner" fashion. Small parcels containing souvenirs, one for each guest, are placed in a large pan with a brown paper "crust." Strings attached to each parcel protrude through the "crust," and a pumpkin seed is fastened to the end of each one and left on the top of the "pie." Each guest takes hold of a pumpkin seed and all pull at the same time. This breaks the "crust" and each finds his gift on the other end of the string. The big dish pan makes a good pie plate for this.

Favorite Recipes From Our Readers

Spinach au Gratin

Boil spinach as usual—flavor with salt and pepper, grease baking dish with butter—put layer of spinach in bottom of baking dish, then layer of American cheese sliced or grated. Repeat until dish is filled. Finish with cheese sprinkled over top. When desired crumbs may be used on last layer.

Mrs. Robert F. Brinton,
West Chester, Pa.

Raw Carrot Relish

Slice carrots very thin and small, a cabbage grater may be used for this purpose. Add salt and vinegar to taste. Serve at once as a relish.

Mrs. I. Ralph Zollers,
Pottstown, Pa.

Hallowe'en Fun

Dr. Hannah McK Lyons

All-hallows' Eve, Hallowe'en, the time of witches, goblins and spirits!

The crisp, cool days of October are conducive to dreaming by the fireplace. My day dream has taken me back to years ago when we were told the Druids, who were priests of the first inhabitants of Britain, lighted great bonfires on All-hallows' Eve to frighten away any wicked spirit that might be prowling about.

The Romans made a feast at this time of year to honor their goddess Pomona, and roasted apples and nuts before great bonfires. No doubt our Hallowe'en is a combination of these old customs for we love the mystery of supposed witches and the feasting. But there is no more time for day dreaming. The members of my family who went to the store have returned from their shopping trip and are displaying some small cookie and sandwich cutters found in town. They have brought two loaves of bread, a white one, the other a nutty whole wheat loaf. The cutters are round—just a circle, diamond shape and three leaf clover.

The demonstration begins, butter is spread on the loaves of bread and a slice is cut, just the right thickness for a sandwich. Using the cutters, a clover leaf is cut in the brown slice of bread and also in the white slice. Then carefully the little white design is placed on the brown slice and the little brown design on the white slice. Press the buttered sides together, trim the edges until just square, and you have a unique sandwich.

Then the social member of the family who had been dreaming by the fireplace exclaims, "Oh, for a Hallowe'en Party." General approval meets the suggestion and at once menu planning begins. It must be very plain, just a time of mystery and fun.

Sandwiches need fillings. The garden gives celery and the orchard apples and pears. These, cut in thin slices or chopped finely with a boiled dressing, will make the diamond sandwiches just right. Nuts belong to Hallowe'en. There is a rich supply in wood and field this autumn, and with our celery, crushed nuts and a plain dressing, we have just the filling for our clover cut sandwich. Of course, the lettuce leaf goes with both of these. Everyone likes a sweet, so the round sandwich cutter is to have plum or grape jelly.

The fun comes with the salad. It is new to us, and is served by a Delaware mother when her daughter comes home from school at this jolly season. Try it.

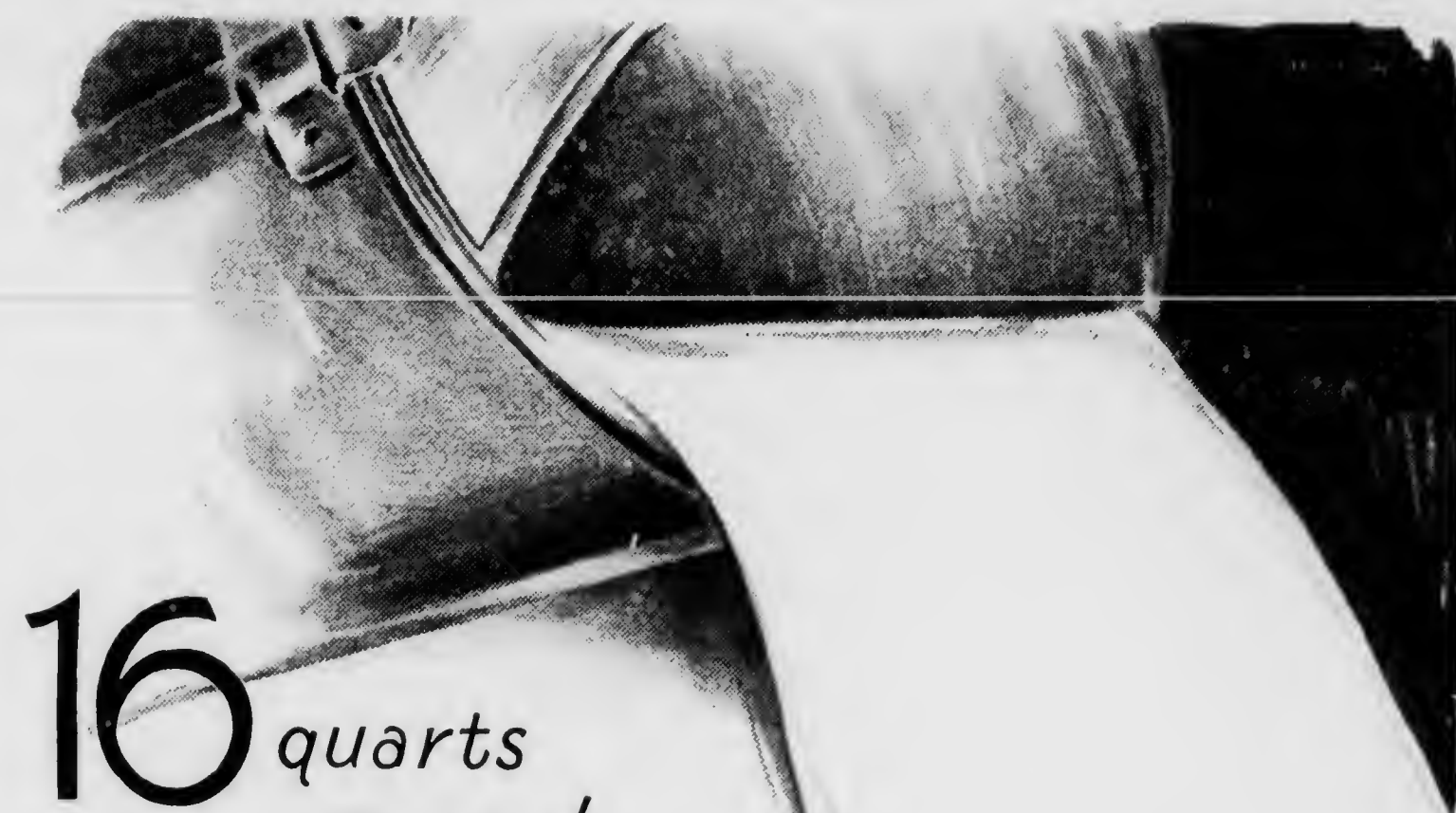
Hallowe'en Salad

(Use same number of peach halves as guests.)

- 6 halves of peaches
- 4 tbsp. peanut butter
- 6 dates
- 6 figs
- 1 tbsp. raisins
- 2 tbsp. walnut meats

Chop finely nuts, raisins, dates and figs and mix with the peanut butter. Select firm halves of canned peaches and stuff the halves with the mixture. Invert on a bed of shredded lettuce. With a sharp pointed knife cut a shallow Jack-o-lantern design on the rounded surface of the peach. Fill these spaces with pimento cut to fit the tiny holes. Garnish with a frill of orange colored salad dressing put all around the edge of the peach face.

(For suggestions for Hallowe'en decorations and games see opposite page.)



16 quarts
for 23¢

MILK...16 quarts for 23c. This bargain is in your very town...in a bag at The Store With the Checkerboard Sign. In this bag are 100 pounds of Purina Cow Chows. In the average 100 pounds of Purina Cow Chows are 16 more quarts of milk than are in the average bag of more than 130 other feeds. This bag of Purina Cow Chows costs an average of 23c more than the average bag of these other feeds. 16 quarts for 23c. These are the figures which come from a recent national farm-to-farm feed survey of 18 months...a survey of 505,536 cows...a survey covering 43 states...a survey conducted by 870 men...a survey still going on.

When you buy feed for your cows you are buying milk in a bag. Consider, then, what a bargain you get in a 100-pound bag of Purina Cow Chows...113 quarts of milk...all in 100 pounds of feed and the roughage that goes with it. 16 of these quarts are extra...16 quarts which cost only 23c...just a bit more than one penny per quart...what a bargain!

A bargain which is all yours when you are feeding Purina Cow Chows...a bargain which is waiting for you any time you happen into town...waiting in Checkerboard Bags at The Store With the Checkerboard Sign. Purina Mills, 854 Gratiot Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.



THE PURINA COW CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW	24% COW CHOW	FITTING CHOW
20% COW CHOW	34% COW CHOW	CALF CHOW
	BULKY LAS	

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Gen'l Office, Flint Building, Philadelphia

A co-operative movement established for the dissemination of information and publicity pertaining to the production and distribution of dairy products and their food value in nutrition.

Affiliated with the National Dairy Council

Dr. Clyde L. King, President
H. D. Allebach, Vice President
C. I. Cohee, Secretary
F. R. Ealy, Assistant Secretary
R. J. Harrison, Jr., Treasurer
George J. Hauptliuber, Assistant Treasurer

Departmental Branches

C. I. Cohee, Director Quality Control Department
Dr. E. G. Lechner, Assistant Director Quality Control Department
Del. Rose Macan, Dramatic Department
August A. Miller, Publicity Department

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The various departments are at your service and will assist you in planning

Educational Entertainment

for your Community, Local or Club Meetings. Lecturers, Speakers, Motion Pictures, Lantern Slides, Etc.

C. I. COHEE, Sec'y, 219 North Broad Street, Philadelphia

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

\$

Three to One with Eastern States Supplement



N. E. Black of Alexandria, Pennsylvania, who for the past 18 months has fed *Eastern States Supplement* along with his own corn and oats, realized a return of \$3.14 for every dollar expended on feed.

His herd, containing 20 head of purebred and grade Guernseys, with an average production of 742 pounds of milk and 410.9 pounds of butterfat, led the Northern Huntingdon County Dairy Herd Improvement Association for the year ending June 1, 1930.

Brownell's Monarch 153,863, produced 13,927 pounds of milk and 712.5 pounds of butterfat while fed on *Eastern States Supplement*.

Black declares he will continue to use Eastern States feeds as long as they continue to be of the same high quality he has found them.

Eastern States Supplement "A Quality 30% Protein Dairy Feed"

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves

HEADQUARTERS: Springfield, Massachusetts

The International Dairy Congress

A preliminary program for the International Dairy Congress to be held at the Houses of Parliament, Christiansburg, Copenhagen, Denmark, July 14th to 17th, 1931, has been prepared.

The International Dairy Congress at Copenhagen, will be the ninth of the Congresses organized by the International Dairy Federation. Congresses previously held include:

Brussels—1903	Stockholm—1911
Paris—1905	Bern—1914
Hague—1907	Paris—1926
Budapest—1909	London—1928

An International Dairy Congress was held, as is known, in the United States, under the auspices of the World Dairy Congress in cooperation with the International Dairy Federation in 1928.

The Copenhagen Congress will open on Tuesday the 14th day of July, 1931, and continue until Friday, July 17th (inclusive). The Congress will be divided into five conference sections, as noted below, which, if necessary, will be subdivided:

Dairy Cattle breeding and milk production.

Chemistry, bacteriology and hygiene. Technique, industry and trade.

Organization, legislation and control. Tropical dairy industry.

Each section will be under the control of special committees.

Further details as to plans and program will be announced later. General information in reference to the Congress may be obtained by communicating directly with the International Dairy Congress, 1931, Bulowvej 13, Copenhagen V., Denmark.

Care for Seed Corn

As a result of the dry weather and its effect on the corn crop, seed corn will be a highly valuable product next spring. Good care of old corn and all new corn that can be used for seed will be a profitable procedure for any farmer.

Improve Dairy Herd

Raise heifer calves from only the very best cows. This is the time to improve the quality of the herd. "Keep down the numbers but improve the quality" is a good motto.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of August, 1930:

No. Inspections Made...	3000
Sediment Tests.....	221
No. Permanent Permits Issued.....	85
No. Temporary Permits Issued.....	26
Meetings.....	4
Attendance.....	4700
Reels Movies shown....	3
Bacteria Tests Made....	61
No. Miles Traveled.....	25,765
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits.....	2 1/2

During the month 73 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—35 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date, 173,032 farm inspections have been made.

Federal Economics Warn Against Over-Expansion of Dairy Industry

More thorough culling of low-producing cows to prevent over expansion of the dairy industry was urged in a dairy outlook report just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The bureau says that "substantial increases in numbers of milk cows and heifers are now taking place," and that "when the disturbed conditions due to the drought and business depression shall have passed, the dairy industry is likely to find itself over-expanded." The report points out that only about 10 per cent of the total butterfat supply of the country is produced in the drought area.

"Even if allowance is made for some forced local liquidation, the present trend in the number of milk cows in the country as a whole seems to be distinctly upward. Dairy farmers have been and apparently still are saving more than the customary number of heifer calves, and reports from stockyards indicate that the number of aged milk cows being disposed of is still somewhat normal."

Referring to two former occasions when the dairy industry was in a similar situation, 1921-22 and 1924-25, the bureau says that the problem was solved by a decrease in the use of concentrated feeds, increased culling of herds, and the milking of cows by calves.

"In the present situation," says the bureau, "there has been a similar reduction in the use of concentrated feeds, but there does not appear to have been the close culling of herds nor the change from dairying in the Corn Belt. From the long-time point of view, dairymen will find it more and more necessary to dispose of low-grade and inefficient cows."

Discussing the immediate outlook, the bureau says that "prices of dairy products are expected to advance moderately during the fall, prior to the usual seasonal drop in mid-winter, but to remain at a lower level than has obtained during the last few years. Feed supplies are not seriously depleted in the specialized dairy where approximately 85 per cent of the total butter is produced. Even if production in areas outside of this territory is reduced by as much as one-third because of the feed shortage, total production would be only about 5 per cent under what might usually be expected."

Cream Ridge Local

The Cream Ridge Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association held its annual meeting at Davis Station, N. J., on Monday evening, September 29th, 1930. There was a representative attendance of the membership.

Frederick Shangle, vice president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made a brief address on the subject, "Maintaining a Satisfactory Milk Market." This was followed by a general discussion. A new contract was made for trucking milk from members of the Local, for the year beginning October 1st, 1930.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows. President Frank B. Tilton, Cream Ridge, N. J.; Secretary, and Treasurer, Alvin Satterthwaite, Cream Ridge, N. J.

Alvin Satterthwaite was also elected to serve as delegate to the 1930 Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

Fifty-six percent of the ton liters grown in Pennsylvania have been purebred and 94 percent have been sired by purebred boars. In six years no scrub litter have reached the ton goal at six months of age.

Wheat in Rations For Dairy Cows*

All grains to be used in the ration of the dairy cow should be either rolled or rather finely ground. When mixed with twice its weight of other feeds, wheat will not become gummy when masticated.

Following are some rations suitable for use with roughages of different kinds:

For use with good pasture or with alfalfa, soybeans, or Lespedeza hay: Equal parts of wheat, oats and barley. This contains about 12 per cent of protein.

For use with legume hay and silage or mixed hay alone: Equal parts of wheat, oats and gluten feed. This contains 17 per cent of protein.

For use with non-legume hay and silage or of either alone: Equal parts of wheat, oats, gluten feed and cottonseed meal. This contains 23 per cent of protein.

In general, corn, wheat, barley, and dried beet pulp may be used interchangeably in the above rations, dried brewers' grains may be fed in the place of the gluten feed; linseed meal, soy bean meal, or peanut meal may be used instead of the cottonseed meal.

A ready mixed dairy feed containing 24 per cent protein can be reduced to 20 per cent by adding 100 pounds of ground wheat to 200 pounds of the dairy feed, thus making a ration suitable for feeding with legume hay and silage, or with mixed hay alone.

A 30 per cent dairy ration may be reduced to 24 per cent by adding 100 pounds of ground wheat to 200 pounds of the dairy feed. Such a ration will be suitable for use with a non-leguminous roughage.

*From feeding wheat to livestock miscellaneous publication No. 96 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A copy of this pamphlet can be had on request.

Modern Refrigeration Improves Milk Quality

(Continued from page 1)

ment has been made in the quality of market milk in the last twenty years. This improvement has been due largely to the cooperation of the industry with milk control authorities—producers stopped fighting inspection and began to help promote it.

"Although our per capita consumption of dairy products is less than that of some other countries," he said, "our trend in consumption is consistently upward. In 1922 our per capita consumption of milk and cream, in terms of milk, was 50.0 gallons, and four years later it was 55.3 gallons. Per capita consumption of butter increased from 16.5 pounds to 17.82 pounds. In 1922 our consumption of condensed and evaporated milk was 12.69 pounds per capita, and four years later it was 14.32 pounds. In 1922 we averaged 2.43 gallons of ice cream per person, and in four years consumption had increased to 2.77 gallons."

"All of the trends in the dairy industry are rising," said Mr. Reed, "and I can see no reason for anything but optimism for the future of the industry, the greatest single agricultural industry we have."

Methods for making concentrated sour skimmed milk developed in the research laboratories of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, have been introduced in about 20 plants which are now making this product. In 1928 and 1929 these plants, located in various parts of the country, used more than 76,000,000 pounds of skimmed milk for this purpose.

For best results livestock need feed and attention. They cannot develop properly on empty stomachs any more than an automobile can run without a supply of gas.

Warning Issued on Unfair Damage Claims

Some local auditors and justices of the peace in Pennsylvania are appraising damages, caused to livestock and poultry by dogs, in excess of the actual loss, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Justices of the peace, aldermen, magistrates and township auditors who are charged under the law to make such appraisals are representatives of the Commonwealth and as such, should see that the appraisals are made in accordance with the actual loss sustained and not be guided by what the person suffering the loss thinks, Bureau officials assert. Animals should be appraised according to their worth at the time the damage was done and not their value a year or two ago or some expected value in the future.

The Bureau explains that those who make unfair appraisals seriously interfere with the prompt payment of all claims. The Bureau will not tolerate the full payment of any claims which are clearly out of line with the actual loss standard.

The Bureau wishes and expects to make payment in every case to the full extent of the actual damage, but it can not be expected that a premium on such losses be paid. Continued disregard of this will lead to drastic regulations.

20 Prosecuted in Phila. Butter Fraud

An extensive "butter racket" was broken up in Philadelphia during August by the pure food agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, according to a report by Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, to Secretary of Agriculture, C. G. Jordan.

The "racket" included the reworking of butter so as to incorporate an excessive and unlawful amount of water, thus making it possible to sell large quantities of water at butter prices. The practice consisted of purchasing western butter in tubs which, by means of special churns, was reworked into 5-pound rolls. An excess of water was churned into the butter during the process.

A special investigation was made in which 125 samples of butter were purchased and analyzed. Of these, 20 were adulterated with an excess of water, the amount contained ranging from 18 to 40 per cent and averaging approximately 25 per cent, compared with the standards fixed by law of not an excess of 16 per cent. The amount of butterfat in the 20 illegal samples was slightly more than 73 per cent compared with a legal requirement of 80 per cent. The large proportion of adulterated samples indicated the extent to which the practice had developed, Mr. Kellogg points out.

Due to prompt prosecutions and arrests, it is believed that the fraud has been definitely stopped.

Inter-State "A" Milk Price Standards*

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 10,000 or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000.

Shippers of "A" Milk to Terminal Markets during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 30,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds, and a shipper with an average count of more than 30,000 and less than 100,000, a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During Nov. Dec., Jan., February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of those three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 30,000 or less, and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count more than 30,000 and less than 100,000.

*See page 5 for detailed prices.

THE DE LAVAL MAGNETIC MILKER



A SURE MEANS OF REDUCING PRODUCTION COSTS AND IMPROVING THE PRODUCT

The most practical way of increasing profits is through the reduction of production costs, for every dollar lopped off the "cost to produce" becomes extra profit. The De Laval Magnetic Milker is a sure way of reducing production costs. It enables one man to milk the same number of cows as two and, in some cases, three good hand milkers in the same or less time. Through the time and labor that it saves the De Laval Magnetic helps get other work done without extra help being taken on. Often the De Laval saves hiring and boarding one or more men.

Improves the Product

The De Laval Magnetic Milker, due to its many sanitary features, produces cleaner milk. The ease with which the De Laval Magnetic can be washed and kept clean and the protection against contaminating agencies that it provides during the milking operation are given credit by users everywhere with improving the product by reducing bacterial counts.

Magnetic Control Means Better Milking

In the De Laval Magnetic Milker pulsations are created and controlled by magnetic force. A simple mechanically operated timing device in the milker pump makes and breaks this magnetic force with precise accuracy. This positive magnetic control of pulsations means absolutely uniform and regular milking—every cow milked the same every day. De Laval perfect milking, uniform to a split-second, has never been equaled by any other method of milking. When you use a De Laval Magnetic you know that your cows are always milked right regardless of operators—and your accounts will show you that you are milking in the most profitable and economical manner.

See your local De Laval dealer for full information and a demonstration, or write the nearest De Laval office.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
600 Jackson Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale St.



Your Profits Depend On More Milk per Cow

DAIRY FARMING for profit demands low production costs, and one very sure way to lower these costs is to increase the milk yield per cow in your dairy herd. This necessitates getting rid of the boarder cow and feeding the good cows for year round maximum milk production.

Amco Open Formula Dairy Feeds will help you. Your practical experience as a dairyman will tell you, from a glance at the formulas, that they are real milk-producing rations. Freshly mixed from a wide variety of ingredients, Amco Feeds combine proper bulk, variety of protein, palatability, and high digestibility. And the cost of digestible feed, properly balanced, in these feeds is low.

AMCO 32% SUPPLEMENT—is ideal for making a complete, well balanced, economical dairy ration with home-grown grains.

AMCO 24% DAIRY—carries the extra protein needed where the roughage is low in protein, such as timothy.

AMCO 20% DAIRY—is recommended where legume or good mixed hay is fed.

AMCO 12% FITTING RATION—is the correct feed for growing calves, dry cows, and bulls.

Amco mixes seven open formula dairy rations, ranging from 12% to 32% in protein content. See your nearest Amco Agent for favorable prices on these feeds.

DISTRICT OFFICE
MUNCY, PA.

AMCO FEED SERVICE
DIV. OF ALLIED MILLS, INC.



Livestock Feeds Outlook Report Indicates Shortage in Supplies

Adjustments and widespread economies in livestock feeding this fall and winter will be necessary to offset somewhat the deficiency in feeds as a result of the drought, according to a feed outlook report issued recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Considering the shortage of supplies, prices for feeds are now relatively low. As the heavy feeding season advances, the shortage of supplies will be more keenly felt and somewhat more than the usual seasonal rise in feed prices is likely to occur, especially in the latter part of the season. Wherever possible farmers will find it profitable to determine their feed requirements now and take advantage of the present low prices of most feeds, the report indicates.

"Heavier feeding of straw, fodder, and other roughages will likely occur to supplement the shortage of hay and pastures," says the report. "In the case of feed grains some adjustment will be made by marketing hogs at lighter weights, by feeding fewer cattle for market and these for shorter periods, by the greater use of wheat as feed, and by reducing the grain ration for stock animals of all kinds.

The bureau estimates that supplies of feeds for the 1930-31 season are the smallest since 1901. The total tonnage of feed grains is computed at 82 per cent of the five-year average, and hay supplies at 88 per cent of average. The production of commercial feedstuffs will probably exceed the average, according to the bureau, but will not differ much from that of last season.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing weighing and general membership work, for the month of July, 1930:

No. Test Made.....	7679
No. Plants Investigated....	44
No. Membership Calls.....	165
No. Calls on Members.....	189
No. Herd Samples Tested....	298
No. New Members Signed....	55
No. Cows Signed.....	331
No. Transfers Made.....	19
No. Meetings Attended.....	7
No. Attending Meetings....	222

Provide Dairy Feed

As a result of the short corn crop, many silos will be only partially filled this fall. If the corn is dry, water should be added to prevent possible loss. Other crops, such as grass or clover, may be used to supplement the corn crop for silage. Almost any crop that cattle will eat when it is green can be made into satisfactory silage.

Horace F. Temple Printer

Bell Phone No. 1
WEST CHESTER, PA.

FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA" Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., 192 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

FARM WANTED
Wanted to lease from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

WELCOME

That your stay in Philadelphia will prove a happy one, is our sole ambition. The Benjamin Franklin will be the headquarters for the annual convention of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. To serve you in the future as we have in the past with the hospitality that has made Philadelphia famous, will be our desire when you come to Philadelphia's finest hotel.

1200 Rooms
1200 Baths



THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
PHILADELPHIA

Chestnut at Ninth Street
HORACE LELAND WIGGINS
Managing Director



USE WARNER LIME
For Every Agricultural Use
For WHITEWASH
For FORAGE CROPS



1518 Walnut St. - Phila.

Quietness and Convenience in Philadelphia's Newest Hotel

The Robert Morris

Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses.

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Single rooms - - - \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
Double rooms - - - 4.50 5.00 6.00

LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.50

Dr. Spencer's Bull Tamer
Perfect control for every bull in butchery and pasture. Feed and breed just the same. Thousands in daily use. Have you seen The Bull Tamer Staff, The Ring, The Bull and Leader, 50 Days To Try. Write Today For All Facts. Spencer Brothers, Inc., Savona, N.Y.

Uncle Ab says that all set-backs are merely temporary to the man who is going somewhere.

Is Your MANURE PILE Leaking Dollars?



Manure stored in an open barnyard loses more than half its fertilizing value by seepage, according to tests made by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"At present prices of crops, manure has produced crop increases equal to about \$4.00 per ton of manure applied," reports the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Use ALL of Your Manure Build a Concrete Manure Pit

A concrete manure pit saves enough fertilizer in one year to pay for itself.

Portland Cement Association

1315 Walnut St.
PHILADELPHIA

Please send me your free booklet on Concrete Manure Pits.

Name.....

St. Address (or R. F. D.).....

City.....

State.....



McCLURE SYSTEM LIGHTNING PROTECTION

Approved and Inspected by UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES

Installed Anywhere INSPECTION REPAIRS Estimates Furnished

CARL McCLURE

26 South 15th St. PHILADELPHIA 521 York Street CAMDEN, N. J.

Send for descriptive circular

TRADE MARK

NICE

REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers" EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

For Sale COWS—150 herds to select from. 100 herds located in Tioga Co., 50 in Bucks Co., Pa.

Doubletested (T. B. and Abortion) and sold subject to both retests. For appointment to tour these herds, write or phone Dr. J. N. Rosenberger, 431 S. 51st Street, Phila., Pa. Phone Allegheny 3229.

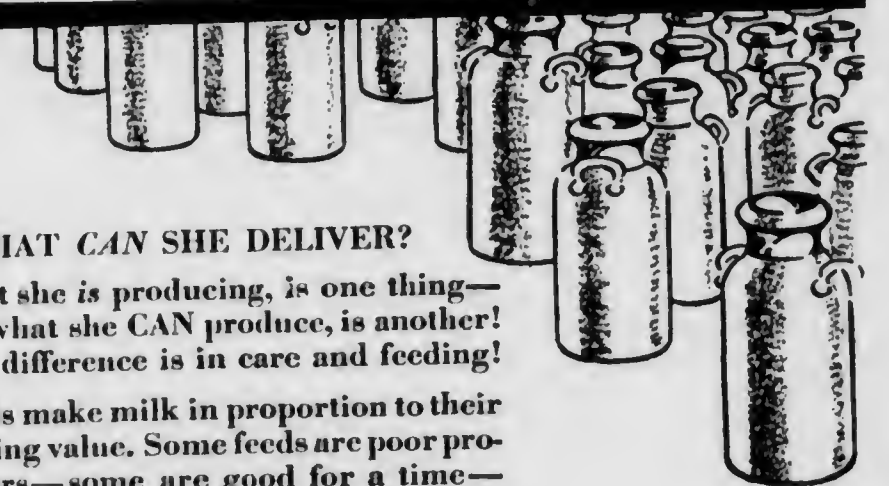
"CHOICE DAIRY COWS" FOR SALE AT FREEHOLD, N. J.



One or a carload—Tuberculin tested Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. Fresh and close springers. Retest guarantee and delivery. See or write.

JACOB ZLOTKIN
Phone 330 Freehold Opp. C.R.R. Depot

what's your cow's "horse-power"?



WHAT CAN SHE DELIVER?

What she is producing, is one thing—but what she CAN produce, is another! The difference is in care and feeding!

Feeds make milk in proportion to their feeding value. Some feeds are poor producers—some are good for a time—BUT—only a feed that's made to produce SUSTAINED PRODUCTION can show you what your cow's limit is—what she CAN do!

Larro Dairy Feed!

Larro is made to produce full production throughout the lactation period. It is made to produce HEALTH to sustain its higher production. It is made to keep cows free from udder troubles, "off-feed" conditions, constipation, lost quarters, etc. It is made in the only feed mill in the world that can make and does make a feed ALWAYS THE SAME—so that each sack is able to do exactly what the formula has been proved to do!

Put your cows on this full capacity—full production NOW! Get out of them every cent you can—in milk—in health—in Larro's higher profits! You'll find they CAN do more—develop more milk-producing "horse-power" than you ever thought possible.

THE LARROE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR POULTRY • HOGS • DAIRY



Larro Family Flour best for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pies

Private Sale of Cows

Registered Jerseys. Some with Gold and Silver medal records, due to freshen Sept.-Oct. Price \$75.00 to \$125.00. All are positive to blood test for Abortion, but have been for several years dropping full time living calves. Will sacrifice them for want of stable room to house two herds. For details write Box No. 78, Gillett, Bradford County, Pa.

CRUMB'S Chain Hanging STANCHIONS



Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions

Tell me what you are most interested in and I will SAVE YOU MONEY.

Winthrop W. Dunbar
Box 2, Forestville, Conn. J.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at _____

Occupation _____

Name _____

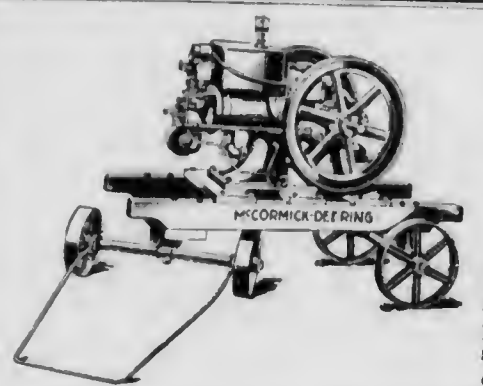
Address _____

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

WE WRITE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE POLICY. IF INTERESTED, FILL IN THE ATTACHED BLANK AND WE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ County _____
 Insurance Begins _____ 19 _____ Expires _____
 Business _____ Mfg. Name _____
 Type of Body _____ Year Model _____ No. Cylinders _____
 Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____ Truck _____
 Capacity _____ Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
 311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.



Let a
McCormick-Deering
All-Purpose Engine
 Do Your Work!

Come to our store and see this fine All-Purpose engine. Run it—compare it with any engine you ever saw or owned. See the heavy-duty construction, enclosed crankcase, Wico magneto, fuel-saving speed governor, replaceable cylinder, etc., and get our attractive prices. Four sizes: 1½, 3, 6 and 10 h. p.

100 lbs. Corn Meal
 Equals 140 lbs. Ear Corn

Sounds queer, doesn't it? But actual tests with dairy cow rations show that 100 lbs. of corn meal has the same feeding value as 140 lbs. of ear corn. In addition you get 7 per cent more milk (having 14 per cent greater butter-fat content) at a saving of 40 lbs. of corn meal when you grind it. Steers gain ¼ lb. more per day. Calves, poultry, and other animals show similar gains. Every test proves it pays to grind feed. Do it with a McCormick-Deering FEED GRINDER



Corn Shellers

McCormick-Deering Corn Shellers are made in six styles and with capacities from 4,000 bushels down to the limited output of hand shellers. They do a clean job of shelling and deliver the corn in fine condition for seed, feed, or market, with a minimum expenditure of power, labor, and money.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
 OF AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA

HARRISBURG

BALTIMORE

Is Your Neighbor

A MEMBER OF THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

OPERATING IN THE PHILADELPHIA MILK SHED

THE GREATEST measure of success in any movement, is obtained through close cooperation.

COOPERATIVE endeavor is measured by the strength of its membership.

THE INTER-STATE now has over 28,000 cooperating dairymen members.

SEE TO IT that every dairyman in your community becomes associated with this movement.

WRITE THIS OFFICE FOR INFORMATION, OR SEE YOUR LOCAL DIRECTOR FOR INFORMATION OR FOR MEMBERSHIP BLANKS

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n
 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia

Milk

INTER-STATE Producer

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Vol. XI

West Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa., November, 1930

No. 7

CONSIDER WHEAT IN FEED RATIONS

At Present Prices It Should Form Part of the Mixture for All Kinds of Live Stock

By F. B. MORRISON, Cornell University

Wheat is now a cheap feed, says F. B. Morrison, head of the animal husbandry department at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., who has recently received many inquiries from farmers and from feed dealers and manufacturers about the actual value of wheat for stock feeding. Speaking over WEAL, the Cornell

that of corn, because it is profoundly influenced by the climate where the wheat is grown. For example, the average protein content of wheat grown on the Pacific coast is only 9.9 per cent, while that grown in the northern wheat belt of the plains states is 13.5 per cent. While wheat excels in protein content,

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE 24th NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

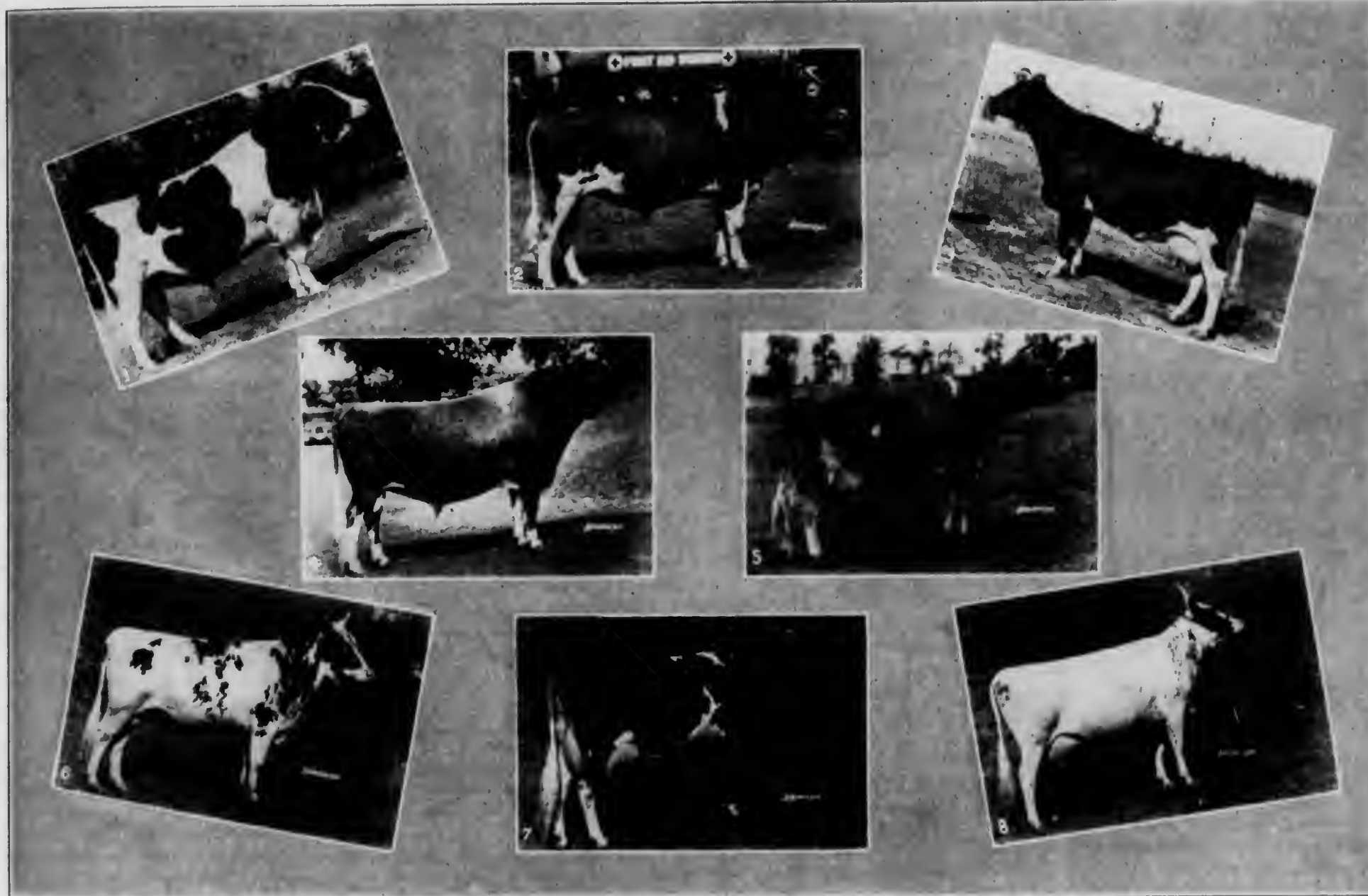
HELD AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

By E. H. Bechtel, Inter-State Field Representative

The twenty-fourth National Dairy Exposition was held in The Arena, St. Louis, Missouri, October 11th to 19th, 1930.

This year, at the second exposition that has been held in St. Louis, nearly 1600 head of dairy cattle were exhibited. These animals were naturally of a quality to delight the eyes of any 'over

breed of cattle that has developed, due in a measure to its quality of milk. The exhibits of the Brown Swiss cows and bulls, expressed, we believe, a great improvement in the character of the type of the animals shown in this breed. Breeders are apparently getting away from the beefy type of cattle of a few years ago



GRAND CHAMPIONS, NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, MO., 1930

(1) Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld, Grand Champion, Holstein Bull, Elmwood Farms, Deerfield, Ill.; (2) Fernbrook King Cossackie, Grand Champion, Guernsey Bull, George M. White, Cossackie, N. Y.; (3) Miss Lassie Ormsby, Grand Champion, Holstein Cow, G. E. Griffith, Big Cabin, Okla.; (4) February Fern Noble, Grand Champion, Jersey Bull, Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J.; (5) Blonde's Cuning Mouse, Grand Champion, Jersey Cow, J. S. Ellsworth, Simsbury, Conn.; (6) Willerton Satisfaction, Grand Champion, Ayrshire Bull, Alto Great Farm, Spencer, Mass.; (7) Monse Valley Minute, Grand Champion, Guernsey Cow, Boulder Bridge Farm, Escalator, Minn.; (8) Third Part Madge 4th, Grand Champion, Ayrshire Cow, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Pa.

radio station recently, he adds that usually the relative price of wheat is above that of other cereals considering its value. This is, of course, because wheat is the leading bread grain. Only at infrequent intervals, does the price of wheat reach a level, compared with the prices of other cereals, which makes it a cheap livestock feed.

Composition of Wheat

Wheat is high in starch and low in fiber, and rivals corn in these respects. The chief difference between wheat and corn are in amounts of protein and of fat. Wheat is decidedly richer in protein than is corn, and contains, on the average, 12.4 per cent crude protein, to 9.6 per cent, in dent corn. The protein content of wheat varies much more, however, than does

corn contains much more fat or oil than does wheat, the average percentage of fat being 2.1 per cent in wheat, and 4.8 per cent in corn. This richness of corn in fat or oil is one reason why it is so well liked by stock.

Its concentrated nature and lowness in fiber makes wheat rank high in total digestible nutrients. Wheat, on the average, provides 80.1 pounds of digestible nutrients for each 100 pounds; in comparison with 81.7 pounds for corn, 79.4 pounds for barley, and 70.4 pounds for oats.

Compare Grains by Weight

In comparing the economy of the different grains, the feeder must compare the prices by hundred weight or by ton, (Continued on Page 9)

or student of fine dairy cattle and supplied an unusual opportunity for an excellent study of the true dairy types of all of the leading breeds in this country.

In point of numbers the Holstein-Friesians led, headed by "Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld, who has been grand champion of the breed at the national exposition for the past five years, with the Jerseys, Guernseys, Brown Swiss, and Ayrshires, following in the order named.

It was interesting to note that the Brown Swiss breed was represented by a total of 117 head. Interesting in fact, when it has been considered that the Brown Swiss was rather more of a dual purpose breed than the true dairy type. This we believe reflects the growing interest and increasing demand for a

and are now developing a distinct dairy type, but one that at the same time maintains the strong rugged characteristics of the Brown Swiss breed.

In point of type and uniformity, we doubt very much if any breed can compare, on the whole, with the Ayrshire. In support of this view, we note in the "Get of Sire" class, that the four daughters of "Pennslurst Man O' War" were exhibited by "Sycamore Farms", Douglassville, Pa., as outstanding cows of the breed for type and uniformity.

The Arena Show Rings

It would be difficult to imagine a more ideal group of buildings for the dairy exposition than has been developed at St. Louis. It is superb in every respect

(Continued on Page 2)

MOTORIZING THROUGH DAIRY SECTIONS OF WISCONSIN

By R. W. BALDERSTON

Southern Wisconsin impresses the visitor motoring through as being an old, established, settled, prosperous dairy country. The well-kept buildings are surrounded by trees which have grown to full proportions and furnish adequate wind-breaks from the severe north and west winds which sweep across the hills in the winter time. Practically all the dairy herds, either pure bred, or grades, showing a predominance of one of the dairy breeds.

It is evident that, for the most part, the farmers depend on the milk check as the major farm income and direct their farm enterprises toward making this check as large as possible. Therefore, the silos, the alfalfa field and the pastures of mixed grasses or sweet clover are seen on almost every farm. The fields of small grains are largely oats and barley to be used for winter feed.

As one passes through the north and west after leaving the region around Milwaukee and Madison, it is evident that dairying has not been practiced quite so long, and when one reaches Barron County there is a newness around the farm buildings, which together with occasional stump-filled pasture fields, denotes the presence of a more recent development of the dairy industry.

The visitor from Philadelphia is inter-



BARN OFF FOUNDATIONS
Tornadoes Are an Ever Possible Source of Destruction Over Most of Our Country

ested in this county because here is located a large cream-shipping plant, the total supply being used for Philadelphia table cream and ice cream. This big plant has machinery for utilizing the skim milk to its best advantage, and quite a large amount of very high grade butter is also made in the plant.

In this county you will pass one farm with splendid new buildings, evidently not more than four or five years old; on the next farm will be a new barn with an old house; and perhaps on the next farm will be preparations for replacing the very meagre barn, all that was necessary for grain farming, and erecting a modern dairy barn capable of housing twenty or thirty head of milk cows.

This county, while gently rolling, is very easily farmed. The land is quite fertile and the landscape is exceedingly attractive since dotted here and there are beautiful lakes with pasture fields coming down to the water's edge.

Barron county is an example of what



Creamery Plant of the Cameron Creamery Co.
(Abbott's Dairies, Inc.) where Philada. gets some of its Cream Supply

happens when a region which is well adapted for the dairy industry shifts over to make it a major enterprise, and the industry is developed with efficient cattle, modern dairy methods and ade-

quate marketing facilities. All cattle are free from tuberculosis as shown by regular testings with tuberculin by the state. Further north, at least along the road that we travelled, there are fewer and fewer indications of dairying until one gets into a region where for miles and miles it is a land of rolling hills, of comparatively poor soil covered with second



MODERN TO THE LAST DEGREE
New Dairy Buildings Are to be Seen All Over the Newer Sections of Wisconsin and Other Mid-west States

growth timber and fields where reforestation would be a blessing since the land has been denuded by lumber men or forest fires and is practically useless. Here and there are indications that efforts have been made to farm this land in the past but it is rapidly going back under nature's hands into a state of comparative uselessness. In some places are evidences of intelligent reforestation and where a splendid growth of trees of various kinds will soon be a delight to the eye and the woodman's heart.

This region, like others farther East, is an evidence of what happens when, after discouraging attempts, man moves on to more fertile lands and easier conditions in other communities.

In driving through a similar district in Minnesota, I was told that many townships had practically ceased to exist as organizations, finding themselves unable to keep up county schools or roads; the township officers had shut up shop and the farmers had sent their children to the nearest village schools and the roads for the most part were left to take care of themselves.

Such conditions make one sad when one sees them no matter where located, but with the present abundance of farm products in our American markets, it is evident that at least for some time to come such regions are not needed for agriculture and will be doing a splendid service in growing trees for future generations and harboring game in the woods and fish in the lakes to serve as a perpetual playground for the people.

Meanwhile, as one looks over the hills in the great sections of the Mid-Western States that are so well fitted for dairying, one wonders if his imagination is able to visualize, even in a small measure, what are the potential possibilities for the production of dairy products and other farm crops in these fertile sections.

Protect Farm Tools

Rust and ruin seek what they may destroy. Have you housed the farm tools which have served their purpose for the present season? Some farmers have learned, much to their loss, that the weather wears out a machine faster than ordinary careful usage.

The latest estimate of the commercial apple crop of Canada for 1930 places it at 2,990,109 barrels, of which 1,389,712 barrels will come from British Columbia; 898,000 from Nova Scotia; 537,172 from Ontario; 134,000 from Quebec and 30,625 from New Brunswick.

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION ST LOUIS, MO.

(Continued from Page 1)

and particularly well adapted for its purpose.

The Arena is of sufficient size to permit of the judging of four different classes of animals or breeds at any one time. Such groups of animals may easily number 50 in any class. It has ample seating capacity. The space below the tiers of seats is utilized for display, usually for commercial or educational purposes.

The cattle barns are clean, well lighted and ventilated, and the stalls are of ample number, in fact, to house more cattle than were at the show.

The show grounds provide ample parking space for automobiles. Here one can see parked during the show, automobiles from practically every dairy state in the Union as well as from Canada.

At these shows an excellent opportunity is provided to rub elbows with dairy minded people from all over the country.

Boys and Girls Club Work

In the 41 club work contests over 280 animals were exhibited. These clubs are doing a wonderful work in developing and training our future dairymen and dairywomen. Through this work a strong



KING PEDDLEBROOK PHYLIS
Grand Champion Brown Swiss Cow, Hull Bros., Painesville, Ohio

kindred feeling and pride is developed in their chosen calling, which in many instances becomes one of their chief life-long endeavors.

One cannot help being optimistic as to our future in agriculture when we see the interest and enthusiasm that these boys

Guess Work Fails in Picking Best Cows

Guessing by her looks what a dairy cow can do at the milk pail is a difficult task. 37 dairymen learned at the recent Centre County Farmers' Field Day at State College.

In an attempt to place eight mature cows in the order of their yearly production ten farmers failed to place a single cow where she belonged. The best anyone did

was to put two cows in the correct place. Although eight dairymen picked the highest producer and three guessed the lowest cow, five put the best cow last and five picked the lowest cow for first place. Guesswork proved to be a poor substitute for the scales and Babcock test, according to A. L. Beam, of the College Dairy Department.

Interested groups and individuals matched their wits in picking possible place-winners. Sometimes they agreed with the official judges, sometimes they didn't and the whys and wherefores were the subject of much comment.

Displays of Educational Exhibits There were many displays and exhibits of material of an educational nature. Among them were the exhibits of the National Dairy Council, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, of the various State Departments of Agriculture, etc. Exhibits of various types of barn equipment, milking machines, milk coolers, and dairy equipment in general were shown.

Poultry and Rabbit Show

A large and very complete poultry show was held in connection with the dairy show. There was a large variety of birds and the exhibit was exceptionally fine. The rabbit show was the largest we have ever seen.

Horse Show

Last, but not least, in point of interest at the Exposition was the Horse Show. Here the lovers of horses found every variety of fine animals in many classes from the smallest Shetlands in the miniature carts to the coach types, to their "coach and four."

Truly the whole show was most impressive and interesting, not to the dairy man alone, but to the layman, as well, who was able at least to learn what it was all about and to teach him of the value of dairy products in his daily diet.

REQUEST FOR HOTEL ROOM RESERVATION

The Association has arranged for special hotel facilities at the annual meeting hotel headquarters, the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

These reservations should, if possible, be made through the offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

The special rates for rooms, without bath, range from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day per person; as follows:

For the accommodation of groups of 4, 5 or 6 persons, in connecting rooms, with bath between—the rate is \$2.50 per day per person.
Double rooms, with bath, \$3.00 per day, per person.
Single rooms with bath, \$4.00 per day.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association
219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Please reserve accommodation at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, for Annual Meeting at \$2.50 ☐ \$3.00 ☐ or \$4.00 ☐ per day. (Check rate desired.)
Check day of arrival—Nov. 17th ☐ Nov. 18th ☐

Number in Party.....

Name.....

Address.....

OFFICIAL NOTICE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

—OF THE—

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

Tuesday and Wednesday, November 18th and 19th, 1930

At the Benjamin Franklin Hotel
9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS SESSION, TUESDAY, NOV. 18th, at 10:00 A. M.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the Stockholders of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will meet at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., Tuesday morning, November 18th, 1930, at 10:00 A. M., for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, Hearing Reports of Officers and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary.

H. D. ALLEBACH, President
I. RALPH ZOLLERS, Secretary

PROGRAM

10:00 A. M.—Election of Directors
Reports of Officers and Auditors
Report of Field and Test Department

2:00 P. M.—President's Annual Address
Discussion of Market Conditions
Address by Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, United States Secretary of Agriculture

SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR THE VISITING LADIES
Tuesday, November 18th, at 10:00 A. M.

SOME NEW FEATURES

ANNUAL BANQUET

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL

NOVEMBER 18th, 1930, at 6:00 P. M.

14th Anniversary Program Special Entertainment New Dairy Council Play
BANQUET TICKETS, \$2.50

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1930

8:00 A. M.—Visits to Local Milk and Ice Cream Plants
Visits to Offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

10:30 A. M.—General Public Session.
Address by Hon. James C. Stone, Member Federal Farm Board

PROXY FOR STOCKHOLDERS INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED 1917 A DELAWARE CORPORATION

PROXY STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Know All Men by These Presents

That I, the undersigned, being the owner of

shares of the capital stock of the corporation above named, do hereby

constitute and appoint
my true and lawful attorney in my name, place and stead, as my proxy, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation to be held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of November, 1930, and on such other days as the meeting may be thereafter held by adjournment or otherwise, according to the number of votes I am now or may then be entitled to cast, hereby granting the said attorney full power and authority to act for me and in my name at the said meeting or meetings, in voting for directors of said corporation or otherwise, and in the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, as fully as I could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or substitute may do in my place, name and stead.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this

day of

, 1930

Witness:..... (SEAL)

..... (SEAL)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager
Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.
Business Offices
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.
Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Half Moon, Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344
Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.
Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Continued drought conditions have existed in practically every county in the Philadelphia Milk Shed. Since October 1st occasional showers fell in some sections, but there has been a total lack of any general heavy rainfall during the month. Unsatisfactory pasture conditions in this area continue and conditions generally are even worse than they were a month ago.

In the vicinity of Philadelphia, light showers fell on October 14th, and near the close of the month, but this had little effect on the volume of water in streams or wells.

There is still a very great shortage of water in the wells and streams in many sections of the milk shed and many farmers are continuing to haul water for their stock.

With the shortage of forage crops generally, new feeding programs for dairy cattle are being introduced, but this in many cases is an expensive undertaking.

It is time to begin thinking and planning. The Pennsylvania Farm Products Show for 1931 will open in Harrisburg, January 19th, 1931 and it will be housed in its brand new Farm Products Show Building, a one and a half million dollar structure in which all the show features themselves will be housed. There will be nine and one half acres of floor space—all under one roof.

The judging pavilion is located within the great show building itself. In the evening special features will be shown in the judging ring.

The annual conventions of the various state wide agricultural organizations will be held, largely within the show building, during the period of the show.

Begin making your plans now so that you will be able to attend this great exhibit and education meeting. It will, we believe, be well worth your while and keep you in touch with present day features in agriculture.

The annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., November 18th and 19th, 1930.

This will be the association's 14th annual meeting and, as usual, be our members own meeting. Delegates from practically every Local Unit of the Inter-State territory will be in attendance, as will also a large number of our individual membership.

This meeting will be one where not only the reports of officers covering our operation during the past year will be presented but will include a discussion of many of our future plans and programs.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

November, 1930

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

Every member of the association should attend this meeting, or be duly represented. Take part in the discussions, participate in the election of directors, whose terms have expired and assist in the formulation of future plans and programs.

The dairy farmer is a business man himself and should participate in the affairs of his co-operative organization. He should lend the officers and directors his counsel and support. The dairy industry is an important factor in our agriculture and its future progress needs careful consideration. To this movement, the dairy farmer should contribute his full support and co-operation.

The meetings on the whole, will present, beside the business features, many other programs of interest to the dairy farmer, there will be visits to local milk distribution plants, etc.

The visiting ladies will be entertained at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. There will be an educational program, luncheon will be served and trips of interest will be planned for them. They will also attend some of the meetings of the delegates and members.

The annual banquet of the association will be held on Tuesday, November 18th, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Here producers, consumers, distributors and guests will gather, and with a spirit of good fellowship, sit down at a common table, enjoy a good dinner, hear addresses from outstanding leaders in the industry and also be entertained by new Dairy Council presentations (of course the Dairy Maids Chorus will be one of the features.)

The meeting on the whole, while not being elaborate, will present a general educational program, not only from the standpoint of the association work alone, but from the broader education of the necessity of producing a satisfactory milk supply which will encourage the greater consumption of wholesome dairy products by an interested consuming public.

BANQUET SEAT RESERVATIONS

In order to avoid confusion regarding the seating of our members and guests at the Banquet to be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, November 18th, 1930 at 6:00 o'clock sharp, the same system of seating as applied last year will be used.

Each banquet ticket carries a detachable stub, covering a request for seat reservation.

This stub must be returned to the home office of the association, together with the name and address of the purchaser, so as to be in the hands of the committee at the earliest possible moment and not later than November 15th, so that proper seats may be assigned.

On the day of the banquet lists showing the arrangement of seats will be posted and distributed. No seats will be reserved however, after the banquet service has started.

Members of the association having banquet tickets for sale must return all unsold tickets on November 15th. After that date banquet tickets will be sold only at the Office of the Association or the Headquarters desk of the association at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, and table assignments made in the order of sale.

Make your reservations at once so as to avoid confusion.

The Committee.

OCTOBER BUTTER PRICES

92 Score, Solid Packed	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	41	40	38.50
2	41	40	38.50
3	41	40	38.00
4	41	40	37.50
5	41	40	37.50
6	41	40	37.50
7	41	40	37.50
8	41	40	37.50
9	41	40	37.50
10	41	40	37.50
11	41	40	37.50
12	41	40	37.50
13	41	40	37.50
14	41	40	37.50
15	41	40	37.50
16	41	40	37.50
17	41	40	37.50
18	41	40	37.50
19	41	40	37.50
20	41	40	37.50
21	41	40	37.50
22	41	40	37.50
23	41	40	37.50
24	41	40	37.50
25	41	40	37.50
26	41	40	37.50
27	41	40	37.50
28	41	40	37.50
29	41	40	37.50
30	41	40	37.50
31	41	40	37.50

Weather Reports by Radio

Every day except Saturdays and Sundays, weather reports and timely news items are broadcast from WPSC at the Pennsylvania State College, promptly at 12 o'clock noon. The station operates on 1230 kilocycles and 500 watts.

VISITS TO DEALERS' PLANTS

At the time of the Annual Meeting

Plans have been made for members to visit various distribution and ice cream manufacturing plants on Wednesday morning, November 19th. These trips will be made under the direction of the Field and Test Department.

Register at the desk on Tuesday, select the plant you wish to visit, and obtain free bus transportation ticket

November Milk Prices

Under agreement with co-operating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during November, 1930, remains unchanged. Surplus milk during November, 1930, will be paid for under the agreement of August 29th, 1930, as will be noted below.

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butter fat content, F.O.B. Philadelphia, for November, will, subject to market conditions, be \$3.29 per hundred pounds or 7.1 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for November, 3 per cent butter fat content will, subject to market conditions, be \$2.71 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during November, will be paid for by co-operating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, plus 20 per cent.

November, 1930

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Page 5

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for October, 1930, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month. For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of October is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City, plus 20 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES
This price list is issued with the understanding that it is set to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:
(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.
(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed hereon.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.
The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
October, 1930
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk
Per 100 Lbs.
Price Per Qt.
7.1
3.29
3.33
3.35
3.37
3.39
3.41
3.43
3.45
3.47
3.49
3.51
3.53
3.55
3.57
3.59
3.61
3.63
3.65
3.67
3.69
3.71
3.73
3.75
3.77
3.79
3.81
3.83
3.85
3.87
3.89
3.91
3.93
3.95
3.97
3.99
4.01
4.03
4.05
4.07
4.09
4.11
4.13
4.15
4.17
4.19
4.21
4.23
4.25
4.27
4.29
4.31
4.33
4.35
4.37
4.39
4.41
4.43
4.45
4.47
4.49
4.51
4.53
4.55
4.57
4.59
4.61
4.63
4.65
4.67
4.69
4.71
4.73
4.75
4.77
4.79
4.81
4.83
4.85
4.87
4.89
4.91
4.93
4.95
4.97
4.99
5.01
5.03
5.05
5.07
5.09
5.11
5.13
5.15
5.17
5.19
5.21
5.23
5.25
5.27
5.29
5.31
5.33
5.35
5.37
5.39
5.41
5.43
5.45
5.47
5.49
5.51
5.53
5.55
5.57
5.59
5.61
5.63
5.65
5.67
5.69
5.71
5.73
5.75
5.77
5.79
5.81
5.83
5.85
5.87
5.89
5.91
5.93
5.95
5.97
5.99
6.01
6.03
6.05
6.07
6.09
6.11
6.13
6.15
6.17
6.19
6.21
6.23
6.25
6.27
6.29
6.31
6.33
6.35
6.37
6.39
6.41
6.43
6.45
6.47
6.49
6.51
6.53
6.55
6.57
6.59
6.61
6.63
6.65
6.67
6.69
6.71
6.73
6.75
6.77
6.79
6.81
6.83
6.85
6.87
6.89
6.91
6.93
6.95
6.97
6.99
7.01
7.03
7.05
7.07
7.09
7.11
7.13
7.15
7.17
7.19
7.21
7.23
7.25
7.27
7.29
7.31
7.33
7.35
7.37
7.39
7.41
7.43
7.45
7.47
7.49
7.51
7.53
7.55
7.57
7.59
7.61
7.63
7.65
7.67
7.69
7.71
7.73
7.75
7.77
7.79
7.81
7.83
7.85
7.87
7.89
7.91
7.93
7.95
7.97
7.99
8.01
8.03
8.05
8.07
8.09
8.11
8.13
8.15
8.17
8.19
8.21
8.23
8.25
8.27
8.29
8.31
8.33
8.35
8.37
8.39
8.41
8.43
8.45
8.47
8.49
8.51
8.53
8.55
8.57
8.59
8.61
8.63
8.65
8.67
8.69
8.71
8.73
8.75
8.77
8.79
8.81
8.83
8.85
8.87
8.89
8.91
8.93
8.95
8.97
8.99
9.01
9.03
9.05
9.07
9.09
9.11
9.13
9.15
9.17
9.19
9.21
9.23
9.25
9.27
9.29
9.31
9.33
9.35
9.37
9.39
9.41
9.43
9.45
9.47
9.49
9.51
9.53
9.55
9.57
9.59
9.61
9.63
9.65
9.67
9.69
9.71
9.73
9.75
9.77
9.79
9.81
9.83
9.85
9.87
9.89
9.91
9.93
9.95
9.97
9.99
10.01
10.03
10.05
10.07
10.09
10.11
10.13
10.15
10.17
10.19
10.21
10.23
10.25
10.27
10.29
10.31
10.33
10.35
10.37
10.39
10.41
10.43
10.45
10.47
10.49
10.51
10.53
10.55
10.57
10.59
10.61
10.63
10.65
10.67
10.69
10.71
10.73
10.75
10.77
10.79
10.81
10.83
10.85
10.87
10.89
10.91
10.93
10.95
10.97
10.99
11.01
11.03
11.05
11.07
11.09
11.11
11.13
11.15
11.17
11.19
11.21
11.23
11.25
11.27
11.29
11.31
11.33
11.35
11.37
11.39
11.41
11.43
11.45
11.47
11.49
11.51
11.53
11.55
11.57
11.59
11.61
11.63
11.65
11.67
11.69
11.71
11.73
11.75
11.77
11.79
11.81
11.83
11.85
11.87
11.89
11.91
11.93
11.95
11.97
11.99
12.01
12.03
12.05
12.07
12.09
12.11
12.13
12.15
12.17
12.19
12.21
12.23
12.25
12.27
12.29
12.31
12.33
12.35
12.37
12.39
12.41
12.43
12.45
12.47
12.49
12.51
12.53
12.55
12.57
12.59
12.61
12.63
12.65
12.67
12.69
12.71
12.73
12.75
12.77
12.79
12.81
12.83
12.85
12.87
12.89
12.91
12.93
12.95
12.97
12.99
13.01
13.03
13.05
13.07
13.09
13.11
13.13
13.15
13.17
13.19
13.21
13.23
13.25
13.27
13.29
13.31
13.33
13.35
13.37
13.39
13.41
13.43
13.45
13.47
13.49
13.51
13.53
13.55
13.57
13.59
13.61
13.63
13.65
13.67
13.69
13.71
13.73
13.75
13.77
13.79
13.81
13.83
13.85
13.87
13.89
13.91
13.93
13.95
13.97
13.99
14.01
14.03
14.05
14.07
14.09
14.11
14.13
14.15
14.17
14.19
14.21
14.23
14.25
14.27
14.29
14.31
14.33
14.35
14.37
14.39
14.41
14.43
14.45
14.47
14.49
14.51
14.53
14.55
14.57
14.59
14.61
14.63
14.65
14.67
14.69
14.71
14.73
14.75
14.77
14.79
14.81
14.83
14.85
14.87
14.89
14.91
14.93
14.95
14.97
14.99
15.01
15.03
15.05
15.07
15.09
15.11
15.13
15.15
15.17
15.19
15.21
15.23
15.25
15.27
15.29
15.31
15.33
15.35
15.37
15.39
15.41
15.43
15.45
15.47
15.49
15.51
15.53
15.55
15.57
15.59
15.61
15.63
15.65
15.67
15.69
15.71
15.73
15.75
15.77
15.79
15.81
15.83
15.85
15.87
15.89
15.91
15.93
15.95
15.97
15.99
16.01
16.03
16.05
16.07
16.09
16.11
16.13
16.15
16.17
16.19
16.21
16.23
16.25
16.27
16.29
16.31
16.33
16.35
16.37
16.39
16.41
16.43
16.45
16.47
16.49
16.51
16.53
16.55
16.57
16.59
16.61
16.63
16.65
16.67
16.69
16.71
16.73
16.75
16.77
16.79
16.81
16.83
16.85
16.87
16.89
16.91
16.93
16.95
16.97
16.99
17.01
17.03
17.05
17.07
17.09
17.11
17.13
17.15
17.17
17.19
17.21
17.23
17.25
17.27
17.29
17.31
17.33
17.35
17.37
17.39
17.41
17.43
17.45
17.47
17.49
17.51
17.53
17.55
17.57
17.59
17.61
17.63
17.65
17.67
17.69
17.71
17.73
17.75
17.77
17.79
17.81
17.83
17.85
17.87
17.89
17.91
17.93
17.95
17.97
17.99
18.01
18.03
18.05
18.07
18.09
18.11
18.13
18.15
18.17
18.19
18.21
18.23
18.25
18.27
18.29
18.31
18.33
18.35
18.37
18.39
18.41
18.43
18.45
18.47
18.49
18.51
18.53
18.55
18.57
18.59
18.61
18.63
18.65
18.67
18.69
18.71
18.73
18.75
18.77
18.79
18.81
18.83
18.85
18.87
18.89
18.91
18.93
18.95
18.97
18.99
19.01
19.03
19.05
19.07
19.09
19.11
19.13
19.15
19.17
19.19
19.21
19.23
19.25
19.27
19.29
19.31
19.33
19.35
19.37
19.39
19.41
19.43
19.45
19.47
19.49
19.51
19.53
19.55
19.57
19.59
19.61
19.63
19.65
19.67
19.69
19.71
19.73
19.75
19.77
19.79
19.81
19.83
19.85
19.87
19.89
19.91
19.93
19.95
19.97
19.99
20.01
20.03
20.05
20.07
20.09
20.11
20.13
20.15
20.17
20.19
20.21
20.23
20.25
20.27
20.29
20.31
20.33
20.35
20.37
20.39
20.41
20.43
20.45
20.47
20.49
20.51
20.53
20.55
20.57
20.59
20.61
20.63
20.65
20.67
20.69
20.71
20.73
20.75
20.77
20.79
20.81
20.83
20.85
20.87
20.89
20.91
20.93
20.95
20.97
20.99
21.01
21.03
21.05
21.07
21.09
21.11
21.13
21.15
21.17
21.19
21.21
21.23
21.25
21.27
21.29
21.31
21.33
21.35
21.37
21.39
21.41
21.43
21.45
21.47
21.49
21.51
21.53
21.55
21.57
21.59
21.61
21.63
21.65
21.67
21.69
21.71
21.73
21.75
21.77
21.79
21.81
21.83
21.85
21.87
21.89
21.91
21.93
21.95
21.97
21.99
22.01
22.03
22.05
22.07
22.09
22.11
22.13
22.15
22.17
22.19
22.21
22.23
22.25
22.27
22.29
22.31
22.33
22.35
22.37
22.39
22.41
22.43
22.45
22.47
22.49
22.51
22.53
22.55
22.57
22.59
22.61
22.63
22.65
22.67
22.69
22.71
22.73
22.75
22.77
22.79
22.81
22.83
22.85
22.87
22.89
22.91
22.93
22.95
22.97
22.99
23.01
23.03
23.05
23.07
23.09
23.11
23.13
23.15
23.17
23.19
23.21
23.23
23.25
23.27
23.29
23.31
23.33
23.35
23.37
23.39
23.41
23.43
23.45
23.47
23.49
23.51
23.53
23.55
23.57
23.59
23.61
23.63
23.65
23.67
23.69
23.71
23.73
23.75
23.77
23.79
23.81
23.83
23.85
23.87
23.89
23.91
23.93
23.95
23.97
23.99
24.01
24.03
24.05
24.07
24.09
24.11
24.13
24.15
24.17
24.19
24.21
24.23
24.25
24.27
24.29



Hear Them at Our Annual Women's Meeting

Dr. Hannah McK Lyons

Dr. Lyons needs no introduction to the readers of the "Review", being well known from one end of the territory to the other.

During the past spring and summer Dr. Lyons, together with the editor of the "Home and Health" page, visited in rural homes in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, meeting and talking with our own Association women about their interests and problems. Dr. Lyons will give a bird's-eye view of this survey.

Mrs. Ralph T. Crowell

A city woman who married a farm man—such is Mrs. Crowell. How the young couple tackled hard knocks from poor farming soil, bad fruit crops, and how they started one of the most successful roadside markets in this section with a can of milk—is the story Mrs. Crowell will have to tell. And she'll somehow make you feel that it has all been very worth while, and that she wouldn't go back to the city for anything.

Dr. Henrietta Calvin

State-wide experience in directing the teaching of home economics in Kansas and Oregon, followed by nation-wide experience in the United States Bureau of Home Economics has given Dr. Calvin ample insight into what farm homemakers are up against in feeding and clothing their families. Dr. Calvin, in addition to being the grandmother of several husky small farmers holds the post of Director of Home Economics in the Philadelphia Public Schools.



Miss Venia M. Kellar

Maryland holds the leadership in gathering its farm women together at its state university in great hordes. Six hundred were registered this past summer for a week of study and fellowship during a "Rural Women's Annual Short Course". The person who has been responsible for building up this tremendous source of inspiration and helpfulness has been Miss Kellar. Down in Maryland it's a casual matter to be an alumnae of the Short Course with a four-year record of attendance behind you, while if you've never been, you don't speak of it. The farm women of the state are now talking of having their own building on the university campus as a memorial to what Miss Kellar has brought into their lives.

HOME and HEALTH



YOU WILL NOT WANT TO MISS THE FEATURES FOR THE WOMEN

AT THE

14th Annual Meeting

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

WOMEN'S OWN PROGRAM

Tuesday, November 18th, 10 o'clock

BETSY ROSS ROOM

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL

PROGRAM

"What Our Own Women are Thinking and Doing"

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

"The Business of Running a Roadside Market"

MRS. RALPH T. CROWELL, Sunnyside Farm Roadside Market, Buckingham, Penna.

"The Value of Group Thinking"

DR. HENRIETTA CALVIN, Director of Home Economics, Philadelphia Public Schools.

"The Marriage Shoppe"

A new play by "Happy" Goldsmith, presented by the Dairy Council.

THE WOMEN'S LUNCHEON

Tuesday, November 18th, 12.45 o'clock

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL

LUNCHEON SPEAKER

MISS VENIA KELLAR, Home Demonstration Agent, University of Maryland

General Meeting of Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Tuesday, November 18th, 2 o'clock

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL

ANNUAL BANQUET

Tuesday, November 18th, 6 P. M.

14th Anniversary Program with Special Entertainment.

WOMEN'S TOUR

Wednesday, November 19th

To points of interest in Philadelphia—Leaving Benjamin Franklin Hotel at 8 A. M.

Open Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Wednesday, November 19th, 10.30 A. M.

WOMEN'S HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Robert F. Brinton, Chairman; Mrs. A. B. Waddington; Mrs. H. D. Allebach, Mrs. F. M. Twining, Mrs. Frederick Shangle, Mrs. C. I. Cohee, and Mrs. I. Ralph Zollers

If You're Coming to the Annual Meeting

"Information desk" in the room where Association registrations are made will be at your service, as a meeting place for you with your family, for directing you to various shopping points, as well as in supplying any details as to meetings.

There were so many requests for repetition of the lunch-box demonstration given at last year's annual meeting, that it has been arranged to have a school lunch exhibit displayed in the Betsy Ross Room, where the Women's Meeting will be held.



Mrs. Ralph T. Crowell

A special invitation is extended to bring along your county home demonstration. The Women's Own Meeting on Tuesday morning, November 18th, will be of particular interest, being given over to the problems and interests of rural women in this particular territory. The luncheon speaker heads the State Extension work for one of our neighboring universities.

No one dresses up for the banquet. Any thing you wear will be in order. Last year over eight hundred Association members and their wives attended, and everyone has too much fun to think about clothes.



Dr. Hannah McK Lyons

The Women's Hospitality Committee, who have arranged the Women's Program, want your suggestions for making the annual meeting a greater success each year. They are also anxious to meet and know you personally. Do not hesitate to introduce yourself to them—or to any one else attending the meeting.

Thanksgiving Then And Now

Dr. Hannah McK Lyons

"Cardinals of pumpkins as yellow as gold, Onions in silvery strings, Shining red apples and clusters of grapes, Nuts and a host of good things, Chickens and turkeys, and fat little pigs— These are what Thanksgiving brings."

It is true that our Thanksgiving Days have lost much of the spiritual nature which was for so long the real purpose of the day. We cannot explain this by saying "times have changed." Is it any more beneficial or well-mannered to be thankful now in 1930 than it was in 1910? Somewhere in the discard of the old we have dropped a bit of the old story of the day, snuffed out the something that has made it really great and have spread a magnificent table and called it "Thanksgiving Day."

This year forget the "fashionable" way of observing Thanksgiving and make it a real old-fashioned one with all of the family invited, for this is surely the day which should be spent with those to whom we are bound by ties of blood.

You may not enjoy the ways of some of the relatives nor agree with their opinions, but will it not be good to relax with those, who really knowing you, love and believe in you still; and to hear of old friends in distant places?

But do not become a tired hostess, no matter how exquisite your dinner, your guests will not enjoy it. It is more gracious hospitality to serve a simple meal and be able to be interested in your guests. They will then remember you and the charm of your dinner as well.

Long before the appointed day you can begin your preparations, nuts can be salted, mayonnaise made. Place-cards made with conundrums, or clever sayings will start conversation rolling. Your prettiest linen, the curtains, best silver, all can have early attention. You will have made your list of guests, planned the menu and also the table decorations. This is one of the few times when deep color will look well on the table. A fruit center piece of old fashioned fruit, red apples, oranges, pears, grapes, may be used, and a string of cranberries made as a necklace for the turkey.

Other things must be done nearer the time; cranberries jellied or perhaps a salad jellied, and the turkey cleaned and stuffed the day before. Even the vegetables can be pared and left in cold water. When the day is over you will be surprised at the ease with which you served Thanksgiving Day dinner, and how much time you spent with your guests. The charm and success of the program thrilled all. Auntie had helped and one of the fine old Thanksgiving stories of two hundred years ago was told. The children loved dressing for the tableau. Here are the lines:

"This is Priscilla, so dainty and sweet, This is John Alden, and now they will meet. This is Miles Standish, brave, modest and hearty, Who faced many dangers to lead his good party. These are the Puritans; bravely they go To church, these good people, thro' rain, shine or snow. And see these red Indians; once they lived here, And hunted the buffalo, bear and wild deer. They all stand before you, quite gravely to say, 'We hope you'll be thankful on Thanksgiving Day'."

With such simple home ways, we may teach our children the true meaning of Thanksgiving, past and present. This country of ours is rich in beautiful old customs which we should continue to hand down. Our forefathers' splendid courage and resourcefulness should be known and revered by our children. Times may have changed, but the basic needs of the happy, growing soul of a child can never change, and we are failing in our parenthood if, through ignorance or carelessness we fail to teach our children to work, to co-operate, and to worship.



Where the STORY of FEED is TOLD!

TWO STREAM OF MILK...flowing from udder to pail...there's the story of feed...there's the milk-making story of Purina Cow Chows. This is so, because milk is made of feed and Purina Cow Chows are built to make milk. You find the proof of Purina Cow Chow goodness in the recent national farm-to-farm feed survey of 18 months...a survey of 505,536 cows...a survey covering the 48 states and Canada...a survey conducted by 870 men...a survey still going on.

It reveals that in the average 100 pounds of Purina Cow Chows there are 16 more quarts of milk than in the average bag of more than 130 other feeds. This bag of Purina Cow Chows costs an average of 23 cents more than the average bag of these other feeds. 16 quarts for 23 cents...this is the extra you get from a bag of Purina Cow Chows.

When you buy feed for your cows you are buying milk in a bag. Consider, then what a bargain you get in a 100-pound bag of Purina Cow Chows...113 quarts of milk...all in 100 pounds of feed and the roughage that goes with it. 16 of these quarts are extra...16 quarts that show up in the pail at milking time...16 quarts which are made for 1.4 cents per quart. What a bargain! A bargain that comes in every Checkerboard Bag...a bargain that becomes your bargain when Purina Cow Chows become your feed. Purina Mills, 854 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE PURINA COW CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW	24% COW CHOW	FITTING CHOW
20% COW CHOW	34% COW CHOW	CALF CHOW

"Favorite Recipes from Our Readers"

Variety Salad

Place a ring of pepper, red preferable, on a lettuce leaf. Within ring build a mound of cabbage slaw. Top with stuffed olive. No dressing is necessary. When celery is available it may be chopped and added to slaw.

MRS. A. B. WADDINGTON, Woodstown, N. J.

Apple Cake

1/4 c. butter 1 c. milk
1/2 c. sugar 2 c. flour
1 egg well beaten 2 1/2 tsp. baking pwr.
Fill greased baking dish half full with raw apples, or other fruit in season.

Sweeten, and cover fruit with batter made of above ingredients. Bake and serve from baking dish while hot, with good cream.

MRS. MARY N. FAWCETT, Brandywine Summit, Penna.

Make delicious fruit butter by combining apple pulp with that of apricot, blueberry, grape, peach or plum. The apple pulp expands other fruits without materially affecting their color and flavor.

Shears are very useful in salad making. Use them for shredding the lettuce leaves or other greens too large to be left whole, and to cut fruits and vegetables.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Gen'l Office, Flint Building Philadelphia

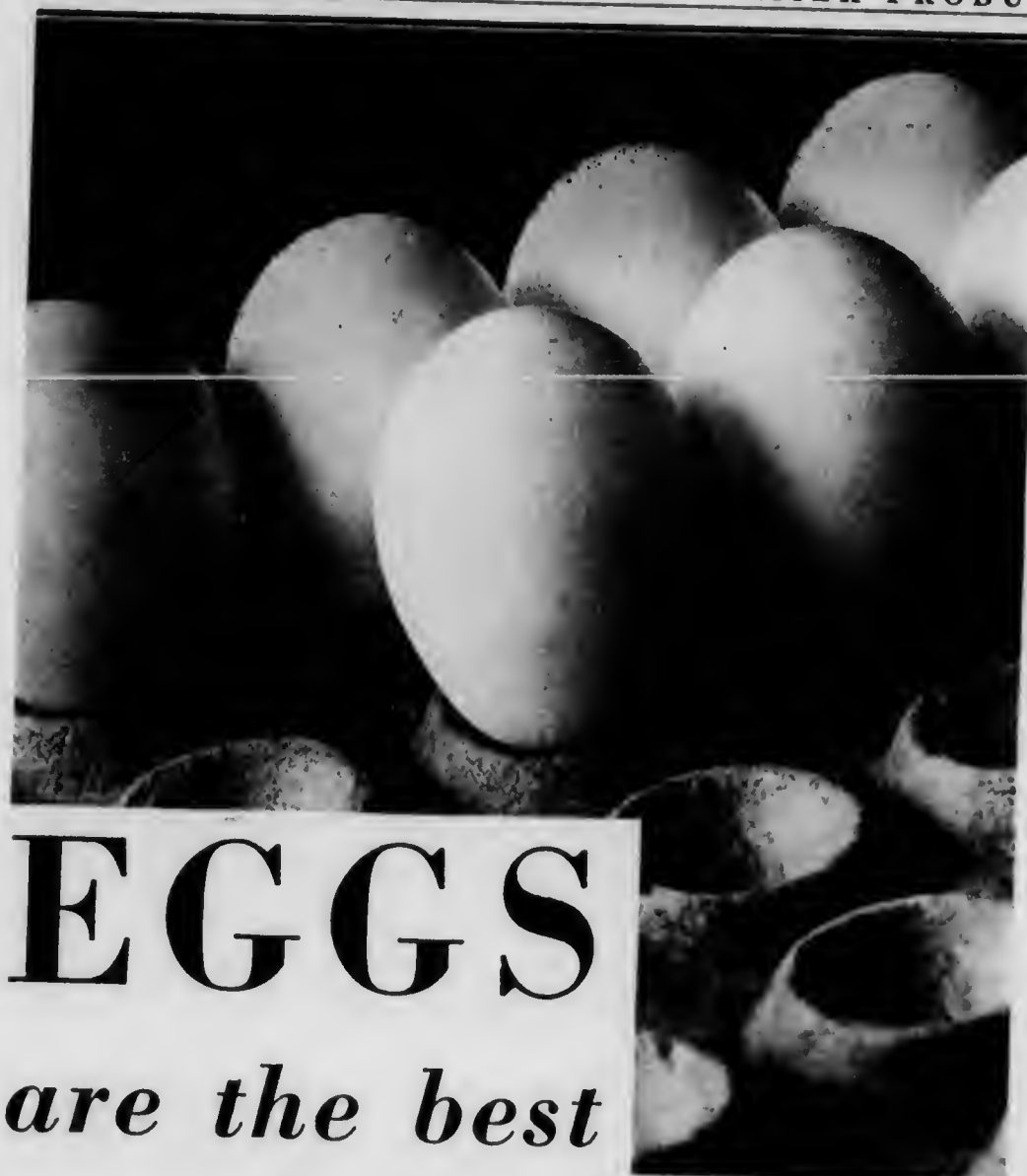
A co-operative movement established for the dissemination of information and publicity pertaining to the production and distribution of dairy products and their food value in nutrition.

Affiliated with the National Dairy Council

Dr. Clyde L. King, President
H. D. Allebach, Vice President
C. I. Cohee, Secretary
F. R. Ealy, Assistant Secretary
R. J. Harrison, Jr., Treasurer
George J. Hauptfuhrer, Assistant Treasurer

Departmental Branches
C. I. Cohee, Director Quality Control Department
Dr. E. G. Lechner, Assistant Director Quality Control Department
Del Rose Macan, Dramatic Department
August A. Miller, Publicity Department

San Francisco
61 Beale St.



EGGS

are the best
test of a laying mash

East Liverpool, Ohio
September 17, 1930

Gentlemen:

Our laying flock of 1,400 hens has been fed exclusively on Amco Super Egg Mash and Amco Scratch Grains. During the 12 months from September, 1929 to the end of August, 1930, their production has averaged 2066 dozen eggs per month.

We are very well pleased with our results.

Very truly yours,
J. WILLIS GASTON & SONS

A good mash is essential to profitable production. A laying flock or a breeding flock needs plenty of proteins, vitamins, and minerals, in properly balanced amounts. It is the poorest kind of economy to skimp on egg-making materials, because your profits depend on eggs more than anything else.

Amco Egg Mash with Meatscraps comes up to scratch every time in producing eggs. If you have your own supply of milk, this mash will prove the most economical means you can take for profitable results. If you wish to feed milk but have no supply of your own, Amco Super Egg Mash (containing 100 lbs. dried buttermilk per ton should be used. It contains an ample supply of this ingredient in its most practical form, and is designed to maintain body weight and vitality in flocks undergoing long, heavy production. These mashes may be had with or without cod liver oil mixed in.

The Amco Mashes are mixed on open formulas, so that you can see the amounts of each ingredient that goes into the mash. They have proved themselves in many ways, but most important, they have proved themselves thousands of times in actual practice, BY PRODUCING EGGS PROFITABLY.

Your nearest Amco Agent will supply you with these mashes at Amco's favorable prices



DISTRICT OFFICE: MUNCY, PA.

When Does a Cow Do Most of Her Drinking

An observer for the Department of Agriculture, sitting up nights in a barn for three weeks, expresses an opinion that the cows drink more between five o'clock at night and five in the morning than they do during the other twelve hours.

Possibly that is why the use of water bowls or drinking cups increases the milk flow—because of these extra night-drinks that the cows take when they have water before them all the time.

Most folks don't care so much when a cow drinks as how much she drinks because, milk being 87% water, the water ration is a big factor in milk production. Reports indicate that the use of water bowls increases milk production anywhere from 10 to 30% depending on how much water the cows were able to get before the bowls were installed.

This extra milk that follows the use of water bowls usually comes at a time when prices are generally at their best. It's a simple matter to measure or weigh the extra milk and figure its value in dollars and cents.

Water bowl pipes that have to be laid in the ground should be laid now, before the ground freezes enough so that it's hard to dig.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of September, 1930:

No. Inspections Made	2579
Sediment Tests	1155
No. Permanent Permits Issued	134
No. Temporary Permits Issued	24
Meetings	1
Attendance	175
Reels Movies shown	
Bacteria Tests Made (plants)	48
No. Miles Traveled	22948
Man Days: Fairs and Exhibits	3

During the month 32 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—32 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date, 175,611 farm inspections have been made.

Find Quality Counts

Co-operative organizations early found that unless they had a uniformly graded product, their selling plans fell by the wayside. Highly efficient methods of grading and packing were adopted and these are now integral parts of all successful fruit and vegetable organizations.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The various departmental branches of the Council will assist you in planning

Educational Entertainment

Within the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Territory

For your Community, Local or Club Meetings—Lectures, Speakers, Motion Pictures, Lantern Slides, etc.

C. I. COHEE, Secretary
219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia

WELCOME

That your stay in Philadelphia will prove a happy one, is our sole ambition. The Benjamin Franklin will be the headquarters for the annual convention of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. To serve you in the future as we have in the past with the hospitality that has made Philadelphia famous, will be our desire when you come to Philadelphia's finest hotel.

1200 Rooms
1200 Baths



THE
BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN
PHILADELPHIA
Chestnut at Ninth Street
HORACE LELAND WIGGINS
Managing Director

USE WARNER LIME

For Every
Agricultural Use
For WHITEWASH
For FORAGE CROPS



1518 Walnut St. - Phila.

"CHOICE DAIRY COWS" FOR SALE AT FREEHOLD, N. J.



One or a carload—Tuberculin tested Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. Fresh and dry springers. Reinstatement guaranteed and delivery free or write.
JACOB ZLOTKIN
Phone 330 Freehold Opp. C.R.R. Dep.

Horace F. Temple
Printer
Bell Phone No. 1
WEST CHESTER, PA.

Feed Deserving Cows

One cow often eats the profits made on another. Feed each cow according to her production. A high producing cow costs much more grain than a low producer.

You PAID for a Feeding Floor Last Year



Did You Get It?

Hogs fed on an unpaved lot waste 10 to 25 per cent of their feed, say experienced feeders.

A single year of this waste costs more than a concrete feeding floor which would prevent it.

You Can Build Your Own Feeding Floor!

Build a concrete feeding floor NOW and let your next year's saving in feed pay for it.

Portland Cement Association

1315 Walnut St.
PHILADELPHIA

Please send me your free booklet on Concrete Feeding Floors.

Name

St. Address (or R. F. D.)

City

State

NEEDFULS IN STOCK FOR THE DAIRYMAN

MARTIN C. RIBSAM & SONS CO.

TRENTON, N. J.

De Laval Separators, Sanitary Milking Pails, Strainers, Coolers, Churns, Cans, Kettles, Butter Paper, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Cattle Stanchion Stalls, Water Cups, Feed Carriers and Trucks, Fodder Cutters, Hammer Mills, Shellers, Cookers, Bull Staff Rings, Milking Tubes, Bag Balm Kow Kare and Garget Cure, etc.

FARM MACHINERY IN GENERAL MANURE SPREADERS HOG TROUGHS

Myer's Shallow and Deep Well Pumps in Power and Hand Sizes and extra parts. Pumps installed at very moderate prices by competent employees, Ruberoid and other Roofing at low prices.

Everything for the Dairy, Poultrymen and Farmers' Hardware

GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN TRENTON

143-5-7 East Front St., between Broad and Montgomery Sts.

NICE

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA



LARRO Keeps Her Hitting On All Four...

Do you have any two or three teated cows in your herd?

A cow with a lost quarter or two can no more produce milk at a profit than a carbon-clogged motor can pull a car up a hill on two cylinders. **You're got to keep them hitting on "all four"!**

Variation in the cow's feed upsets her health—causes off-feed condition and constipation—results in UDDER TROUBLE and very often lost quarters.

Larro Dairy Ration is a protector of good udders for the same reason it is an unequalled milk producer. **Larro builds health that boosts production and holds it up.** Larro builds health that eliminates off-feed days, constipation and UDDER TROUBLE.

Larro Health and greater dairy profits are facts—facts that prove themselves wherever and whenever Larro is fed—for Larro is always the same, yesterday—today—tomorrow.

Put your cows on Larro! Keep them "hitting on all four" then—you'll get better results from every cow—and more profit.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR POULTRY, HOGS AND DAIRY

Larro Family Flour, best for Bread,
Biscuits, Cakes and Pies



CRUMB'S Chain Hanging STANCHIONS

Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions

Tell me what you are most interested in and I will SAVE YOU MONEY.

Winthrop W. Dunbar
Box 2, Forestville, Conn.

FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA" Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., 192 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

FARM WANTED

Wanted to hear from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at _____

Occupation _____

Name _____

Address _____

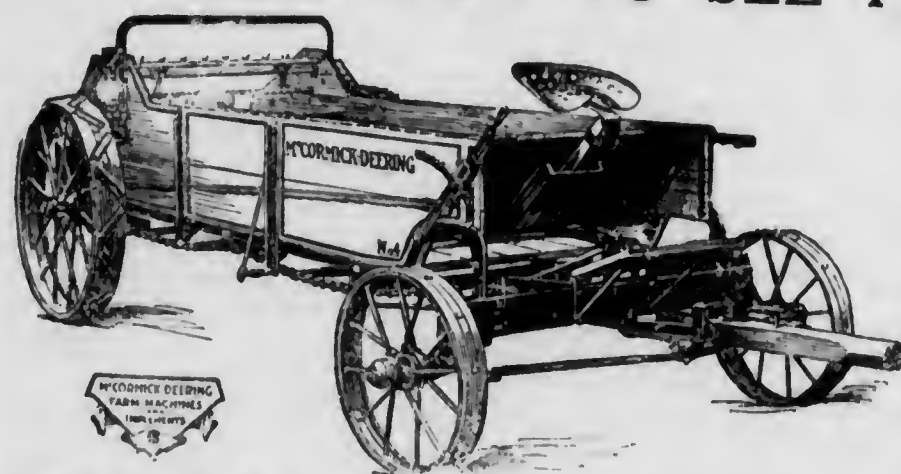
We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

WE WRITE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE POLICY. IF INTERESTED, FILL IN THE ATTACHED BLANK AND WE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

Name _____ Address _____
 Insurance Begins _____ 19 _____ Expires _____ City _____ County _____
 Business _____ Mfg. Name _____ 19 _____
 Type of Body _____ Year Model _____ No. Cylinders _____
 Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____ Truck _____
 Capacity _____ Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
 311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

WE WANT YOU TO SEE IT



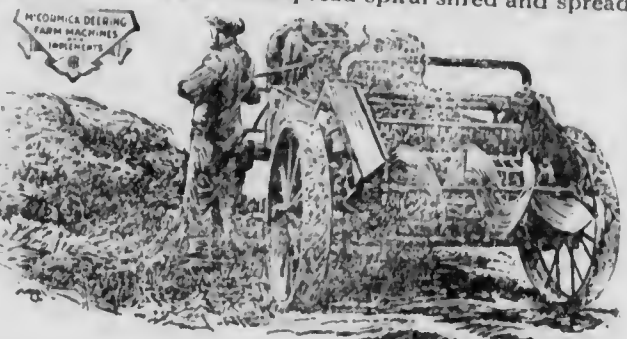
The New McCormick-Deering Spreader

HERE IT IS—the new McCormick-Deering—built from the ground up to meet the requirements of present-day agriculture.

The new McCormick-Deering is not a built-over model but a distinctly new type, a machine embodying the highest principles of design, workmanship and manufacturing skill.

Long life and efficient spreading are assured when a McCormick-Deering is used. Spreading costs are reduced because the durability of the machine minimizes upkeep and extends the investment over years of satisfactory service.

Two horses handle capacity loads without tiring. Eight roller bearings and light weight construction make this light draft possible. The box is easy to load—it is low down and the two beaters and widespread spiral shred and spread the manure as it should be done.



There are many other features—conveniences, we call them—that will interest you, but we want you to see them for yourself. Come in any time.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
 OF AMERICA
 Incorporated
 PHILADELPHIA HARRISBURG BALTIMORE

Is Your Neighbor

A MEMBER OF THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

OPERATING IN THE PHILADELPHIA MILK SHED

THE GREATEST measure of success in any movement, is obtained through close cooperation.

COOPERATIVE endeavor is measured by the strength of its membership.

THE INTER-STATE now has over 28,000 cooperating dairymen members.

SEE TO IT that every dairyman in your community becomes associated with this movement.

WRITE THIS OFFICE FOR INFORMATION, OR SEE YOUR LOCAL DIRECTOR OR FIELD MAN FOR INFORMATION OR FOR MEMBERSHIP BLANKS.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect November 1, 1930.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat milk with a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down, and are for all railroad points. (Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.)

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (43½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (43½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (43½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Miles	Basic Quantity Freight rate per 100#	Price per 100# milk	Test	October surplus price.	
				Class 1	Per 100#
1 to 10 inc.	.258	\$2.73	3.0		\$1.49
11 to 20 "	.233	2.77	3.05		1.51
21 to 30 "	.203	2.75	3.1		1.53
31 to 40 "	.313	2.74	3.15		1.55
41 to 50 "	.343	2.72	3.2		1.57
51 to 60 "	.343	2.71	3.25		1.59
61 to 70 "	.364	2.69	3.3		1.61
71 to 80 "	.374	2.68	3.35		1.63
81 to 90 "	.399	2.67	3.4		1.65
91 to 100 "	.399	2.66	3.45		1.67
101 to 110 "	.414	2.64	3.5		1.69
111 to 120 "	.424	2.63	3.55		1.71
121 to 130 "	.434	2.62	3.6		1.73
131 to 140 "	.440	2.61	3.65		1.75
141 to 150 "	.440	2.60	3.7		1.77
151 to 160 "	.475	2.58	3.75		1.79
161 to 170 "	.480	2.58	3.8		1.81
171 to 180 "	.490	2.57	3.85		1.83
181 to 190 "	.505	2.55	3.9		1.85
191 to 200 "	.510	2.55	3.95		1.87
201 to 210 "	.520	2.54	4.0		1.89
211 to 220 "	.535	2.52	4.05		1.91
221 to 230 "	.540	2.52	4.1		1.93
231 to 240 "	.550	2.51	4.15		1.95
241 to 250 "	.556	2.50	4.2		1.97
251 to 260 "	.566	2.49	4.25		1.99
261 to 270 "	.576	2.48	4.3		2.01
271 to 280 "	.581	2.48	4.35		2.03
281 to 290 "	.596	2.46	4.4		2.05
291 to 300 "	.600	2.46	4.45		2.07
			4.5		2.09
			4.55		2.11
			4.6		2.13
			4.65		2.15
			4.7		2.17
			4.75		2.19
			4.8		2.21
			4.85		2.23
			4.9		2.25
			4.95		2.27
			5.0		2.29

By order of the Board of Directors,

Fifth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
 Philadelphia, Pa.

Issued October 28th, 1930.

J. S. McClellan, Jr. President.
Robert J. Folger Secretary.

Library

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA. In effect November 1st, 1930.
Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.
These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down.

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (4½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (4½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (4½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price November 1st.		October surplus price.	
Test	Quantity	Price	Class 1
Per cent.	Per 100#	Per qt.	Per 100#
3.	3.05	7.1	4.25
3.05	3.31	7.1	4.5
3.1	3.33	7.15	4.55
3.15	3.35	7.2	4.6
3.2	3.37	7.25	4.6
3.25	3.39	7.3	4.65
3.3	3.41	7.35	4.7
3.35	3.43	7.4	4.75
3.4	3.45	7.4	4.8
3.45	3.47	7.45	4.85
3.5	3.49	7.5	4.9
3.55	3.51	7.55	4.9
3.6	3.53	7.6	4.95
3.65	3.55	7.65	5.0
3.7	3.57	7.65	5.05
3.75	3.59	7.7	5.1
3.8	3.61	7.75	5.15
3.85	3.63	7.8	5.2
3.9	3.65	7.85	5.2
3.95	3.67	7.9	5.25
4.	3.69	7.95	5.3
4.05	3.71	8.	5.35
4.1	3.73	8.	5.4
4.15	3.75	8.05	5.45
4.2	3.77	8.1	5.5
4.25	3.79	8.15	5.5
4.3	3.81	8.2	5.55
4.35	3.83	8.25	5.6
4.4	3.85	8.3	5.65
4.45	3.87	8.3	5.7
4.5	3.89	8.35	5.75
4.55	3.91	8.4	5.8
4.6	3.93	8.45	5.8
4.65	3.95	8.5	5.85
4.7	3.97	8.55	5.9
4.75	3.99	8.6	5.95
4.8	4.01	8.65	6.0
4.85	4.03	8.65	6.05
4.9	4.05	8.7	6.1
4.95	4.07	8.75	6.1
5.	4.09	8.8	6.15

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued October 28th, 1930

President.

Secretary.

Milk

Produ

Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER

West Chester, Pa. and Philadelphia, Pa., December, 1930

No. 8

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NOVEMBER 18th and 19th, 1930

an aggregate attendance fully up of former years, the Inter-State Producers' Association held its 14th Annual Meeting at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Monday and Tuesday, November 18th and 19th, 1930.

800 members and delegates and many of their families attended the meetings which included, in addition to the general business meeting of the association, an interesting meeting for visiting ladies.

Mr. Allebach, president of the association, called the session to order at 10 A. M. Monday morning, after singing several of "America."

Election Committee

Furman Gyger, Chairman, Wm. McKnight, teller; H. K. Martin, teller.

There were eight vacancies in the Board of Directors, whose terms had expired by limitation, and their successors, to serve for a term of three years, were to be elected.

The committee presented the following nominations, which were approved. There being no nominations from the floor of the meeting the following named candidates were balloted for.

J. H. Bennetch, Sheridan, R.D., Lebanon Co., Pa.
L. D. Caulk, Kent Co., Del.
A. R. Marvel, Easton, Talbot Co., Md.

secretary's annual report of the organization's activities, its growth and development. Its membership has increased, showing a gain of 761 new members during the past year. (The full report of the secretary is printed on page 7 of this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.)

Treasurer's Report

The treasurer of the association, Robert F. Brinton, presented, as his formal report of the association's business during the past fiscal year, the report of McGee, Fleisher & Co., certified Public Accountants, which was approved. A copy of this report is available for inspection, by members of the association, at its offices in the Flint Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

1. Resolved, that the Association stands for the use of butter as opposed to the use of oleomargarine and, further, that the Association go on record as protesting the action of the National Dairy Show in allowing the use of poor butter in the boys' and girls' camps and the use of oleomargarine in cooking.

Whereas, According to the editorial cut from Hoards Dairyman, of November 10, 1930, sandwiches with butter on, could not be had at the National Dairy Show held at St. Louis, also the boys and girls were served wretchedly poor butter, and oleomargarine was used for cooking.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS, INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

Standing: (left to right)—A. R. Marvel, Easton, Md.; S. K. Andrews, Hurlock, Md.; H. B. Troutman, Bedford, Pa.; C. C. Tallman, Columbus, N. J.; H. B. Stewart, Alexandria, Pa.; J. A. Poorbaugh, York, Pa.; J. H. Bennetch, Sheridan, R.D.; John Carvel Sutton, Kennedysville, Md.; Ira J. Book, Stroudsburg, Pa.; S. Blaine Lehman, Chambersburg, R.D.; C. F. Preston, Nottingham, R.D.; Albert Sarig, Bowers, Pa.; J. D. Keith, Centerville, Md.; Robert W. Balderston, former secretary, Inter-State Milk Producers' Assn.; E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Md.; J. V. Otto, Carlisle, R.D.; A. B. Waddington, Woodstown, N. J.; E. H. Donovan, Smyrna, R.D.; R. I. Tussey, Holidaysburg, Pa.; F. M. Twining, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.; August A. Miller, assistant secretary, Brookline, Pa.; Frederick Shangle, vice-president, Trenton, R.D.; N. J.; H. D. Allebach, president, Trappe, Pa.; F. P. Willits, Ward, Pa.; Ralph Zollers, secretary, Pottstown, Pa.; Robert Brinton, treasurer, West Chester, Pa.

Ralph Zollers, secretary, read the call for the annual meeting, following which, William L. Thatcher, assistant secretary for Honorable Harry A. Mackey, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, made a brief address of welcome to the visiting members and delegates.

The business of the first session of the annual meeting was quickly organized. Secretary Zollers read the minutes of the previous annual meeting which were approved. President Allebach then made the following announcements of committees:

Nominating Committee

James Warner, Chairman, Talbot Co., Md.; Alvin Satterthwaite, Monmouth, N. J.; J. P. Heisery, Cumberland Co., Pa.

Resolutions Committee

John A. McSparran, Lancaster Co., Pa.; John Smith, Queen Anne's Co., Md.; A. Kennell, Chester Co., Pa.

I. V. Otto, Carlisle, R.D., Cumberland Co., Pa.

J. A. Poorbaugh, York, York Co., Pa.

C. F. Preston, Nottingham, R.D., Chester Co., Pa.

Frederick Shangle, Trenton, Mercer Co., N. J.

R. I. Tussey, Holidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.

F. M. Twining, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.

A formal report presented later by the judge of the election committee after duly tallying the ballots cast was to the effect that the following members had been selected to serve as directors of the Association during the next three years.

J. H. Bennetch, A. R. Marvel, I. V. Otto, J. A. Poorbaugh, C. F. Preston, Frederick Shangle, R. I. Tussey and F. M. Twining.

Secretary's Annual Report

I. Ralph Zollers, followed with the

The report of the activities of the Field and Test Department was made by its Director, F. M. Twining. This report which is printed elsewhere in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review, will show you the development and work of this department in detail.

The session was then thrown open for a period, for general discussions from the floor of the meeting, and a number of various problems were presented and discussed.

The closing report of the morning session was that made by C. I. Cohee, Executive Secretary, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

A full report of the Dairy Council's activities, embraced in the full report of Mr. Cohee, will be printed in the January issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

The following resolutions, were presented by the chairman of the Resolutions Committee and on motion were adopted.

And Whereas, The manager of a large creamery purchased all this grease and sent good butter to the camp for the boys and girls.

And Whereas, this Inter-State Milk Producers' Association stands for the use of butter and is opposed to the use of oleomargarine.

Therefore be it resolved, that this Association find out who was the manager of the creamery, that bought up the grease and furnished good butter, and send him a letter of thanks.

And be it further resolved, that this Association go on record protesting the action of the National Dairy Show in allowing the use of poor butter in the camp, and the use of oleomargarine in cooking, also the lack of butter for sandwiches.

2. Resolved, that we approve the policy of Governor-elect Pinchot for the

(Continued on page 16)

Farmers Reduce Costs by Cooperative Purchasing

Other states in which the decrease was approximately the same as in Pennsylvania, includes: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Georgia and Montana.

Do not waste time and money in raising heifer calves unless they are from cows with high milk production records and from a sire which also is from a high producing cow. Cows are good or poor milk producers according to their blood inheritance, say State College dairy specialists.

In addition to a number of smaller pieces such as toasters, percolators, irons, etc. the committee obtained for the Home Economics Department four ranges, four cookers, three refrigerators, three dish washers, four washing machines, two ironers, a steam table, range, bake oven, coffee urn, toaster, and water cooler for institutional practice.

Ice-cream production continued to increase last year and reached a grand total of 365,448,000 gallons as compared with 348,046,000 gallons in 1928, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Inasmuch as imports and exports of ice cream are negligible, all of the production is assumed to have been consumed. On this basis, the consumption per person last year was 3 gallons. Ten years ago, the per capita consumption was a little more than 2 gallons.

f

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued November 28th, 1936

H. B. Chick, Jr. Rockwell, Zellers

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
 PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect December 1st, 1930.
 Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.
 These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential
 of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up
 or down.

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net
 to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers
 shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.
 (1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hun-
 dred pounds (40½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price
 listed hereon.
 (2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hun-
 dred pounds (40½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said associa-
 tion.
 (3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hun-
 dred pounds (40½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price
 listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for im-
 proving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the
 Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and
 for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price December 1st.			November surplus price.		
Test	Quantity	Price	Class 1	Per 100#	Per qt.
per cent.	Per 100#	per qt.			
3.	3.29	7.1		\$1.91	4.1
3.05	3.31	7.1		1.93	4.15
3.1	3.33	7.15		1.95	4.2
3.15	3.35	7.2		1.97	4.25
3.2	3.37	7.25		1.99	4.3
3.25	3.39	7.3		2.01	4.35
3.3	3.41	7.35		2.03	4.4
3.35	3.43	7.4		2.05	4.45
3.4	3.45	7.4		2.07	4.5
3.45	3.47	7.45		2.09	4.55
3.5	3.49	7.5		2.11	4.6
3.55	3.51	7.55		2.13	4.65
3.6	3.53	7.6		2.15	4.7
3.65	3.55	7.65		2.17	4.75
3.7	3.57	7.65		2.19	4.8
3.75	3.59	7.7		2.21	4.85
3.8	3.61	7.75		2.23	4.9
3.85	3.63	7.8		2.25	4.95
3.9	3.65	7.85		2.27	5.0
3.95	3.67	7.9		2.29	5.05
4.	3.69	7.95		2.31	5.1
4.05	3.71	8.		2.33	5.15
4.1	3.73	8.		2.35	5.2
4.15	3.75	8.05		2.37	5.25
4.2	3.77	8.1		2.39	5.3
4.25	3.79	8.15		2.41	5.35
4.3	3.81	8.2		2.43	5.4
4.35	3.83	8.25		2.45	5.45
4.4	3.85	8.3		2.47	5.5
4.45	3.87	8.35		2.49	5.55
4.5	3.89	8.4		2.51	5.6
4.55	3.91	8.45		2.53	5.65
4.6	3.93	8.5		2.55	5.7
4.65	3.95	8.55		2.57	5.75
4.7	3.97	8.6		2.59	5.8
4.75	3.99	8.65		2.61	5.85
4.8	4.01	8.7		2.63	5.9
4.85	4.03	8.75		2.65	5.95
4.9	4.05	8.8		2.67	6.0
4.95	4.07	8.85		2.69	6.05
5.	4.09	8.9		2.71	6.1

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Issued November 28th, 1930.

President

Secretary

ber, 1930

MILK PRODUCERS' REVIEW

Page 3

OUR FOURTEENTH YEAR

Annual Address of H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

exceedingly high production of
 produced during the fall of 1929 and
 during the early months of 1930.
 at an outstanding period to test the
 of the Philadelphia Selling
 usually termed the "Basic and
 Plan."
 have come through this strenuous
 with the selling plan fully in effect
 working very satisfactorily, except
 a few instances.
 addition to the high production of
 we also found that the general de-
 in the labor situation, which
 last fall, to have been quite a
 in determining the value of the
 and surplus plan.

proven to the dairy world, we believe,
 that the plan to control production so
 as to meet the consumer demand, is the
 best plan. Our plan can be adopted any-
 where in the United States. Of course
 we realize that no one selling plan will
 work the same in every territory without
 changes but that the principles of this
 selling plan with a few minor changes
 to meet existing conditions, will work
 wherever it is consistently carried out
 and enforced.

The second outstanding activity of
 our organization has been that of ad-
 vertising to the public, the food value of our
 dairy products, through the work of the
 Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

Agriculture and the United States Public
 Health Service is mainly by research, in-
 vestigations and advice. They take, of
 course, the necessary action to prevent the
 inter-state transmission of disease, but
 matters of local interest and control are
 wisely left to the respective states as per-
 taining to their right and exercise of the
 police power.

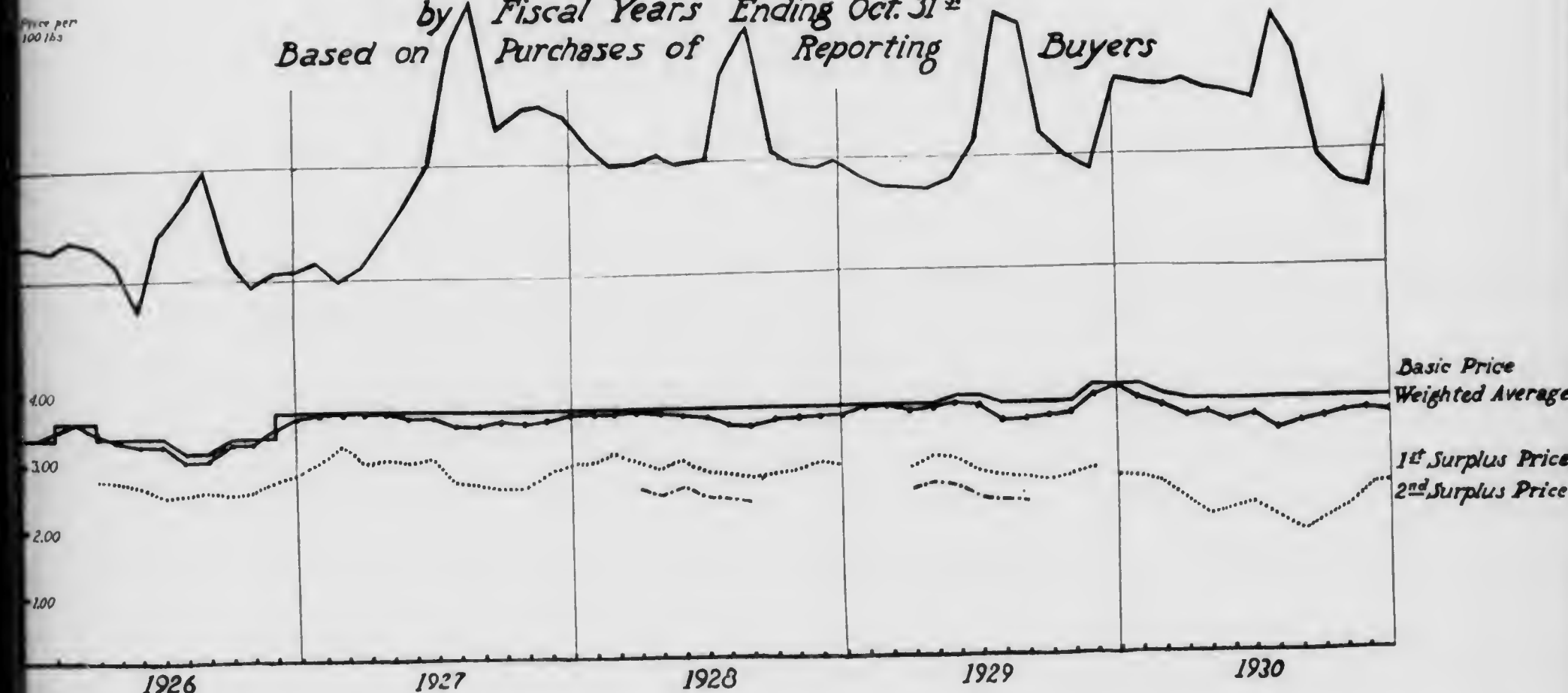
"One of the most important of state
 functions pertaining to the dairy industry
 during the last two decades has been the
 systematic examinations for the presence
 of tubercular infection by means of the
 well-accepted tuberculin test, and, through
 this, the very general elimination of milch
 cows thus infected. Notwithstanding the

founded upon and keeping pace with the
 advances of scientific investigation, compel
 improvement in methods and procedure
 and tend to assure both the quality and
 sanitary safety of the milk. Thus, im-
 mediately following the passage of the
 ordinance, requiring the general pasteur-
 ization of Philadelphia's milk supply, there
 was a marked lowering of the mortality
 rate for typhoid fever, which has consist-
 ently continued low.

"Very much of the credit for the excel-
 lence of Philadelphia's milk supply is due
 to two organizations of comparatively
 recent origin, the Inter-State Milk Pro-
 ducers' Association, Inc., and the Phila-
 delphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

Inter-State Production and Prices

by Fiscal Years Ending Oct. 31st
 Based on Purchases of Reporting Buyers



State Milk Producers Association, Inc. - Annual Meeting, 1929

production of milk varies greatly from month to month, season to season, and year to year. A normal result of this variation would be milk prices that vary inversely with
 that is, milk prices that go up when production decreases and that go down when production increases. Such changing prices would be very unsatisfactory both to producers
 consumers. Basic and surplus prices provide the advantages of both fluctuating and uniform prices. The net result of classified prices is to make possible uniform prices to consumers
 ing prices depending upon production to producers.

a close check-up of our sales during
 last year we have found that con-
 sumption has declined from six to ten
 cent over that of 1929.

withstanding the unfavorable con-
 ditions that have existed in business
 generally our basic and surplus plan has
 remained unchanged, except probably
 a few minor details, and it has worked
 as smoothly as it did in 1929.

We also have found that the low
 prices of other farm products
 had quite an effect on the producers
 of milk. The milk producers of the

United States being better organized,
 the whole, than producers of other
 commodities, have kept the price
 of milk higher than the relative
 price of many other farm commodities.
 These general conditions have induced

producers raising other commodities, to
 turn their faces toward the dairy industry.
 This is the one thing that the dairy
 industry should guard against very
 carefully, if we want to prevent our com-
 munity from declining prices.

I want to call your attention to the
 fact that we have had our basic and
 surplus selling plan in effect for prac-
 tically eleven years, making only a few
 changes in its structure, due to
 then existing conditions and we have

The details of this program were fully
 covered in my annual report of 1929,
 but I feel it worthy of mention again this
 year. The Dairy Council cooperates with
 the Inter-State Milk Producers' Asso-
 ciation and with the cooperating milk
 buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed,
 each of which bodies have representatives
 on its Board of Directors, and participates
 in the framing of its policies, plans and
 programs. The Inter-State Milk Producers'
 Association has seven members on the
 Dairy Council Board.

Another of the organization's accom-
 plishments was the formation of a quality
 inspection department. The work of
 this department was turned over to the
 Dairy Council which organized its
 Quality Control Department for this
 work.

Along with these records I want to
 quote, in part, from an article published
 in the June, 1930, issue of "Municipal
 Sanitation," in which Seneca Egbert,
 Dr. P. H.; Marion S. Iszard, Ph.D.,
 and Margaret M. Dehn, Ph.D., present-
 ed an exhaustive article on "How a Large
 City Handles Its Milk Problem."

Speaking of the milk supply of Phila-
 delphia, the article states in part that:
 "The assistance that has been and is
 rendered by the Federal Department of

natural disappointment, incident to losing
 one or more valuable animals from a herd
 with only a slight recompense from the
 state, the dairymen are realizing today
 that this procedure—tuberculin testing—
 works to their positive advantage by as-
 suring their market and by increasing the
 prices received for milk from healthy
 cattle.

"The states do further valuable work
 for the dairy interests by making other
 inspections, backing up the progressive
 milk producer and, by no means least in
 importance, by maintaining active ex-
 perimental work in investigating stations
 in their respective agricultural schools,
 such as Pennsylvania State College,
 Rutgers College at New Brunswick, New
 Jersey; Delaware State College at Newark,
 Delaware, and the University of Mary-
 land at College Park, Maryland. At such
 schools the study of nutrition problems,
 methods of increased production and
 marketing, etc., is continually going for-
 ward with results that are at once avail-
 able and for the benefit of every farmer
 and dairyman that will make use of them.

"Another factor that has been of great,
 perhaps of prime, importance in improv-
 ing the milk supply are the ordinances of
 the various municipalities and suburban
 townships concerned. These ordinances,

"The first of these is an organization of
 dairy farmers and producers, dating from
 1917, to enable its members mutually to
 aid each other in more efficient marketing
 of their products. It comprises about
 20,000 members, who are located in twenty
 counties in southeastern and southern
 Pennsylvania, seven counties in New Jer-
 sey, all three counties of Delaware and
 eight counties of Maryland. It secures
 contracts from each of these members,
 which enables it to bargain with buyers
 for the purchase of all the milk offered for
 sale by such members. In this way the
 Association has developed a method by
 which the farmers receive remuneration
 in accordance with the quality of the milk
 and the care given it, a result being that
 about one-third of all the milk now sold in
 Philadelphia is classed as 'A' grade, that is,
 milk for which a bonus is paid on account
 of its low bacteria count and high content
 of butter fat of dairy products consistent
 with maximum health. It is one of a num-
 ber of regional units throughout the coun-
 try affiliated with the National Dairy
 Council, it is a non-stock Corporation,
 and is financed by contributions from
 both the producers and buyers of milk.
 There is no direct relationship, but a very
 close association between it and the Inter-

(Continued on page 8)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
August A. Miller, Editor and
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager
Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.
Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phone, Locust 5391, Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



The fourteenth annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, which was held in Philadelphia, November 18th and 19th, was of particular interest to the nearly 800 delegates and members who attended.

The reports of the officers and departmental heads were of great interest and evidenced the continued forward development in the association.

The association programs for the future were definite and must, to be successful, have the cooperation of its entire membership.

Probably the most interesting portrayal of future business was the continued decrease in consumption, due largely to the general business depression throughout the country generally. A careful policy of keeping the productive rate close to the demand, must be followed if a satisfactory market is to be assured.

The speakers at the second day's session of the annual meeting emphasized particularly the need for caution.

We are printing in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review a general review of the two days' session and if you were unable to attend the meetings, we urge you to read the various reports and records of the proceedings. We believe that they will all be of special interest to you.

Two large state-wide Farm Products Shows are staged during the month of January, 1931.

One of these, the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, will, for the first time be exhibited in the new Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show building in Harrisburg, Pa., January 19th to 23rd, the other, the New Jersey State Farm Products show will be held in the Armory Building in Trenton, N. J., January 27th—30th, 1931.

Every farmer, every dairyman, in our territory should strive to attend one and if possible, both of these great shows.

These shows, in addition to their educational features, will be the time and place for the holding of our state agricultural and educational organizations meetings. Many of these organizations will hold their annual meetings during the period of these shows.

There will, no doubt, judging from the entry list of these two various shows, be an elaborate display of farm animals, of vegetables and small grain crops, and educational programs of various kinds.

Every dairyman, should, if possible, plan to attend these shows and also in addition should attend the meetings of the organizations of the particular branch of agriculture in which he may be interested.

We believe that the time and effort made to attend these shows would be time and money well spent, as it will keep you in close touch with the newest departures in all the different lines of endeavor in agriculture.

While the drought now appears to be practically broken as far as growing crops are concerned, there is still a marked shortage of a plentiful supply of water in the wells. This situation however, is gradually improving and will, it is believed, reach normal conditions in the near future.

Cold weather, however, is now beginning to have its effect on the milk productive rate, in as much as heavy winter feeding programs have been under way during the past few months.

A careful analysis of feeding programs is necessary, if milk production is to continue on a profitable basis. Careful economic programs, will be more than necessary during the coming winter season, if milk producers are to carry their business through the winter on a profitable basis.

December Milk Prices

Under agreement with co-operating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during December, 1930, remains unchanged. Surplus milk during December, 1930, will be paid for under the agreement of August 29th, 1930, as will be noted below.

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butter fat content, F.O.B. Philadelphia, for December, will, subject to market conditions, be \$3.29 per hundred pounds or 7.1 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for December, 3 per cent butterfat content will, subject to market conditions, be \$2.71 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK
Surplus milk shipped during December, will be paid for by co-operating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City, plus 20 per cent.

NOVEMBER BUTTER PRICES

92 Score Solid Packed

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	41	40	36
2	40	39	36
3	39 1/2	38 1/2	36
4	39 1/2	38 1/2	36
5	39 1/2	38 1/2	36
6	39 1/2	38 1/2	36
7	39 1/2	38 1/2	36
8	39 1/2	38 1/2	36
9	39 1/2	38 1/2	36
10	38	37	34 1/2
11	38	37	34 1/2
12	38	37	34 1/2
13	38	37	34 1/2
14	36 1/2	35 1/2	34
15	36 1/2	35 1/2	34
16	35 1/2	34 1/2	34
17	35 1/2	34 1/2	34
18	35 1/2	34 1/2	34
19	35 1/2	34 1/2	34
20	35 1/2	34 1/2	34
21	35 1/2	34 1/2	34
22	35 1/2	34 1/2	34
23	35 1/2	34 1/2	34
24	35 1/2	34 1/2	34
25	35 1/2	34 1/2	34
26	35 1/2	34 1/2	34
27	35 1/2	34 1/2	34
28	35 1/2	34 1/2	34
29	35 1/2	34 1/2	34

Shredding corn stover adds to the convenience in feeding and makes it better bedding.

A cow not in good condition because of disease may be helped by a tonic. The tonic is a medicine and should be used as such. A healthy, well-fed cow needs a tonic no more than a healthy person needs medicine.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. Allebach

The production of milk during October and November has increased considerably and we find the market in an unfavorable condition. From the reports received, not from some of the distributors, our production is considerably above that of last November and with consumption at least ten per cent below last November, you should certainly have sufficient warning that, unless producers slow-up production something is sure to happen.

Every month my report has been carrying a report of market conditions and warning has been sent you advising you not to increase your production above that of last fall, but, even with this warning, some of the producers have gone way above last fall's production. With the low price of milk products all over the country it is hard for distributors to dispose of their surplus at this time. In other words, we are over-producing and right now our production exceeds our demand and that puts our market in a serious condition.

Our production in October of this year exceeds that of September by 15.16 per cent. This should show you that we are going in the wrong direction and that we should be called at once, if we expect to keep our present good market.

Again I am glad to report that our Annual Meeting was the largest ever held. It was also glad to report that the feeling and attitude of the delegates was good.

Holdings of butter in cold storage on November first, was 109,582,000 pounds, which is less than the holdings of last year at that time or the five year average. However, with the labor situation as it is and the uncertainty of things generally, no one seems to want to buy butter, therefore the price is considerably lower than last year.

The average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, for November upon which the price of surplus milk for November was based, was 36.82 cents.

Milk Situation Critical

The notice printed below was sent to every member of our Association on December 3rd, 1930.

Already we have received many replies from our milk producers saying that they would reduce production immediately.

If this situation is considered seriously by all of our shippers and prompt action taken, it may prevent drastic price changes.

The supply of milk is too large, in view of unsatisfactory labor conditions and it must be brought down at once to meet the consumptive demand.

December 2nd, 1930

To Our Members:

A conference with the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was called by the distributors of milk on Friday, November 28th, 1930, at which time they asked for an immediate reduction in the price of milk. We have been in session for three days without reaching any decision and to-day have adjourned until December 12th, 1930.

Our big problem is that production has increased continuously since October first and the consumption of milk has been reduced approximately 10% on account of the unemployment situation.

Unless each producer decreases his production at least 10% before the 12th of December there will be a drastic reduction in the price of basic milk, to go into effect on December 15th.

We hope you will heed this warning and that you will readjust your production immediately in order to save the present market situation.

This letter is going to every producer in the Philadelphia Milk Shed. It is up to you to act immediately.

Yours sincerely,

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

H. D. Allebach,

President.

Provide 1931 Hay

In considering emergency hay crops for next year it is well to remember that oats, wheat, soybeans, and other crops can be used. Using this year's meadows for hay again next year is another possibility, even if it does upset the rotation. In most cases a heavy yield can be expected if the field is fertilized early in the spring.

The Annual Report of the Field and Test Department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council will be printed in the January issue of the Milk Producers' Review.—EDITOR.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for November, 1930, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at prices listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used by the requirements for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
November, 1930
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk

BASIC PRICE
Country Receiving Stations
November, 1930

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements. Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Test Per Cent	Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.	Freight Rates	Price 3% Milk
3.05	3.11	7.1	1 to 10 incl.	2.71
3.1	3.13	7.15	11 to 20	2.72
3.15	3.15	7.2	21 to 30	2.73
3.2	3.17	7.25	31 to 40	2.74
3.25	3.19	7.3	41 to 50	2.75
3.3	3.21	7.35	51 to 60	2.76
3.35	3.23	7.4	61 to 70	2.77
3.4	3.25	7.45	71 to 80	2.78
3.45	3.27	7.5	81 to 90	2.79
3.5	3.29	7.55	91 to 100	2.80
3.55	3.31	7.6	101 to 110	2.81
3.6	3.33	7.65	111 to 120	2.82
3.65	3.35	7.7	121 to 130	2.83
3.7	3.37	7.75	131 to 140	2.84
3.75	3.39	7.8	141 to 150	2.85
3.8	3.41	7.85	151 to 160	2.86
3.85	3.43	7.9	161 to 170	2.87
3.9	3.45	7.95	171 to 180	2.88
3.95	3.47	8.0	181 to 190	2.89
4.0	3.49	8.05	191 to 200	2.90
4.05	3.51	8.1	201 to 210	2.91
4.1	3.53	8.15	211 to 220	2.92
4.15	3.55	8.2	221 to 230	2.93
4.2	3.57	8.25	231 to 240	2.94
4.25	3.59	8.3	241 to 250	2.95
4.3	3.61	8.35	251 to 260	2.96
4.35	3.63	8.4	261 to 270	2.97
4.4	3.65	8.45	271 to 280	2.98
4.45	3.67	8.5	281 to 290	2.99
4.5	3.69	8.55	291 to 300	3.00

When milk is not tested the price of 1.00 lb. Philadelphia is 8 cents per quart.

NOVEMBER SURPLUS PRICES
At All Receiving Stations
CLASS I

Test Per Cent Per 100 Lbs. Per Quart

Test Per Cent	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Quart
3.05	\$1.91	4.15
3.1	1.93	4.2
3.15	1.95	4.25
3.2	1.97	4.3
3.25	1.99	4.35
3.3	2.01	4.4
3.35	2.03	4.45
3.4	2.05	4.5
3.45	2.07	4.55
3.5	2.09	4.6
3.55	2.11	4.65
3.6	2.13	4.7
3.65	2.15	4.75
3.7	2.17	4.8
3.75	2.19	4.85
3.8	2.21	4.9
3.85	2.23	4.95
3.9	2.25	5.0
3.95	2.27	5.05
4.0	2.29	5.1
4.05	2.31	5.15
4.1	2.33	5.2
4.15	2.35	5.25
4.2	2.37	5.3
4.25	2.39	5.35
4.3	2.41	5.4
4.35	2.43	5.45
4.4	2.45	5.5
4.45	2.47	5.55
4.5	2.49	5.6
4.55	2.51	5.65
4.6	2.53	5.7
4.65	2.55	5.75
4.7	2.57	5.8
4.75	2.59	5.85
4.8	2.61	5.9
4.85	2.63	5.95
4.9	2.65	6.0
4.95	2.67	6.05
5.0	2.69	6.1

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.

1928 Per Cent. 1929 Per Cent. 1930 Per Cent.

Month	1928	1929	1930
January	3.29	7.1	2.71
February	3.29	7.1	2.71
March	3.29	7.1	2.71
April	3.29	7.1	2.71
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.29	7.1	2.71
October	3.29	7.1	2.71
November	3.29	7.1	2.71
December	3.29	7.1	2.71

November 1930, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I—Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
Phila. Terminal Market	F.O.B.	4.00	\$3.49
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	3.49
Hat and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	3.49
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	3.49
Breuners-Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	3.49
Other Terminal Markets	F.O.B.	4.00	3.49
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	3.49
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	3.49
Norristown, Pa.	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4.00	3.40
Wilmington, Del.	F.O.B. less 30 cts.	4.00	3.19
Receiving Stations			
Amelia, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.92
Beall, Pa.	261-270	3.70	2.91
Byrington, Pa.	31-40	3.70	2.94
Brigleton, N. J.	41-50	3.70	2.92
Byers, Pa.	261-270	3.60	2.68
Curryville, Pa.	51-60	3.60	2.79
Green, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.94
Huntington, Pa.	201-210	3.60	2.91
Kelton, Pa.	41-50	4.10	2.91
Kunkerton, Pa.	51-60	3.70	2.92
Landenberg, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.75
Mercedburg, Pa.	131-140	3.70	2.81
Nassau, Del.	51-60	3.60	2.91
Oxford, Pa.	51-60	3.70	2.91
Red Hill, Pa.	51-60	4.10	2.91
Romney, N. J.	181-190	4.10	2.91
Rushland, Pa.	31-40	3.70	2.75
Waynesboro, Pa.	221-230	3.70	2.72
Williamsburg, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.92
York, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.92
Zieglerville, Pa.	41-50	3.70	2.92
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. Phila.	4.00	2.11
2nd Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.	A	1.54

*Based on Oxford, Pa. less 12 cents per 100 lbs.
A Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

Table II Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments Above Base Price for "A" Milk

Table II. Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments			Total combined payment for Butterfat differential and bacteria bonus above base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk.				
Butterfat Test Per Cent	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%		CLASS OF BACTERIA REQUIREMENT (See note I for definition of each class of bacteria requirement)				
	If Bacteria Premium is Made	If Bacteria Premium is Not Made	I	II	III	IV	V
3.50	.00	.00	.40	.25	.25	.15	None
3.55	.03	.02	.43	.28	.28	.18	.02
3.60	.06	.04	.46	.31	.31	.21	.04
3.65	.09	.06	.49	.34	.34	.24	.06
3.70	.12	.08	.52	.37	.37	.27	.08
3.75	.15	.10	.55	.40	.40	.30	.10
3.80	.18	.12	.58	.43	.43	.33	.12
3.85	.21	.14	.61	.46	.46	.36	.14
3.90	.24	.16	.64	.49	.49	.39	.16
3.95	.27	.19	.67	.52	.52	.42	.18
4.00	.30	.20	.70	.55	.55	.45	.20
4.05	.33	.22	.73	.58	.58	.48	.22
4.10	.36	.24	.76	.61	.61	.51	.24
4.15	.39	.27	.79	.64	.64	.54	.26
4.20	.42	.29	.82	.67	.67	.57	.28
4.25	.45	.30	.85	.70	.70	.60	.30
4.30	.48	.32	.88	.73	.73	.63	.32
4.35	.51	.34	.91	.76	.76	.66	.34
4.40	.54	.36	.94	.79	.79	.69	.36
4.45	.57	.38	.97	.82	.82	.72	.38
4.50	.60	.40	1.00	.85	.85	.75	.40
4.55	.63	.42	1.03	.88	.88	.79	.42
4.60	.66	.44	1.06	.91	.91	.83	.44
4.65	.69	.46	1.08	.93	.93	.87	.46
4.70	.72	.48	1.12	.97	.97	.91	.48
4.75	.76	.48	1.16	1.01	1.01	.95	.50
4.80	.80	.50	1.20	1.05	1.05	.99	.52
4.85	.84	.52	1.24	1.09	1.09	.99	.50
4.90	.88	.54	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.03	.52
4.95	.92	.56	1.32	1.17	1.17	1.07	.56
5.00	.96	.58	1.36	1.21	1.21	1.11	.58
5.05	1.00	.60	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.15	.60
5.10	1.04	.62	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.19	.62
5.15	1.08	.64	1.48	1.33	1.33	1.23	.64
5.20	1.12	.66	1.52	1.37	1.37	1.27	.66
5.25	1.16	.68	1.56	1.41	1.41	1.31	.68
5.30	1.20	.70	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.35	.70
5.35	1.24	.72	1.64	1.49	1.49	1.39	.72
5.40	1.28	.74	1.68	1.53	1.53	1.43	.74
5.45	1.32	.76	1.72	1.57	1.57	1.47	.76
5.50	1.36	.78	1.76	1.61	1.61	1.51	.78
5.55	1.40	.80	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.55	.80
5.60	1.44	.82	1.84	1.69	1.69	1.59	.82
5.65	1.48	.84	1.88	1.73	1.73	1.63	.84
5.70	1.52	.86	1.92	1.77	1.77	1.67	.86
5.75	1.56	.88	1.96	1.81	1.81	1.71	.88
5.80	1.60	.90	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.75	.90
5.85	1.64	.92	2.04	1.89	1.89	1.79	.92
5.90	1.68	.94	2.08	1.93	1.93	1.83	.94
5.95	1.72	.96	2.12	1.97	1.97	1.87	.96
6.00	1.76	.98	2.16	2.01	2.01	1.91	.98
6.05	1.80	1.00	2.20	2.05	2.05	1.95	1.00

Fourteenth Annual Meeting National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, Des Moines, Iowa

The fourteenth annual convention of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation held at Des Moines, Iowa, November 6th, 7th and 8th was the most successful in its history. Out of the 53 groups now affiliated with the Federation, 40 were represented by delegates in attendance. Representatives from a number of agricultural organizations, universities, agricultural periodicals and distributors and manufacturers of milk and its products also attended the open sessions.

The Federation is now composed of 53 member groups, which in turn represent hundreds of local associations, operating in almost every county of the commercial dairy belt of the United States. The member associations of the Federation member annually from 325-350 million dollars worth of milk and its products for approximately 345,000 dairy farmers. The Federation is the largest commodity organization in the world and is the oldest trade association of cooperatives in the United States. It was organized in 1916 in Chicago and incorporated in 1917. Since 1920 it has maintained national head-

quarters at Washington, D. C., for service work and representation in national affairs.

Trucking Problems
On the morning of November 6th, delegates to the convention divided into two conferences: one dealt with problems connected with the trucking of milk; the other with the relations of members to their respective organizations.

The discussion of trucking problems was led by Clifford E. Hough of Hartford, Connecticut, general manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association. At this conference B. F. Beach of Detroit, Michigan, manager of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, developed the fact that within 12 years the tank glass-lined truck has entirely displaced all other types of transportation for milk entering greater Detroit.

Harry R. Leonard of St. Paul, Minnesota, general manager of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, which supplies the milk and cream needs of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, told the conference that the Twin City Association had never made a practice of contracting with haulers to haul milk from farms. "Our members," he said, "on each route have made the contract with the truck driver or trucking firm, but we have made a deduction for hauling from the milk checks of members."

"We try to get our patrons to make a definite contract with the hauler and have asked that the following items be included in contracts: (1) the amount charge agreed upon per hundred pounds; (2) a statement that all milk to be hauled on the load must come from members of the Twin City

the truckers relation to the milk industry should be exclusively one of service. "The day of the trucker buying milk from farmers and reselling it to dealers is passed," stated Mr. Ceyer. "As long as this practice existed it was impossible for organized producers and cooperative distributors to stabilize markets; and it has been eliminated in the Chicago dairy district for that very reason."

Problems of Membership
Under the leadership of H. H. Rathbun of New York City, member of the executive committee of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., the conference on membership relations and education developed a multitude of questions keenly interesting the leadership. This conference took the form of listening to and discussing reports by members of a committee of the National Federation which, for the past year, has been studying these questions.

"Successful cooperative organizations maintain close contact with their membership," declared A. M. Krahle of Chicago, director of public relations for the Pure Milk Association of that city. The failure of many of the cooperatives was not entirely due to poor management, but rather to the fact that the management had failed to bring to the membership a realization of the difficult problems confronting them in marketing their commodities. Without sufficient information, the membership became disgruntled and critical."

Interesting Membership Meeting a Factor
How to raise the quality of local membership meetings so that in interest they

will compete with the lure of the town movie and the home radio, was discussed by I. Ralph Zollers of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, secretary of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. Mr. Zollers summarized a survey of this great problem conducted among 35 of the present dairy cooperatives of the country. He laid great stress upon the local meeting having an efficient chairman and secretary. He spoke of the need of such persons being trained to do their particular duties. He then outlined four essentials of a successful meeting as being: (1) a convenient location on a good road; (2) a meeting hall with good lighting facilities; (3) adequate room and plenty of seats; (4) adequate heat for winter meetings. He suggested that each locality have a program committee composed of local people and that the program should have business, educational, and recreational interest. He thought highly of using the local people for at least a part of each program. He suggested that information concerning association policies and activities could be provided by field agents, officers

and directors of the association. He urged greater utilization of music, moving pictures, community singing, games and recitations as a part of every local meeting, and suggested that the cooperation of the local press be sought both with regard to advance notices and to later reports of the meeting's activities.

The problems of conducting training schools for cooperatives was reported upon by H. H. Rathbun, discussion leader and member of the executive committee of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. "Any training school plan is incomplete that does not include technical instruction and practical application," said he. "In this respect the cooperative school must not differ from other schools of technical instruction. Instruction of the personnel, to be trained, in the technical details peculiar to their organization must be followed by definite assignments calling for the individual to display his or her ability to make practical application of the instruction which has been given."

"Inasmuch as the growth of a cooperative depends on the efforts of both elected officers and employed personnel, it is quite essential that both be included in any training school program that may be adopted."

"Better coordination of agricultural agencies to forward the cooperative movement," was advocated by F. C. Warner of Boston, assistant manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association.

"In New England we are meeting this problem with the assistance of the Commissioners of Agriculture of the various states. The New England Milk Board

recommended the establishment of regional marketing organization designed to include all the milk marketing agencies operating in the territory. The Farm Board has made its facilities available in helping to set up this regional organization, the New England Dairy Inc. This organization has not started its function but we have large hopes for its success."

Publicity Problems

The conference on publicity problems was under the leadership of Charles Holman of Washington, D. C., secretary of the Federation, and was conducted in the manner of a training school for editors of associations and for persons in the organizations having to do with the preparation of material for press and radio.

This conference opened with a lecture by E. M. Harmon of Des Moines, Iowa, editor of "Successful Farming." Mr. Harmon showed that there was no difference in editorial approach to the problem of getting out a farm journal distinguished from a cooperative maga-

Status of the Dairy Industry Annual Report of the Secretary

By O. E. REED

By I. R. ZOLLERS

Fiscal Year Ending October 31st

Head of the Dairy Div. United States Dept. of Agriculture

When I survey your field, and the field you are trying to cover and the most efficient way in which you are covering it, I feel that you are doing it as it should be done. The condition that we are in is generally what we make it, it is true, and we are hearing quite a bit about the period of depression we are going through. It is my opinion that the dairy industry is not faring so badly. It is not faring as badly as lots of other industries. The thing during all this depression that impresses me is that I have not heard much whining from the dairy people, and I think that the man who looks at things in a big broad way must look at a time like this as one of the inevitable times that come along in the lifetime of a man, or in the lifetime of a business.

Not long ago, I was giving a talk and I waxed kind of enthusiastic before a group of young men about the future of the dairy industry, and some of my friends came up and asked how I could talk so enthusiastically about the dairy industry, during this depression, and I said it was because I am connected with the dairy industry of the United States and know what it is about.

One of the fundamental reasons why we are in a better shape than many other industries is because the American people are realizing more and more that they cannot get along without dairy products in their diet.

What of the future? I am not a prophet, not the son of a prophet, but in my opinion the condition that we are in is on the average better than others and it will be as long as the dairymen devote themselves to keeping up the quality of their product, and produce it as economically and efficiently as they can.

We have had several periods of depression as time has gone along. Despite all that if we study the facts and figures we find that consumption has increased from year to year during the past twenty years and this increase in consumption, while it may be more or little as it goes along, will tend to go upwards if we as dairymen do our share. I wish that other friends of mine could have heard the report of the Dairy Council, made today, to hear how you are doing your part in increasing the consumption of milk.

During 1917 the per capita consumption of milk was 42 gallons; in 1926 it was 55.3 gallons, and at the present time it is 58.7 gallons, which shows that we have made a steady increase. In 1917 the butter consumption was 14.6 pounds per capita and in 1929 the production had increased to 17.6 pounds. Cheese in 1917 was consumed at the rate of 2.89 pounds per capita and in 1929 it had jumped to 4.6 pounds. In 1917, ice cream consumption was 2.7 gallons per capita and last year it was 3 gallons.

However, we have a long way to go yet. When we compare our consumption with that of some countries we find that we certainly do have a long way to go. In the United States in 1929 we consumed 17.6 pounds of butter; in Canada in 1928 they consumed 28 pounds, and in New Zealand they consumed in 1928, 34 pounds. With these figures that I have given you showing what we are doing and what others are doing, you see that we have not yet reached the saturation period as far as dairy products are concerned. In September the demand for butter fell off 1.6%, however we produced five million pounds

less during that same month. In September of this year our production was 3.4% below that of last year; in August it was 12%, and in July 11%. During the nine months ending the first of October, our production was 5% less than in 1929.

This is not the time to let up on our educational work and I was interested to know that your Dairy Council in Philadelphia and round about are doing their part, and taking their workers off other things and putting them on that important factor for consumption.

Fluid milk markets over the country during the past month have been fairly steady. Fluid milk prices throughout the country are just a little below what they were a year ago. There are many other factors that are of general interest to the dairy industry. One thing that has held the stage since early in July has been the drought. However, when we sum the situation up we find that there appears to be a sufficient amount of feed for dairy animals outside the immediate drought areas of the country; 85% of our product is from the specialized dairy centers of the country where there is no special hardship from drought.

Another thing of interest to our producers from a national stand-point, are the facts as gathered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. We find that there are substantial increases in the number of heifers kept during the last couple of years. Just what effect this will have, none of us are wise enough to know. There is one inevitable result, if this keeps up, and that is over-production.

Another thing that has just happened within the last 18 months, is the calling of the White House Conference on Child Welfare and Protection, called by the President. He has had men and women all over the country going over the phases of this problem, and they will have their first conference at an early date. We dairymen are primarily interested in this conference, in what it has to do with milk. This should bring to the dairymen the realization that he is in a real business of fundamental value to this country of ours. This, however, places an added responsibility upon the shoulders of American dairymen. If milk is so important to the health and welfare of the country and as our responsibility is many-fold, we should furnish this milk just as pure, and as economically as it is humanly possible.

One more thing I want to say is that I wish more of our dairy organizations could take seriously this question of improving quality. The most fundamental thing in our industry, today, especially as connected with the life of the country today, is the quality of the milk; and then the other thing, is economical production; not only from a selfish stand-point, but from the stand-point of furnishing everyone who needs milk, with the milk at just as low a cost as possible.

It is refreshing, indeed, Mr. President, to come here and have one of your number who is in charge of the field and testing work, going out and helping along herd improvement associations and doing herd tests for the farmers.

I have been to a number of organizations similar to yours, but yours is the only one that is taking a real active interest in the organization of herd improvement associations.

In closing, I want to say again that we must always carry these two points in mind, efficient and economical production, and bettering the quality of the milk.

The following is the statement of our record of stock issues and transfers during the past year as compared with the record for the previous year:

Stock Record 1930			
New stock certificates signed (gross)	1381	1003	5
No. transfers of stock one man to another	67	61	7
No. withdrawals from organization	31	25	4
No. deaths reported	483	414	6
No. duplicate certificates issued (Supposed originals lost)	39	40	0
New stock certificates signed (net)	761	461	8

The gross number of stockholders as of the closing of the transfer books previous to this meeting is reported as 23,512.

An explanation might be necessary for the large number of deaths and withdrawals reported for this year. This is due to the work we have been doing in checking over the Locals for our new "set-up" whereby we are finding quite a few members who have died but were not reported to our Association.

At the beginning of the year we had a record of 306 locals of the Association. Due to the changing conditions in some territories since these Locals were first organized it seems advisable to combine some of these Locals with the idea of bettering our cooperative effort.

Under our new system of "setting up" the Locals, started at the beginning of the year, we have completed the "set-up" of 172 original locals, which have been combined into 129 locals unit. By combining these Locals we believe better attendance can be expected and a well arranged program can be outlined. Many of our Locals are holding meetings at regular periods during the year. We are endeavoring to give all possible assistance

from the main office and through our directors and field representatives in their respective districts. We feel that a part of the program of the Local meetings should be covered by local people.

During the past year the Board of Directors have held six meetings with a very high average attendance.

The Executive Committee have held meetings at intervals during the year.

The Board of 24 Directors during the past year has been made up of: Pennsylvania, 15; Maryland, 5; New Jersey 3; Delaware, 1.

The Executive Committee of 7 is composed of: Pennsylvania, 3; New Jersey 2; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 1.

In accordance with the direction of the Board of Directors a resolution was passed at a regular meeting authorizing the purchase of stock certificates held by members who are no longer engaged or interested in dairying.

A revolving fund has been set aside for this purpose. At the close of our fiscal year twelve certificates have been purchased which comprise 24 shares of capital stock.

From time to time in accordance with the action of the Board of Directors, the office is gradually developing a system of membership records that will be as complete as modern office equipment and machinery can make it.

Members and friends of the Association are always welcome at the office of your Association where a vast amount of information could be obtained.

In preparation of this annual meeting 121 local meetings were participated in by representatives of the central office. At these meetings 143 locals were represented. Where Locals were situated near each other, combined meetings were held. Notices of these meetings were sent out from the central office as part of the regular service which it extends to our locals.

Test 25,445 Cows; Find 175 Boarders in Penna.

Tested and found wanting in 73 Keystone associations during September, 175 unprofitable cows were sent to the butcher, Dairy Extension Specialists of the Pennsylvania State College report.

Of the 25,445 cows tested, 1,799 produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat each, and 2,708 gave more than 1000 pounds of milk a piece. In the 40-pound group 467 produced more than 50 pounds of butterfat, and of the 1000-pound milker 1,278 exceeded 1,200 pounds.

Leading all the associations of the state, the West Chester group tested 697 cows, had 108 of the 40-pound butterfat producers and 134 of the 1000-pound milkers. Chester Valley was second in the number of cows tested with 688. Coventry, another Chester county association, was runner-up in 40-pound cows with 65, and Cumberland No. 1, with 128 cows, was second in the number of heavy milkers.

A registered Holstein, owned by the Somerset County Home, was the best individual milker, producing 2,586 pounds. R. G. Williams and Sons, of Canton Association, had the best butterfat cow, a registered Holstein with 101.4 pounds. The best 10-cow record in butterfat, 73.6 pounds, was made in the Clearfield county association.

Uncle Ab says that the effort to put up a front keeps many folks in arrears.



(Continued on page 18)

OUR FOURTEENTH YEAR

Annual Address of H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

(Continued from page 3)

SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1930 MILK



STATE	AMT. (1000lbs.)	%
1 Pennsylvania	452,133	71.14
2 Maryland	77,522	12.20
3 Delaware	49,446	7.78
4 New Jersey	42,982	6.76
5 West Virginia	8,560	1.34
6 Virginia	2,880	0.45
7 New York	825	0.13
8 Indiana	643	0.10
9 Ohio	541	0.09
10 Wisconsin	27	0.01
TOTAL	635,559	100.00

The Inter-State territory comprising Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and West Virginia furnished almost 99% per cent of total receipts.

State Milk Producers' Association, each maintaining its own organization and paying its own expenses."

And among its summary of conclusions the writers state further that:

"The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council with both the farmers and producers on the one hand and with the dealers and distributors on the other, are at the same time benefitting the public. This is being accomplished through their publicity, educational, nutritional, dramatic and quality control departments. "The Philadelphia Department of Public Health through its Director and food inspectors is doing all in its power with the funds at present at its disposal, to aid in the production of clean and wholesome milk and its distribution to the community."

These extracts place before you a picture of your work and development not as we ourselves see it, but rather that of persons who have analyzed the whole situation and expressed their opinions in words.

General Farm Legislation

Since our last annual meeting as far as local legislation is concerned in the several States in which we operate, practically nothing new has been accomplished. We feel that one of the greatest developments to help the farmer, nationally, was the passing of the New Tariff Bill, which puts farm products on an almost equal basis with manufactured products. There are still some few farm products which have not actually been equalized, but they are closer now than ever before.

The Federal Farm Board

The Federal Farm Board, created previous to our last annual meeting, has been endeavoring to help the farmers in marketing their products. However, the opposition has endeavored to put many obstacles in the way of this movement and, because of them, the Board has not accomplished as much as it should have done if everyone had cooperated.

I regret to state, however, that even some of our farm organizations have not been exactly loyal to the Farm Board. How can we farmers expect to derive real benefits from this Board, if we are not going to give them our whole support?

The Federal Farm Board has outlined

its policies and has definitely stated that it cannot help any individual nor any local organization, but that such organizations must be almost national in scope, in order to derive any benefit from the farm relief movement.

It has stressed the fact that there are three or four obligations that every organization must meet, before they can obtain a loan from the Federal Farm Board. First, the policy of the organization must be sound and well organized. Second, it must have studied the needs of the markets and produce accordingly. Third, it must have a quality product.

Pennsylvania Milk Code

The Pennsylvania Milk Code, which was passed at the last session of legislature, has been working very smoothly during the past two years. It has accomplished a great deal, yet no real public announcement of its endeavors has been made. Its aim is to improve the quality of milk, not only in the large cities, but in every small town and rural section as well. This naturally takes much time, and, no doubt, it will take at least another year before any definite announcement can be expected.

City Ordinances

The Board of Health of the City of Philadelphia passed an ordinance during the past year, to the effect that all milk coming into Philadelphia for sale as fluid milk and table cream would have to be from cows that are free from tuberculosis, and are under the Federal and State supervision. This ordinance was to go into effect on May 1st, 1930, but after studying the situation thoroughly, it was announced that the date was postponed indefinitely, and under these circumstances the code has not, as yet, been strictly enforced.

Market Prices

The basic selling price of milk for 1930 has not been as high on an average as was that of 1929. The basic price f. o. b. Philadelphia for ten and one-third months, was \$3.69 per hundred pounds, for 4% milk. For one and two-thirds months it was \$3.94. This gives us an actual weighted average price for basic milk of \$3.724 per hundred pounds.

Our basic price at Receiving Stations in the 51-60 mile zone was \$3.11 per hundred

pounds for 4% milk, for ten and one-third months, and \$3.36 for one and two-third months. The increase of 25 cents per hundred pounds in the price of milk, which went into effect on September 1st, 1929, was continued until December 20th, 1929. This advance in price increased the production of milk so rapidly that your organization felt it necessary to reduce the price, 25 cents per hundred pounds, effective December 20th, 1929, in order to save the market situation.

Our surplus price, for the year 1930, ran considerably lower, than other years. During seven months of the year, our surplus price was just four times the average price of 92 score New York butter, the twenty per cent not being added during that time. During the other five months the twenty per cent was added, but even with this, our surplus price was considerably lower due entirely to the unsatisfactory butter situation.

The surplus price for the five months, f. o. b. Philadelphia averaged \$2.477 per hundred pounds. For seven months it averaged \$1.979. The average price of butter during our fiscal year in 1929 was \$4.645 as compared with \$3.781 for the same period in 1930.

"A" Milk Prices

The distributors of "A" milk in our territory have continued to buy large quantities of "A" milk and producers have received substantial bonuses for it. Most of them are working under "A" milk regulations adopted over a year ago, which

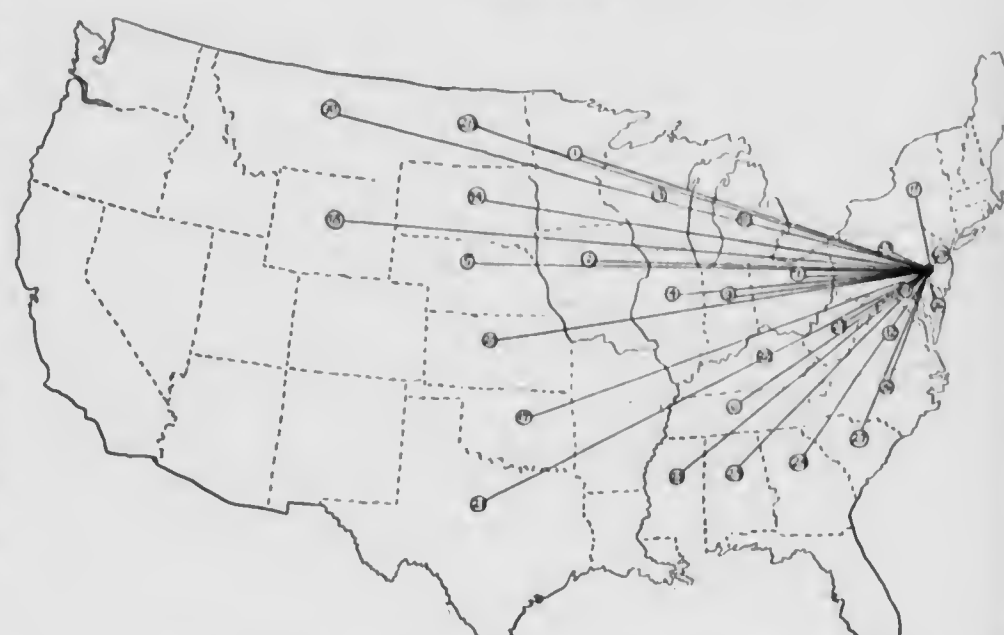
over-produce. "A" milk prices are quoted in the "Milk Producers' Review" month by month and producers of milk should be able to check on them at all times.

Average Weighted Price of All Milk
After taking into consideration the seriousness of the marketing of milk during the past year, and then figuring the milk sold at basic price and surplus price, we find that our average weighted price for all B milk, of four per cent butter fat content, f. o. b. Philadelphia, has been \$3.526 per hundred pounds. If this price is adjusted to include the estimate of "A" milk premiums and bonuses received by about thirty per cent of the milk bought, we would have a slightly higher weighted average price for all milk of four per cent butter fat content delivered at Philadelphia. If you will compare these figures with the average weighted price of last year, you will realize that it is just a little under last year's price. The reason for this is that the amount of surplus produced this year was lower than that of last year.

Butter Situation

The butter situation in the country as a whole, has been very serious during the past year. At one time during the year we found our holdings of butter in cold storage as much as 118,000,000 pounds above that of last year, and the five year average. But the campaigns put on by the various dairy organizations, including that of the National Dairy Council, of which our former secretary, Robert W. Balderston,

SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st 1930 BUTTER



STATE	POUNDS	%
1 Minnesota	52,980,051	64.769
2 Iowa	6,688,604	8.050
3 Wisconsin	5,088,375	6.125
4 Illinois	4,408,574	5.306
5 Nebraska	2,940,486	3.539
6 Tennessee	1,811,572	2.181
7 Ohio	1,811,268	2.180
8 Missouri	1,562,993	1.880
9 Indiana	1,534,513	1.847
10 Michigan	1,260,641	1.517
11 New York	728,447	0.877
12 Virginia	667,136	0.803
13 Pennsylvania	563,719	0.679
14 South Dakota	192,008	0.231
15 Mississippi	159,124	0.192
16 North Carolina	128,116	0.154
17 Oklahoma	101,678	0.125
18 Wyoming	75,075	0.090
19 Maryland	71,871	0.087
20 Kansas	70,638	0.085
21 Texas	65,753	0.079
22 Kentucky	53,145	0.064
23 West Virginia	47,537	0.057
24 Georgia	21,123	0.025
25 Alabama	19,455	0.023
26 Delaware	14,419	0.017
27 South Carolina	11,333	0.014
28 North Dakota	1,180	0.002
29 New Jersey	760	0.001
30 Montana	245	0.001
TOTAL	83,080,759	100.000

Philadelphia takes serve butter from almost every state east of the great plains area. Minnesota leads by a large margin. Dairy production is expanding in the Southern States and small amounts of Southern butter are shipped Northward.

we believe to be fair. This is returning to the producers a bonus for their extra labor. But, we must bear in mind that, with the generally unsatisfactory business conditions throughout the country, as far as industry goes, the consuming public does not have the means to buy as much of this high quality milk as it did previous to the depression, therefore, we should not increase our production of "A" milk at this time, and see that our dairymen do not

is Manager, aided materially in bringing about the reduction of the butter surplus until it is now below that of last year and below the five year average.

In this connection however, we will have to bear in mind that we cannot fall down on our butter advertising campaign, but that we will have to continue advertising the food value of butter as we have done in this last year.

(Continued on page 9)

OUR FOURTEENTH YEAR

Annual Address by H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

(Continued from page 8)

Production

The production of milk during the past fiscal year has been very regular. It exceeded the production of a year ago, up until May 1st, 1930, and from that time on, it has been lower each month than the same month in 1929. This proves to us, we believe, that our farmers have heeded the warning we gave them from time to time and have not done as producers in other sections, where they have increased their production way beyond that of a year ago.

We are quoting you in the table below the production of milk covering the calendar year of 1929. We do believe that a similar summary for the fiscal year 1930, when completed, will vary greatly from the data presented as our production, since May, 1930, has been less than a year ago.

Market Prospects

We hesitate to even guess what the prospects in reference to the production of milk for the future will be, with the drought in many parts of the country curtailing production of roughage and home grown feeds. We would naturally expect a lower productive rate. We are watching our market very carefully, and are warning our membership about the production and the consumptive rate of milk within the Philadelphia territory.

Organization

During the fiscal year of 1930, 1,381 certificates have been issued. Within the fourteen years of our activities, we have issued 28,512 membership certificates. This, however, does not mean that we have that many active members at this time.

Field and Test Department

Mr. F. M. Twining and the seven Fieldmen of this department report substantial increases this year in practically all branches of their work.

The men have checked regularly on the 145 milk plants and have made 91,175 milk plant tests. In addition to the milk plant tests they have made 5,515 tests of samples from member's individual herds.

This department has signed up 1,270 new members in the Association during the past year and have transferred 297 inactive members back to active membership.

The work of the department this year was the most important in its history as the severe weather conditions made the work of holding samples for butter fat tests more difficult than ever before in the history of the Field and Test Department.

Milk Producers' Review

Our own publication, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, has brought to each member of the association, a message of what the market conditions have been and at times, warnings, which we hope you have deliberated and acted upon. It has covered in each issue the trend of the market.

It has quoted each month the official prices of grade B Market and Grade A milk, so that from these figures you may be able to check on the various prices paid for each month's milk in the various Inter-State territories. Our publication aims to keep you posted on milk market trends and gives you such other information, in which we think dairy minded producers will be interested.

The various plans, policies and programs of your Association are published in detail and we do trust that you have been better informed by reading it.

We feel that the publication should be of such interest that our members, on the whole, should carefully read it through from cover to cover. We feel it will keep

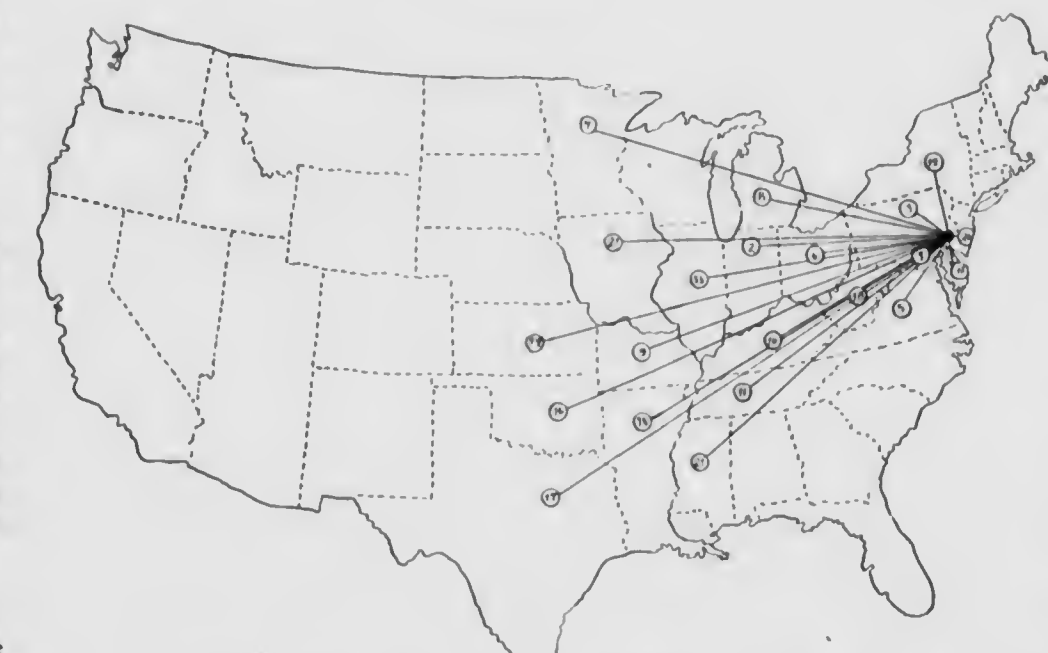
you posted on past events and give you food for thought in considering your future dairy programs.

And now the editor and the advertising representatives of the Milk Producers' Review have asked me to make one plea in their name. Considering the low cost at which this publication comes to you and remembering one fact, and that is that its support comes largely from its receipts

very close touch on the amount of milk produced by every farmer and in addition, we will be able to check, monthly, the average increase or decrease on production per farm within the territory and the total production of milk by our members. This is a most helpful factor in controlling our market.

The work of "setting up" a complete addressograph list of members by Locals,

SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1930 CREAM



STATE	CREAM CANS	%
1 Wisconsin	93,012	23.80
2 Indiana	70,381	18.01
3 Pennsylvania	44,690	11.43
4 Maryland	38,056	9.74
5 Virginia	30,410	7.70
6 Ohio	29,643	7.58
7 Minnesota	20,334	5.20
8 Michigan	16,669	4.27
9 Missouri	15,665	4.01
10 Kentucky	6,472	1.66
11 Tennessee	6,354	1.63
12 Delaware	3,527	0.90
13 Illinois	2,973	0.76
14 New York	2,580	0.66
15 Arkansas	2,421	0.62
16 Oklahoma	1,898	0.49
17 Texas	1,798	0.46
18 West Virginia	1,322	0.33
19 Kansas	1,268	0.32
20 New Jersey	578	0.15
21 Iowa	400	0.10
22 Mississippi	400	0.10
TOTAL	390,851	100.00

Fresh cream was received in the Philadelphia Metropolitan district from 22 states. Wisconsin is the leading state, followed by Indiana, Pennsylvania and Maryland in the order named.

from advertising, would it not be well, when you are in need of such commodities, that you write personally to those of our advertisers, who are offering such commodities, and give them a chance to tell you about their products, their virtues and what the cost would be to you delivered at your nearest delivery point? All of our advertisers depend on receiving such inquiries and the continued use of the Milk Producers' Review is largely based on the number of inquiries they receive. Through their advertisements we hope to bring them inquiries. The actual selling of their various products is a function of their own selling forces. It at least lets our membership make them a direct inquiry. Patronize our advertisers whenever you can.

Association's Finances

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has again kept its expenditures within its yearly budget. There is no use of making any detailed report on this subject as the financial report for the past fiscal year has been made by Robert F. Brinton, our Treasurer. The books and accounts of the association have been audited by the McGee, Fleisher Company, a copy of which may be seen by our members, if desired, at the Association's headquarters of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

Statistics

The statistical department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, under the management of I. Ralph Zollers, our Secretary, has completed the new record "set up" which was mentioned in my last annual report. This will enable us to keep

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors have held their bi-monthly meetings throughout the year. We have carried out the plan of holding a two-day meeting which was started last year, and it appears to work very satisfactorily. This gives the directors sufficient time to present, at these meetings, a complete report on conditions in their districts, which is quite helpful to the officers of the organization.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee met quite frequently during the year. It has always been called in when questions of selling price arose and the directors have given power to the Executive Committee to act as the general sales committee, in conjunction with the President, who acts as sales manager.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

I feel it my duty and privilege to make a brief statement in reference to the activities of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. You remember that this organization was started by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and is controlled by an equal number of directors from the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and by cooperating milk distributors. The President of the Council is Dr. Clyde L. King, who has held that office since it was formed.

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council is recognized all over the country, as one of the largest units affiliating with the National Dairy Council.

The Quality Control Department of this organization is doing the most outstanding piece of work. It has been given credit by the Health Survey, made in Philadelphia, as contributing a wonderful piece of work for the consuming public of Philadelphia. I have quoted several paragraphs from this Survey in the early part of my talk.

Inter-State Service to Members

It is the belief of the organization that service to its members is just as important as price. If you will read the outlines of the different cooperative organizations, you will find that all of them are paying more attention to the service they can give their members than anything else the organization is doing.

We would welcome suggestions from our members as to what additional service we could give them at present. We realize that they are asking for the herd improvement work, which pertains to their individual cow records, feeding, and also checking on their butter fat tests made by the dealers, and on their weighing. We are always ready to consider any additional service that we could render to our members.

VOLUME AND VALUE OF INTER-STATE PRODUCTION

Calendar Year 1929

BASED ON 4% BUTTERFAT—F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

ORIGIN	VOLUME	VALUE
	Pounds	Dollars
State	Percent	
Pennsylvania	529,629,231	\$19,310,281.76
New Jersey	86,189,151	3,142,456.45
Delaware	62,604,736	2,282,568.67
Maryland	119,672,061	4,363,243.34
West Virginia	7,450,606	271,649.09
Total	805,545,785	\$29,370,199.32

(Continued on page 14)



FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA

November 14th and 15th, 1930



FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA

November 1st to 19th, 1950

INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE



HOME and HEALTH



HE looked so irresistibly pleasant, in a word, that three or four good humored fellows said, "Good morning, sir, a merry Christmas to you!" and Scrooge said often afterwards that of all the blithe sounds he had ever heard those were the blithest in his ears.

DICKENS

Women We've Met

It was a snowy day. The door of the little house in Gloucester County, New Jersey, opened promptly after the bell rang, and our hostess, limping slightly and with a sturdy youngster in her arms, brought us quickly inside to keep out the bitterly cold wind. Some one bumped into the dining table in the front hall. "You see, we've turned our dining room into the Christmas playroom, as we've been doing for several years. You'd be surprised how much pleasure it gives the children, and how unfiring they are in using it."

"My husband sits down on the floor and rigs up all the electric devices. I don't know who has more fun, Sonny or his father. Our house isn't big enough for an all the year-round nursery for the children, but we feel that this is certainly one time of the year when we are willing to sacrifice a little of our own routine for the sake of Christmas fun."

"As a matter of fact, it has added remarkably little to my housekeeping for instead of having toys and playthings from one end of the house to the other, we have most of them assembled in the single room. To be truthful, I must say 'most' for you know children." Our hostess laughed.

That was last Christmas. You will see it pictured in the center of this page. This year the house in which they live is one not so well planned, and the prospects for a Christmas room look discouraging. However, Sonny, age four, says, "We haven't worked out the problem yet." But between Sonny and his father and mother we are sure when Christmas morning dawns there will be a Christmas room.

Hear Radio Talks

Timely talks on farm and garden topics are given at noon Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from WPSC, the Pennsylvania State College radio station. The station operates on a frequency of 1230 kilocycles.

To The Winter Wind

Blind wind of the night,
Raging, careering,
Shriek to me through the keyhole,
Shout to me down the chimney,
Whistle and moan through the pinewood
out of sight.

Bring Christmas here,
The log on the hearth,
The cattle in stall,
Pile by the homedoor
The snowdrift, untrodden
Put ice on the wall.

JOHN GOULD FLETCHER, in
"This Singing World"

Said four-years-old to three-years-old
"Iazel, what do you want Santa Claus to
bring you?"

Without hesitation came the reply:
"Nothing, I want to be bad."—From
Parents Magazine

Children's Books For Gifts

"If there was one gift I could give to children it would be the love of books," someone has said. The grown up who sits down to read aloud to a child from the immortal "Peter Pan" or "The Jungle Book" meets a youthful mind on its own ground of keen enjoyment.

The love of the best books is a taste which can be acquired by the kind of books with which parents let children first become familiar.

Therefore, when you make out the Christmas list, include one or more of the children's classics suitable as to age. Father might give one such book to Dick, or Dick to his sister. Each one of the children might well receive every Christmas at least one of these young people's classics.

such as Stevenson's "Treasure Island" or "A Child's Garden of Verses." Perhaps it might be Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" or one of the whimsical "Pook" books by Milne.

Possibly the boy is the right age for "The Knights of the Round Table," Conrad's "Sea Tales" or Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer." For the girls there are such books as Lang's "Blue Fairy Book," and "Little Women."

The child who is allowed to grow up without being the possessor of well worn but cared for volumes of such books as these has been defrauded of part of his birthright, and his parents have missed an opportunity to cultivate in him an appreciation for the best.



Turn Your Own Dining Room Into a Christmas Room For the Children

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

The children must of course have their share of Christmas sweets, but it will be the part of wisdom for the future to let some of these sweets take the safe form of dried and fresh fruits.

Stuffed Dates or Prunes
2 lbs. dates, or prunes
1/4 c. English Walnut meats
1/2 oz. peanut butter fondant
Cream cheese

Separate and wash dates; dry on a clean towel, cut through one side of each date, lengthwise and remove seeds. Fill the cavity in one-fourth of the dates with peanut butter and one-fourth with chopped English walnuts. Roll pieces of fondant (confectioners sugar, moistened with water) the shape and size of the date seed, and place in the cavities of 1/2 of dates. Put 1/2 c. granulated sugar in a paper bag. Drop in a few stuffed dates at a time and shake until coated with sugar. Cream the cheese, add salt and red pepper; roll bits and stuff dates.

Glace Fruits

2 c. sugar 1 c. boiling water
1-8 tsp. cream of tartar

Put ingredients in smooth saucepan and stir. Heat to boiling point. Boil without stirring until syrup begins to discolor. Remove from fire and place in cold water to instantly stop boiling. Place in hot water while dipping such fruits as sections of tangerines, oranges or candied cherries. Place dipped fruit on oiled paper to cool.

Suggested by:

Mrs. E. B. SPOONER,
Trenton, N. J.

Candy Apples For Children

Apple confections prepared now and packed away make a wholesome and toothsome sweet for the children at holiday time, suggests the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University. Such confections as candy apples, apple balls, and mint apple chips are easily made and keep well when wrapped in waxed paper and put away in a cool dry place.

An apple which holds its shape when cooked in syrup, like the Baldwin or the Wealthy, is the best choice for candying. Make a syrup of two cups of water, one-quarter cup of light corn syrup, and one cup of water. Cook for three minutes and add the fruit, being careful not to crowd it in the kettle. Cook the fruit rapidly, lift it out, and lay it on a plate to drain. When the syrup has drained off the fruit may be placed on a rack to dry until it is no longer sticky, and then pack in waxed paper in a tin box or glass jar.

For mint apple chips, add a few sprays of mint to a syrup made by boiling together for seven minutes one-half cup of light corn syrup, two cups of sugar, an one cup of water, and tint the syrup with green coloring. Pare, core and dice fir apples, and cook in the syrup until they are clear. They should be drained first on a plate and then on a screen spread over with a cloth. When they are glazed and no longer sticky they should be wrapped in waxed paper and stored in a cool, dry place.

Holidays will be happier for the children if they are allowed to share in the festivities but kept to their regular schedule of sleep and simple wholesome food.

Chatting About Our Women's Annual Meeting

The women's program held in Philadelphia on November 18th in connection with the annual meeting of the State Milk Producers' Association, distinctive in several respects.

To begin with, it was the first year the women's program and luncheon, held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, shared the same roof with the meetings of the Association. This arrangement was a decided success for its added convenience.

Secondly, the attendance showed steady growth over that of previous years. In addition to the wives and friends of delegates, we welcomed particularly a number of home demonstrators from counties within our territory. Among the special guests attending were Mrs. J. R. Cassell, President Pennsylvania Society of Farm Women; Robert W. Balderston, Chicago; Margaret Brown, Home Extension, Pennsylvania State College; Miss J. Kate Francis and Miss G. Elizabeth Ross of the Extension Service, Mercer County, New Jersey; Miss Grace Bacon, Extension Service, Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania; Miss Ethel Bales, Extension Service, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and others.

Program Speakers

The program speakers brought us messages throughout. Dr. Hannah Lyons in her talk on "Small Beginnings" gave news from various parts of "Inter-State" territory concerning various courageous enterprising women doing to add to the family income to perfect "the pattern of home life where everyone must weave stitch by stitch."

Mrs. Ralph T. Crowell of Sunbury, Farm, Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, gave a chapter from her own experience in roadside marketing. This was a continuation of Dr. Lyons' theme of small beginnings as Mrs. Crowell and her husband began their business shoulder to shoulder in a modest way with only twenty-gallon can of milk along the roadside. Now their sales of peaches and apples mount into thousands of bushels while additional items such as cider, home



A Well-Drained Roadside Market

baked bread or cake, and jellies loom large on the list. Mrs. Crowell paid tribute to the helpfulness of a county extension service and urged all farm women to utilize fully this source of information and aid. Those who heard conditions of suffering (Continued on page 13)

A Story of the First Plum Pudding

Dr. Hannah McK Lyons

Our holiday season is here again and we are filled with thoughts of all the stories which delight children. Whether you observe the custom of serving English Plum Pudding or not, for your Christmas dinner you do think and talk about it.

What a fascinating story we have of the first plum pudding as retold in "Mother Popple's Christmas Pudding" by Frances Streett in "Child Life."

Mother Popple with her seven sons and five daughters lived in the Land of Perch. She wanted her girls to grow up under the same roof with the meetings of the Association. This arrangement was a decided success for its added convenience.

Secondly, the attendance showed steady growth over that of previous years. In addition to the wives and friends of delegates, we welcomed particularly a number of home demonstrators from counties within our territory. Among the special guests attending were Mrs. J. R. Cassell, President Pennsylvania Society of Farm Women; Robert W. Balderston, Chicago; Margaret Brown, Home Extension, Pennsylvania State College; Miss J. Kate Francis and Miss G. Elizabeth Ross of the Extension Service, Mercer County, New Jersey; Miss Grace Bacon, Extension Service, Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania; Miss Ethel Bales, Extension Service, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and others.

The program speakers brought us messages throughout. Dr. Hannah Lyons in her talk on "Small Beginnings" gave news from various parts of "Inter-State" territory concerning various courageous enterprising women doing to add to the family income to perfect "the pattern of home life where everyone must weave stitch by stitch."

Mrs. Ralph T. Crowell of Sunbury, Farm, Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, gave a chapter from her own experience in roadside marketing. This was a continuation of Dr. Lyons' theme of small beginnings as Mrs. Crowell and her husband began their business shoulder to shoulder in a modest way with only twenty-gallon can of milk along the roadside. Now their sales of peaches and apples mount into thousands of bushels while additional items such as cider, home

baked bread or cake, and jellies loom large on the list. Mrs. Crowell paid tribute to the helpfulness of a county extension service and urged all farm women to utilize fully this source of information and aid. Those who heard conditions of suffering (Continued on page 13)

baked bread or cake, and jellies loom large on the list. Mrs. Crowell paid tribute to the helpfulness of a county extension service and urged all farm women to utilize fully this source of information and aid. Those who heard conditions of suffering (Continued on page 13)

baked bread or cake, and jellies loom large on the list. Mrs. Crowell paid tribute to the helpfulness of a county extension service and urged all farm women to utilize fully this source of information and aid. Those who heard conditions of suffering (Continued on page 13)

baked bread or cake, and jellies loom large on the list. Mrs. Crowell paid tribute to the helpfulness of a county extension service and urged all farm women to utilize fully this source of information and aid. Those who heard conditions of suffering (Continued on page 13)

baked bread or cake, and jellies loom large on the list. Mrs. Crowell paid tribute to the helpfulness of a county extension service and urged all farm women to utilize fully this source of information and aid. Those who heard conditions of suffering (Continued on page 13)

baked bread or cake, and jellies loom large on the list. Mrs. Crowell paid tribute to the helpfulness of a county extension service and urged all farm women to utilize fully this source of information and aid. Those who heard conditions of suffering (Continued on page 13)

baked bread or cake, and jellies loom large on the list. Mrs. Crowell paid tribute to the helpfulness of a county extension service and urged all farm women to utilize fully this source of information and aid. Those who heard conditions of suffering (Continued on page 13)

baked bread or cake, and jellies loom large on the list. Mrs. Crowell paid tribute to the helpfulness of a county extension service and urged all farm women to utilize fully this source of information and aid. Those who heard conditions of suffering (Continued on page 13)

baked bread or cake, and jellies loom large on the list. Mrs. Crowell paid tribute to the helpfulness of a county extension service and urged all farm women to utilize fully this source of information and aid. Those who heard conditions of suffering (Continued on page 13)

baked bread or cake, and jellies loom large on the list. Mrs. Crowell paid tribute to the helpfulness of a county extension service and urged all farm women to utilize fully this source of information and aid. Those who heard conditions of suffering (Continued on page 13)

baked bread or cake, and jellies loom large on the list. Mrs. Crowell paid tribute to the helpfulness of a county extension service and urged all farm women to utilize fully this source of information and aid. Those who heard conditions of suffering (Continued on page 13)

Milk Contest Rules and Regulations Penna. Farm Products Show

The 1931 Quality Milk Show will be held in conjunction with the Harrisburg Show during the week of January 19 to 23. The milk show should be of interest to all dairymen because it educates as well as provides prizes and honors. The main purpose of this show is to stimulate interest among milk producers in the production of a quality product.

The quality of milk is measured by the bacteria content, the sediment test, and the flavor and odor of the sample submitted.

All milk samples entered in the show, therefore, are subjected to rigid laboratory inspection. The results of the laboratory inspection are recorded on a card and scored. This report card or score card is, at the completion of the show, mailed to the exhibitor to inform him as to the quality of his milk sample.

To produce a milk sample with low bacteria count it is necessary to treat all equipment to boiling water temperatures. The cows should be washed clean, particularly around the udder, and at the time of drawing the milk, the air should be free of dust. The milk should be cooled with ice water as soon after milking as possible and kept at low temperature until it reaches Harrisburg where it will immediately be placed in cold storage until judged.

For entry blanks write to your county agent, or to the Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Milk Contest Rules

1. Competition is open to all milk producers and distributors in Pennsylvania.
2. Only one entry may be made in any one class from the same farm or establishment.
3. Milk must be prepared by the owner or regular employee of the farm or establishment.
4. Producers of certified milk are barred from competition in any other class.
5. Entries in milk classes consist of 4 pints of milk in pint bottles, and shall be a composite sample taken from not less than four cows.
6. No contestant will be entitled to placing who does not make answer to each question asked on the entry blank. Sign declaration and forward this official entry blank to R. C. Bressler, Director, Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa. Additional blanks can be secured as stated above.
7. Mark all packages "Milk Place in Cold Storage."
8. In order that all milk entered by contestants may be of the same age when scored, all samples must be produced or prepared on Wednesday morning, January 15. Bottles should be carefully packed in ice in a proper shipping box, and this box plainly marked on the inside cover as well as on the outside with the owner's name and address. They must reach Harrisburg not later than 5:00 p. m. January 16, 1931, the Friday preceding the Show.
9. Milk entered in class 3 must be produced in Pennsylvania.
10. Do not fail to fill in breed on entry blank for Classes 1, 2, and 3.

(Continued at bottom next column)

Chatting About Our Women's Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 12)

resulting from unemployment in the city as described by Mrs. Henrietta Calvin of the Department of Home Economics of the Philadelphia Public Schools, could return home to the country to say fervent grace over the three meals a day possible to put before their own family.

Mrs. Calvin described the relief measures which were being planned in Philadelphia to provide breakfasts, beginning December 1st, for six thousand children. This number does not represent all those actually needing the assistance, and the hope was expressed that by February means would be provided to care for ten thousand children. These breakfasts served in the public schools consist of a bowl of hot cooked cereal, a bottle of milk and two slices of well buttered day old bread.

"The Marriage Shoppe," the newest play by Happy Goldsmith, was presented by the Dairy Council under the direction of Mrs. Del Maan Lawrence of the Department of Health Education.

Women's Luncheon and General Banquet

At the luncheon following the morning program, Dr. Dorothy Child of the Division of Medical Inspection of the Philadelphia Public Schools, brought out many helpful health points in her address, "The Hazards of Home Making." At the conclusion of the luncheon, Dr. Hannah McK Lyons, as toastmistress, introduced to the audience various special guests and home demonstration agents.

The evening banquet of the Association was attended by nearly 800 men and women. On Wednesday morning prior to the closing session of the annual meeting a tour of historical Philadelphia was conducted as one of the features for the attending women.

Editor's Note: Some of those present at the meetings this year were attending for the sixth or eighth time and more. For many others it marked what we hope will be the beginning of a regular attendance. Taken all in all the sessions were informal, friendly gatherings with some seriousness, some fun, and a great deal of good fellowship. If you were able to be with us we are glad. If it was impossible this time, we shall look forward to seeing you there next November as we are already beginning to plan for a meeting bigger and better than ever.

Three Associations Lead in Cow Testing

West Chester, Chester Valley and Cumberland No. 1 cow testing associations led the 73 groups reporting for the month of October. C. R. Gearhart, state supervisor of testing for the Pennsylvania State College, announces.

Testing 762 cows, the West Chester association stood first. Chester Valley was second with 704 cows tested. Cumberland No. 1 was first in the number of 1000 pound milkers with 15, and West Chester stood second with 152 of the heavy milkers. West Chester led in the number of 40 pound butterfat producers with 117, while Cumberland No. 1 has 96 of such cows.

Ship all packages of milk prepaid by express to the State Farm Products Show, Care of Swift & Co., Seventh and North Streets, Harrisburg, Pa.

Milk samples are scored for bacteria, perfect score, 35 points; flavor and odor, perfect score, 15 points; visible dirt, perfect score, 10 points; fat, perfect score, 15 points; solids, not fat, perfect score 15 points.



HE looked so irresistibly pleasant, in a word, that three or four good humored fellows said, "Good morning, sir, a merry Christmas to you!" and Scrooge said often afterwards that of all the blithe sounds he had ever heard those were the blithest in his ears.

DICKENS

Women We've Met

It was a snowy day. The door of the little house in Gloucester County, New Jersey, opened promptly after the bell rang, and our hostess, limping slightly and with a sturdy youngster in her arms, brought us quickly inside to keep out the bitterly cold wind. Some one bumped into the dining table in the front hall. "You see, we've turned our dining room into the Christmas playroom, as we've been doing for several years. You'd be surprised how much pleasure it gives the children, and how untiring they are in using it."

"My husband sits down on the floor and rigs up all the electric devices. I don't know who has more fun, Sonny or his father. Our house isn't big enough for an all the year-round nursery for the children, but we feel that this is certainly one time of the year when we are willing to sacrifice a little of our own routine for the sake of Christmas fun."

"As a matter of fact, it has added remarkably little to my housekeeping for instead of having toys and playthings from one end of the house to the other, we have most of them assembled in the single room. To be truthful, I must say 'most' for you know children." Our hostess laughed.

That was last Christmas. You will see it pictured in the center of this page. This year the house in which they live is one not so well planned, and the prospects for a Christmas room look discouraging. However, Sonny, age four, says, "We haven't worked out the problem yet." But between Sonny and his father and mother we are sure when Christmas morning dawns there will be a Christmas room.

Hear Radio Talks

Timely talks on farm and garden topics are given at noon Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from WPSC, the Pennsylvania State College radio station. The station operates on a frequency of 1230 kilocycles.

To The Winter Wind

Blind wind of the night,
Raging, careering,
Shriek to me through the keyhole,
Shout to me down the chimney,
Whistle and moan through the pinewood
out of sight.

Bring Christmas here,
The log on the hearth,
The cattle in stall.
Pile by the homedoor
The snowdrift, untrodden
Put ice on the wall.

JOHN GOULD FLETCHER, in
"This Singing World."

Said four-years-old to three-years-old—
"Hazel, what do you want Santa Claus to
bring you?"

Without hesitation came the reply:
"Nothing, I want to be bad."—From
Parents Magazine.

HOME and HEALTH

Children's Books For Gifts

"If there was one gift I could give to children it would be the love of books," someone has said. The grown-up who sits down to read aloud to a child from the immortal "Peter Pan" or "The Jungle Book" meets a youthful mind on its own ground of keen enjoyment.

The love of the best books is a taste which can be acquired by the kind of books with which parents let children first become familiar.

Therefore, when you make out the Christmas list, include one or more of the children's classics suitable to age. Father might give one such book to Dick, or Dick to his sister. Each one of the children might well receive every Christmas at least one of these young people's classics

such as Stevenson's "Treasure Island" or "A Child's Garden of Verses." Perhaps it might be Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" or one of the whimsical "Pooh" books by Milne.

Possibly the boy is the right age for "The Knights of the Round Table," Conrad's "Sea Tales" or Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer." For the girls there are such books as Lang's "Blue Fairy Book," and "Little Women."

The child who is allowed to grow up without being the possessor of well-worn but cared for volumes of such books as these has been defrauded of part of his birthright, and his parents have missed an opportunity to cultivate in him an appreciation for the best.



Turn Your Own Dining Room Into a Christmas Room For the Children

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

The children must of course have their share of Christmas sweets, but it will be the part of wisdom for the future to let some of these sweets take the safe form of dried and fresh fruits.

Stuffed Dates or Prunes
2 lbs. dates, or prunes
1/4 c. English Walnut meats
1/2 oz. peanut butter fondant
Cream cheese.

Separate and wash dates; dry on a clean towel, cut through one side of each date, lengthwise and remove seeds. Fill the cavity in one-fourth of the dates with peanut butter and one-fourth with chopped English walnuts. Roll pieces of fondant (confectioners sugar, moistened with water) the shape and size of the date seed, and place in the cavities of 1/2 of dates. Put 1/2 c. granulated sugar in a paper bag. Drop in a few stuffed dates at a time and shake until coated with sugar. Cream the cheese, add salt and red pepper; roll bits and stuff dates.

Glaze Fruits

2 c. sugar
1 c. boiling water
1-8 tsp. cream of tartar.
Put ingredients in smooth sauce-pan and stir. Heat to boiling point. Boil without stirring until syrup begins to discolor. Remove from fire and place in cold water to instantly stop boiling. Place in hot water while dipping such fruits as sections of tangerines, oranges or candied cherries. Place dipped fruit on oiled paper to cool.

Suggested by:
MRS. E. B. SPOONER,
Trenton, N. J.

Candy Apples For Children

Apple confections prepared now and packed away make a wholesome and toothsome sweet for the children at holiday time, suggests the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University. Such confections as candy apples, apple balls, and mint apple chips are easily made and keep well when wrapped in waxed paper and put away in a cool dry place.

An apple which holds its shape when cooked in syrup, like the Baldwin or the Wealthy, is the best choice for candying. Make a syrup of two cups of water, one-quarter cup of light corn syrup, and one cup of sugar. Cook for three minutes and add the fruit, being careful not to crowd it in the kettle. Cook the fruit rapidly, lift it out, and lay it on a plate to drain. When the syrup has drained off the fruit may be placed on a rack to dry until it is no longer sticky, and then pack in waxed paper in a tin box or glass jar.

For mint apple chips, add a few sprays of mint to a syrup made by boiling together for seven minutes one-half cup c light corn syrup, two cups of sugar, an one cup of water, and tint the syrup with green coloring. Pare, core and dice fir apples, and cook in the syrup until they are clear. They should be drained first on a plate and then on a screen spread over with a cloth. When they are glazed and no longer sticky they should be wrapped in waxed paper and stored in a cool, dry place.

Holidays will be happier for the children if they are allowed to share in the festivities by taking part in their regular schedule of sleep and simple wholesome food.

Chatting About Our Women's Annual Meeting

The women's program held in Philadelphia on November 18th in connection with the annual meeting of the State Milk Producers' Association was distinctive in several respects.

To begin with, it was the first year the women's program and luncheon were held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel under the same roof with the meetings of the Association. This arrangement was a decided success for its added convenience.

Secondly, the attendance showed steady growth over that of previous years. In addition to the wives and friends of delegates, we welcomed particularly a number of home demonstrators from counties within our territory. Among the special guests attending were Mrs. J. R. Cassell, President Pennsylvania Society of Farm Women; Mrs. Robert W. Balderston, Chicago; Margaret Brown, Home Extension, Pennsylvania State College; Miss J. Kather, Francis and Miss G. Elizabeth Runyon of the Extension Service, Mercer County, New Jersey; Miss Grace Bacon, Extension Service, Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania; Miss Ethel Bales, Extension Service, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and others.

Program Speakers

The program speakers brought timely messages throughout. Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons in her talk on "Small Beginnings" gave news from various parts of the "Inter-State" territory concerning various courageous enterprising women are doing to add to the family income to perfect "the pattern of home-life which everyone must weave stitch by stitch."

Mrs. Ralph T. Crowell of Sunnyvale Farm, Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, gave a chapter from her own experience in roadside marketing. This was a continuation of Dr. Lyon's theme of small beginnings as Mrs. Crowell and her husband began their business shoulder to shoulder in a modest way with only a twenty-gallon can of milk along the roadside. Now their sales of peaches and apples mount into thousands of bushels while additional items such as cider, home-



A Well Displayed Roadside Market

baked bread or cake, and jellies loom large on the list. Mrs. Crowell paid tribute to the helpfulness of a county extension service and urged all farm women to utilize fully this source of information and aid. Those who heard conditions of suffering

(Continued on page 13)

A Story of the First Plum Pudding

Dr. Hannah McK Lyons

Our holiday season is here again and we are filled with thoughts of all the stories which delight children. Whether you observe the custom of serving English Plum Pudding or not, for your Christmas dinner you do think and talk about it.

What a fascinating story we have of the first plum pudding as retold in "Mother Popple's Christmas Pudding" by Francis Sterrett, in "Child Life."

Mother Popple with her seven sons and five daughters lived in the Land of Perhaps. She wanted her girls to grow up sweet and beautiful like the flowers, so she named them Violet and Petunia. She wanted her boys to grow big and strong like trees so she named them, Oak and Walnut and Elm and Maple and Willow and Beech and Peach.

Altho Mother Popple had lots of children she did not have lots of money; but it did not matter how little money Mother Popple had eleven months of the year, but the twelfth was December and you know what happens in December, Christmas, of course. And Mother Popple always planned to give her children one present. Then if for any reason, Santa Claus did not find the proper chimney there was at least one present for everyone.

The December after Little Peach came to live in the cottage there was scarcely any money in Mother Popple's purse. "Dear me," she exclaimed "how can I give the dear children Christmas presents when I have no money in my purse?"

It was just three days to Christmas. She still had no answer to that question. Then will you believe it—she found the answer in her big pantry. "Tuesday will be Christmas and I have been thinking what I will give you for Christmas. Instead of toys and mittens I want to give you something you have never had before so I am going to give you a pudding."

"A pudding?"—the children were surprised. Not one of them wanted a pudding. "Would you want one?"

"Yes, a pudding," said Mother Popple and spoke as tho' a pudding would be the most wonderful present a boy or girl could have.

"Now," said Mother Popple "I shall let each one of you go into the pantry and take whatever you please. Then I shall make a pudding out of what you choose. Won't that be a splendid present?"

The children were not sure, but they loved Mother Popple and if she wanted to make a pudding they would let her make one. "Take anything you please."

Oak filled his two hands with plums. You would call Oak's plums raisins, for a long time ago in the Land of Perhaps they called raisins plums. Oak just loved raisins and told people eating them, they gave him red cheeks.

Poppy brought an apple. Mother Popple always had apples in her pantry and when the children came from school hungry, she gave them a big red apple.

Petunia brought a package of currants and Elm chose six eggs. All the children loved eggs and often had them for dinner instead of meat.

Maple chose a funny nutmeg and some cinnamon. Willow brought a cup of brown sugar. Willow just loved sugar. The Popple children seldom had it, but sometimes Mother Popple would sprinkle brown sugar on their bread and butter just for a treat. And they liked it even better than candy.

Beech brought a tiny bottle of grape juice. Rose brought a big bottle of milk. There was always plenty of milk in the pantry—refrigerator. You would know

that by the fine rosy cheeks and the sparkling white teeth of all the children.

Daisy looked all over the boxes and brought some figs. Little Peach came with a big piece of brown bread, how he loved the crusts and would chew them as if his life depended on it.

Mother Popple looked at the things on the table. It was lucky she was a good cook. "But Mother Popple has not chosen," the children cried. Just then Little Peach came with a plate of butter; but the others said, "Oh, but she must choose herself." "And I choose butter!"

How they all laughed and talked as they cut the citron and beat the eggs and chopped the currants and raisins. The pudding was poured into a clean white bag and dropped into a kettle of boiling water. As it cooked, a most delicious smell came from the kettle.

Then something happened. The King was riding by and he smelled the Christmas pudding. Such a rich, spicy smell made him stop his white horse in the middle of the road. "My crown and scepter," said he, "that is absolutely the best smell. It must come from that white cottage." And he rode right up to the cottage door. "I have come to investigate the smell I met in the road," said he in a voice that made the children shake.

"If you please, sir," said Mother Popple, "It is the children's Christmas Pudding." "Pudding," said the King. "I will have to take it with me and investigate it." And he actually took the kettle off the stove and rode away with it. Mother Popple called after him, "It will have to be eaten with a sauce."

When the King got to the Royal Palace no one knew about the Christmas pudding or how to make the sauce for it. So he ordered them to send for Mother Popple. She came with her children. "How did you ever think to make a pudding with such a nice spicy smell?" "If you please, it was the only thing I could give the children for a Christmas present." And then she told the King all about the Christmas pudding. "My, oh my," said he, "I have been so busy I forgot that tomorrow is Christmas. But I can't wait until tomorrow to taste that rich spicy smell. Please go make a sauce, and then you and the children stay for dinner."

Such a royal dinner as the Popple's had, with turkey and mashed potatoes and lots of gravy, but when they came to the pudding the King smacked his lips and cried, "This is the best pudding I ever ate. You say it is Christmas Pudding, but I call it plum pudding. It is absolutely full of plums." You remember that in the Land of Perhaps they call raisins plums.

The King led the children to the ball room where a big tree was full of presents. But the presents they received were not nearly so nice as the one they gave, for people have been using their Christmas Plum Pudding ever since.

Dried fruits are some of the best confections for children because the sweet is less concentrated.

An apple placed in the crock with the plum pudding when it is set away to ripen gives the pudding a more interesting flavor.

Plans made well in advance help the Christmas hostess avoid confusion. A list of silver, linen and glassware to be used at the dinner; the menu; market order, and a schedule of work, all help.

Milk Contest Rules and Regulations Penna. Farm Products Show

The 1931 Quality Milk Show will be held in conjunction with the Harrisburg Show during the week of January 19 to 23. The milk show should be of interest to all dairymen because it educates as well as provides prizes and honors. The main purpose of this show is to stimulate interest among milk producers in the production of a quality product.

The quality of milk is measured by the bacteria content, the sediment test, and the flavor and odor of the sample submitted.

All milk samples entered in the show, therefore, are subjected to rigid laboratory inspection. The results of the laboratory inspection are recorded on a card and scored. This report card or score card is, at the completion of the show, mailed to the exhibitor to inform him as to the quality of his milk sample. If for no other reason, dairymen should be interested in submitting a sample to the show, so that they may obtain a laboratory report of the effectiveness of their sanitary practices.

To submit a sample they need only borrow or otherwise obtain four pint milk bottles from local concerns handling same and comply with the rules of the show printed below.

To produce a milk sample with low bacteria count it is necessary to treat all equipment to boiling water temperatures. The cows should be washed clean, particularly around the udder, and at the time of drawing the milk, the air should be free of dust. The milk should be cooled with ice water as soon after milking as possible and kept at low temperature until it reaches Harrisburg where it will immediately be placed in cold storage until judged.

For entry blanks write to your county agent, or to the Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Milk Contest Rules

1. Competition is open to all milk producers and distributors in Pennsylvania.
2. Only one entry may be made in any one class from the same farm or establishment.
3. Milk must be prepared by the owner or regular employee of the farm or establishment.
4. Producers of certified milk are barred from competition in any other class.
5. Entries in milk classes consist of 4 pints of milk in pint bottles, and shall be a composite sample taken from not less than four cows.
6. No contestant will be entitled to placing who does not make answer to each question asked on the entry blank. Sign declaration and forward this official entry blank to R. C. Bresler, Director, Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa. Additional blanks can be secured as stated above.
7. Mark all packages—"Milk—Place in Cold Storage."
8. In order that all milk entered by contestants may be of the same age when scored, all samples must be produced or prepared on Wednesday morning, January 15. Bottles should be carefully packed in ice in a proper shipping box, and this box plainly marked on the inside cover as well as on the outside with the owner's name and address. They must reach Harrisburg not later than 5:00 p. m. January 16, 1931, the Friday preceding the Show.
9. Milk entered in class 3 must be produced in Pennsylvania.
10. Do not fail to fill in breed on entry blank for Classes 1, 2, and 3.

(Continued at bottom next column)

Chatting About Our Women's Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 12)

resulting from unemployment in the city as described by Mrs. Henrietta Calvin of the Department of Home Economics of the Philadelphia Public Schools, could return home to the country to say fervent grace over the three meals a day possible to put before their own family.

Mrs. Calvin described the relief measures which were being planned in Philadelphia to provide breakfasts, beginning December 1st, for six thousand children. This number does not represent all of those actually needing the assistance, and the hope was expressed that by February means would be provided to care for ten thousand children. These breakfasts served in the public schools consist of a bowl of hot cooked cereal, a bottle of milk and two slices of well-buttered day-old bread.

"The Marriage Shoppe," the newest play by Happy Goldsmith, was presented by the Dairy Council under the direction of Mrs. Del Macan Lawrence of the Department of Health Education.

Women's Luncheon and General Banquet

At the luncheon following the morning program, Dr. Dorothy Child of the Division of Medical Inspection of the Philadelphia Public Schools, brought out many helpful health points in her address, "The Hazards of Home Making." At the conclusion of the luncheon, Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, as toastmistress, introduced to the audience various special guests and home demonstration agents.

The evening banquet of the Association was attended by nearly 800 men and women. On Wednesday morning prior to the closing session of the annual meeting a tour of historical Philadelphia was conducted as one of the features for the attending women.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Some of those present at the meetings this year were attending for the sixth or eighth time and more. For many others it marked what we hope will be the beginning of a regular attendance. Taken all in all the sessions were informal, friendly gatherings with some seriousness, some fun, and a great deal of good fellowship. If you were able to be with us we are glad. If it was impossible this time, we shall look forward to seeing you there next November as we are already beginning to plan for a meeting bigger and better than ever.

Three Associations Lead in Cow Testing

West Chester, Chester Valley and Cumberland No. 1 cow testing associations led the 73 groups reporting for the month of October, C. R. Gearhart, state supervisor of testing for the Pennsylvania State College, announces.

Testing 762 cows, the West Chester association stood first. Chester Valley was second with 704 cows tested. Cumberland No. 1 was first in the number of 1000-pound milkers with 155, and West Chester stood second with 152 of the heavy milkers. West Chester led in the number of 40-pound butterfat producers with 117, while Cumberland No. 1 has 96 of such cows.

Ship all packages of milk prepaid by express to the State Farm Products Show, Care of Swift & Co., Seventh and North Streets, Harrisburg, Pa.

Milk samples are scored for bacteria, perfect score, 35 points; flavor and odor, perfect score, 15 points; visible dirt, perfect score, 10 points; fat, perfect score, 15 points; solids, not fat; perfect score 15 points.

OUR FOURTEENTH YEAR

Annual Address of H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

(Continued from page 9)

THE FOLLOWING TABLE PRESENTS IN DETAIL THE PRICES IN EFFECT, MONTH BY MONTH, DURING 1930, ON THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF MILK:

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTER FAT

Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1930

SOURCE: PRICE LISTS ISSUED BY INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

DATE OF ISSUE	PERIOD TO WHICH APPLICABLE	BASIC PRICES		PERIOD TO WHICH APPLICABLE	SURPLUS PRICES	
		F. O. B. PHILA.	F. O. B. 51-60 MI.		F. O. B. PHILA.	F. O. B. R. C. STA.
Oct. 28, 1929	Nov., 1929	\$3.94	\$3.36	Nov., 1929	\$2.60	\$2.03
Nov. 29, 1929	Dec., 1929	3.94 3.69(a)	3.36 3.11(a)	Dec., 1929	2.53	1.96
Dec. 28, 1929	Jan., 1930	3.69	3.11	Jan., 1930	2.32	1.74
Jan. 28, 1930	Feb., 1930	3.69	3.11	Feb., 1930	1.98	1.41
Feb. 28, 1930	Mar., 1930	3.69	3.11	Mar., 1930	2.03	1.45
Mar. 28, 1930	Apr., 1930	3.69	3.11	Apr., 1930	2.09	1.51
Apr. 28, 1930	May, 1930	3.69	3.11	May, 1930	1.96	1.39
May 28, 1930	June, 1930	3.69	3.11	June, 1930	1.86	1.29
June 28, 1930	July, 1930	3.69	3.11	July, 1930	1.94	1.36
July 28, 1930	Aug., 1930	3.69	3.11	Aug., 1930	2.09	1.51
Aug. 28, 1930	Sep., 1930	3.69	3.11	Sep., 1930	2.45	1.88
Sep. 29, 1930	Oct., 1930	3.69	3.11	Oct., 1930	2.47	1.89

NOTE:—(a) Price change effective December 20, 1929.

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTER FAT

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1930

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	CLASS I		CLASS II	
	BASIC PRICE	I SURPLUS PRICE	BASIC PRICE	I SURPLUS PRICE
November	\$3.94	\$2.60		
December	3.94	2.53		
January	3.69 (c)	2.32		
February	3.69	1.98		
March	3.69	2.03		
April	3.69	2.09		
May	3.69	1.96		
June	3.69	1.86		
July	3.69	1.94		
August	3.69	2.09		
September	3.69	2.45		
October	3.69	2.47		
Weighted Averages for the year (b)	3.724	2.179		

NOTE:—
(a) Weighted by Quantities Sold at Basic, I Surplus and II Surplus
(b) Weighted by Quantities Sold Each Month
(c) Price change effective December 20, 1929.

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTER FAT

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Prices Applying to Class II or Surplus Milk

During Fiscal Year Ending October 31st

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
November	(b)	\$2.96	\$2.91	(b)	\$2.60
December	(b)	3.17	3.03	(b)	2.53
January	2.73	2.95	2.92	2.84	2.32
February	2.71	3.01	2.78	2.94	1.98
March	2.62	2.93	2.93	2.89	2.03
April	2.45	3.00	2.75	2.73	2.09
May	2.50	2.65	2.71	2.65	1.96
June	2.53	2.59	2.66	2.63	1.86
July	2.50	2.56	2.70	2.58	1.94
August	2.54	2.54	2.78	2.63	2.09
September	2.68	2.74	2.88	2.74	2.45
October	2.79	2.88	2.83	(b)	2.47
Weighted Average for the Year (a)	\$2.582	\$2.743	\$2.790	\$2.702	\$2.18

(a)—Weighted by quantities of milk sold at First Surplus Price each month.
(b)—First Surplus Prices not in effect during months so indicated.

(Continued on page 15)

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTER FAT

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Prices Applying to Class I or Basic Milk During

Fiscal Year Ending October 31st

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
November	\$3.34 (b)	\$3.69	\$3.69	\$3.69	\$3.69
December	3.57	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69
January	3.57 (b)	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69
February	3.34	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69
March	3.34	3.69	3.69	3.81	3.69
April	3.34	3.69	3.69	3.81	3.69
May	3.11	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69
June	3.11	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69
July	3.34	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69
August	3.34	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69
September	3.34 (b)	3.69	3.69	3.91	3.69
October	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.91	3.69
Weighted Average for the Year (a)	\$3.385	\$3.690	\$3.690	\$3.755	\$3.724

(a)—Weighted by quantities of milk sold at Basic Price each month.
(b)—Price change effective 10th of each month so indicated.
(c)—Price change effective December 20, 1929.

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTER FAT

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Average Prices of All Milk Weighted by Classes (a)

During Fiscal Year Ending October 31st

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
November	\$3.455	\$3.650	\$3.616	\$3.689	\$3.724
December	3.570	3.659	3.619	3.689	3.640
January	3.383	3.651	3.623	3.602	3.514
February	3.297	3.659	3.619	3.637	3.514
March	3.252	3.628	3.597	3.704	3.475
April	3.236	3.626	3.576	3.673	3.380
May	2.990	3.502	3.487	3.458	3.332
June	3.000	3.481	3.465	3.482	3.392
July	3.251	3.538	3.530	3.525	3.490
August	3.253	3.516	3.550	3.545	3.530
September	3.446	3.572	3.584	3.804	3.593
October	3.604	3.596	3.587	3.910	3.528
Weighted Average for the Year (b)	\$3.304	\$3.583	\$3.569	\$3.642	\$3.528

(a)—Weighted by quantities sold at Basic and Surplus Prices each month.
(b)—Weighted by total quantities of milk sold each month.

OUR FOURTEENTH YEAR

Annual Address by H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

(Continued from page 14)

PRODUCTION OF MILK IN INTER-STATE TERRITORY

By Fiscal Year Ending October 31st

Average Daily Purchases

Based on purchases of reporting buyers

MONTH	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
November	(1000 lbs.) 1,313	(1000 lbs.) 1,287	(1000 lbs.) 1,535	(1000 lbs.) 1,458	(1000 lbs.) 1,637
December	1,335	1,243	1,495	1,439	1,634
January	1,326	1,274	1,495	1,432	1,639
February	1,285	1,343	1,514	1,426	1,615
March	1,180	1,403	1,492	1,449	1,613
April	1,355	1,495	1,496	1,538	1,605
May	1,427	1,766	1,695	1,818	1,818
June	1,493	1,861	1,788	1,796	1,735
July	1,289	1,581	1,511	1,551	1,478
August	1,236	1,618	1,484	1,496	1,436
September	1,263	1,626	1,477	1,482	1,419
October	1,267	1,597	1,491	1,702	1,613

DETAILS OF WEIGHTED PRICES 1930

PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTER FAT—F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA

Fiscal Year Ending October 31st

SOLD IN PRICE CLASSIFICATION	PER CENT CLASS SALES ARE OF TOTAL	(1) AVERAGE PRICE DURING YEAR
Basic	87.22	\$3.724
Surplus	12.78	2.179
All Milk	100.00	—

(1)—Weighted by quantities sold in each price classification each month.

BASIC AND SURPLUS PRODUCTION—1926-1930

By Fiscal Year Ending October 31st

Year	PROPORTION OF TOTAL SALES AS			WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICES			
	Basic	I Surplus	II Surplus	Basic	I Surplus (1)	II Surplus (1)	Total (2)
(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)
1926	90.05	9.59	0.36	3.385	2.582	2.077	3.304
1927	88.82	10.84	0.34	3.690	2.743	2.267	3.583
1928	86.61	12.93	0.46	3.690	2.799	2.356	3.569
1929	89.48	10.13	0.39	3.755	2.702	2.328	3.642
1930	87.22	12.78	—	3.724	2.179	—	3.526

(1)—Weighted by quantities sold each month in respective price classification.

(2)—Weighted by quantities sold during year in each price classification.

Penn State Marketing Class Visits Philadelphia Markets

The Class of students in Marketing, in the Department of Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State College, visited and inspected on November 13th, 14th and 15th many plants and marketing units in the Philadelphia district. The tour, which is an annual feature of the schedule in this department included visits to the Produce Terminal, Penna. R. R.; Quaker City Cold Storage Plant; Produce Auction; P. R. R. Terminal, Oregon and Delaware Ave.; Abbotts Ice Cream Plant; The Horn and Hardart Commissary; Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. Warehouse; Bayuk Cigar Factory and the offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

On the second day, trips were made to the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Plant, Camden, N. J.; Campbell's Soup Company, Camden, N. J.; Louis Burk, Inc., Meat Packers, Philadelphia, Pa. A tour of the Port of Philadelphia, in the city tug "John Wanamaker" was also made on this day and visits were also made to the Reading Railroad Grain Elevator; Port Richmond and to the Tidewater Terminal.

On the third day, inspections were made at the Dock Street Markets; to Webb's Wool Warehouse; the National League of Commission Merchants; the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Grain Trading Floor of the Commercial Exchange.

During the students' visit to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, H. D. Allebach, president, outlined the principal functions of the operation of the association. I. R. Zollers, secretary, briefly outlined the various service features, performed by the association for its members, while August A. Miller, Editor of the Milk Producers' Review, made a few brief remarks.

Professor F. B. Morrison says that if the poorest cow of every low-producing herd was sold to the butcher that the dairy surplus problem would disappear over night. The best way to locate that cow is to join a dairy herd improvement association.

The tour was under the direction of Prof. F. P. Weaver, Department of Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State College, and included the following group of students:

Caughy, Paul
Sharpe, Clayton
Hayden, L. J.
Griffin, Roy M.
Lutcher, L.
Storch, K. E.
Kreider, J. K.
Vreeland, F. F.
Stoops, P. M.
Cohen, J. M.
Wilson, W. M.
Hayes, H. C.
Carson, B. B.

Williams, Sam
Loughry, F. G.
Scholl, W. M.
Martin, Wm. H.
Horn, N. S.
Simon, H. P.
Shuman, H. O.
Haag, L. D.
Henning,
Stouff, C. W.
Brick, H. G.
Foley, Jos. P.
Sherlock, G. W.

De Laval Milkers

Have an Overwhelming Lead

JUST as the De Laval Separator has an overwhelming lead over all other makes, both in numbers in use and in popular acceptance, so does the De Laval Milker lead in its field.

Every investigation of a widespread nature reveals that there are now more De Laval Milkers in use than of any other make, and that when it comes to the kind of machine prospective users intend to buy, De Laval Milkers have an overwhelming preference.

The most recent investigation to come to hand is that made by *Electricity on the Farm* among its 200,000 readers, who are scattered from coast to coast. Among other questions which they asked their readers was whether or not they owned a milking machine and if so what make; whether they planned to buy a milking machine and if so what make. The results of this questionnaire are as follows:

Brand Name	Percentage Now Owned	Percentage Machines Desired by Those That Plan to Buy
1. De Laval Milker	30%	75%
2.	14%	11%
3.	10%	2%
4.	8%	—
5.	10%	1%
6.	10%	1%
7.	5%	6%
8.	5%	—
9.	1%	—
10.	1%	—
11.	5%	2%

From the foregoing it is quite evident that the dairy world has definitely made up its mind as to the superiority of the De Laval Milker. This has been brought about by the remarkable satisfaction that thousands of De Laval Milkers are now giving in all parts of the country. There is no other equipment that a dairy farmer can own which will yield him so much in profit and satisfaction as a De Laval Magnetic Milker. It saves time and labor twice a day, 365 days a year; it does a better job of milking and produces a cleaner product.

De Laval Milkers are sold on such easy terms that they will pay for themselves while you are using them.

See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office for full information.

The De Laval Separator Company
New York 165 Broadway
Chicago 600 Jackson Blvd.
San Francisco 61 Beale St.

Federal Boards Join Hands to Teach Co-operative Marketing

The Federal Farm Board and the Federal Board for Vocational Education have joined hands in a program to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing of agricultural commodities and food products.

Under this arrangement information on the latest developments in the marketing of specific farm commodities will be available to teachers of day classes in the high schools and of evening classes for farmers. This information will be prepared with special reference to marketing conditions governing every important region of the country. Commodity marketing specialists in the Federal Farm Board will work with representatives of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in developing this subject matter.

It is expected that the united efforts of the two Government boards to lay greater stress on the teaching of cooperative marketing in the vocational agricultural schools will result in a clearer understanding on the part of the farm population of the principles of cooperative marketing and of the value of selling agricultural products cooperatively. The close contact which teachers of vocational agriculture have with both the younger and older generations on the farms, will it is believed enable them to make the local school a center for the discussion of community marketing problems and for the development of community cooperative marketing plans.

Commenting on the opportunity which teachers of vocational agriculture have in stimulating interest in and helping to develop cooperative marketing, A. W. McKay, chief of the division of cooperative marketing of the Federal Farm Board, cites the action recently taken by farmers in the tobacco-growing district of Virginia, who, as the result of joint conferences with county agricultural agents, vocational agriculture teachers, and the Farm Board, recently decided to organize their own cooperative marketing association.

"If the great resources and ability of the agencies engaged in the teaching of vocational agriculture," says Mr. McKay, "can be focused more directly on economic problems connected with the production and marketing of farm products, the development of farmer leadership and consequently the growth of more substantial cooperatives, will be materially hastened."

Within the next few weeks regional conferences will be held by representatives of the Vocational Education Board and commodity specialists of the Farm Board with supervisors of vocational agriculture in the principal States, to enlist the help of the latter group in the movement to teach cooperative marketing in the vocational agriculture schools and to map out plans for accomplishing this objective most effectively. Such conferences will be held in Dallas, Texas; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Vocational education in agriculture was inaugurated on a nation-wide scale with the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, which provides for Federal cooperation with State boards of vocational education in promoting the establishment of vocational agricultural schools and classes. The Government department charged with the administration of the provisions of this act is the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Uncle Ab says that depression hurts least those who have the confidence of fellow men.

Slight Recovery in Crop Prospects

While a slight recovery was made in the condition of growing crops in most parts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during September due to local rains, the corn crop still remains as the smallest since the Civil War, the buckwheat production at only slightly more than one-half of an average crop, the potato yield at 6,000,000 bushels below the 5-year average, hay at 1,000,000 tons short of normal and tobacco at 10,000,000 pounds under the 1924-1928 average, according to Federal-State estimates.

On the other hand, wheat production is estimated at 5,000,000 bushels and oats at 2,500,000 bushels above the average. Apples will be 2,500,000 bushels short of the average. Peaches are estimated at only slightly more than one-half of the average. The pear crop is twice as large as the 1929 production, while grapes will be about 1,000 tons short of normal.

The following table gives the October 1st forecast and the five-year average production for the principal field and fruit crops grown in Pennsylvania.

Crops	October 1st forecast	5-year average
Corn (bus.)	29,084,000	55,440,000
Wheat (bus.)	25,110,000	20,375,000
Oats (bus.)	39,918,000	37,308,000
Rye (bus.)	2,210,000	1,693,000
Buckwheat (bus.)	2,256,000	4,179,000
Potatoes (bus.)	20,060,000	26,016,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	40,898,000	50,856,000
Hay (tons)	3,670,000	4,548,000
Apples (bus.)	8,328,000	9,372,000
Peaches (bus.)	916,000	1,525,000
Pears (bus.)	595,000	573,000
Grapes (tons)	17,550	18,714

Bacteria Are Both Good and Bad, Scientist Says

"Not all bacteria are harmful, in fact, many are distinctly beneficial to mankind," says Dr. A. C. Hunter, head of the bacteriological unit of the Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. "I make this statement to dispel what I understand is a widespread belief that all bacteria are injurious to health."

Doctor Hunter divides germ life roughly into three groups. The first group, microbes beneficial to mankind, includes those which produce through fermentation such foods as pickles, sauerkraut, and some varieties of cheese. The second group of bacteria is composed of organisms which are harmful or destructive. In this group are included the germs which cause poisoning and disease and those which rot or sour food, making it unfit for use. Between these two groups is a third containing hundreds of kinds of bacteria which play no part in food production, poisoning, or spoilage.

"For the purpose of an illustration of the first group," suggests Doctor Hunter, "consider the bacteria used in producing the fermented milk product known as acidophilus milk. It is produced by growing bacteria of a certain type in milk. Bacteriologists in the Food and Drug Administration frequently examine acidophilus milk and similar preparations to ascertain whether these products actually contain true acidophilus bacilli and, if so, whether sufficient numbers of living microbes of the type are present.

"There is no need to be alarmed about the harmful bacteria," assures Doctor Hunter. "It is possible to keep them out of food and such prevention is more evident today than ever before. Some of the precautions taken today are the pasteurization of milk, chlorination of water, the growing of shellfish only in clean water, and the generally improved methods of food handling. Even the dreaded botulinus, an outflow which causes food poisoning, is not now the menace it was once."

Shavings are superior to all other materials for hen's nests.

Fourteenth Annual Meeting Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

(Continued from page 1)

- State, to take over the 20,000 miles of the township roads.
- Resolved, that we deplore the practice of contractors to work on road construction on Sunday.
- Resolved, that we approve the work of the Rural Electrification Committee of Pennsylvania.
- Resolved, that the farmers shall receive the Philadelphia f. o. b. price, less only the cost of getting the milk to Philadelphia.
- Resolved, that no new rules be passed on the second day unless they were brought up the first day of the meeting.
- Resolved, that we urgently request the Trustees of State College to take up at the earliest moment the erection of an adequate and up-to-date dairy building.

Afternoon Session

The annual report of the President, H. D. Allebach, was presented at the opening of the afternoon session. The president's annual report outlined the activities and accomplishments of the association during its past fiscal year. It was shown among other things, that the organization had handled 805,525,785 pounds of milk for its members. This milk was valued at approximately \$29,370,199.00.

This volume of milk was produced in 24 counties in Pennsylvania, 9 counties in New Jersey, 9 counties in Maryland, 3 counties in Delaware and in parts of several counties of Virginia and West Virginia. The association has a total membership of 28,512 producers and it is represented in the field by 306 local units. (Note—a full report of Mr. Allebach's address is printed elsewhere in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.)

O. E. Reed, head of the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., made an interesting address, referring to the condition of the dairy industry from a national viewpoint. Some very interesting developments may be learned by reading his address, as printed on page 7 of this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

The Annual Banquet

The number of members and guests attending the annual banquet of the association, which was held in the ballroom of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, on Tuesday evening, outnumbered even that of last year.

Following an excellent dinner Frederick Shangle, vice president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, introduced a number of those present, including Robert W. Balderston, Manager of the National Dairy Council, who was formerly secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council; Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Milk Producers' Federation, Washington, D. C.; F. P. Willis, former president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association; C. R. Lindback, president, Abbott's Dairies, Inc., Philadelphia, and A. McInerney, president of the National Dairy Products Corporation, who made brief responses.

The entertainment feature of the banquet, was a presentation of "Beauty's

House Farm Machines

This is a good time to house any farm machinery which may still be exposed to the forces of rust and ruin. A little grease put on the running parts will prevent trouble when the implements are put into use next year.

Feed Wheat to Cows

Wheat makes a good dairy feed in amounts up to one-third of the entire grain mixture. It should be rolled or coarsely ground and mixed with bulky feeds, such as bran or oats, in addition to enough protein feed to balance the ration.

Bloom," a comedy of Old English Comedy. The presentation was made by members of the office staff of the State Milk Producers' Association and Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council under the direction of Del Rose, Lawrence and Miss Louise Everts.

Program for the Wives of the Members and Visiting Guests

For a full report of the activities in connection with the ladies program, "Home and Health" page, page 12 of this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

Second Day's Session

The second day's session opened with visits of inspection to the various and ice cream plants in Philadelphia and Camden, N. J. Over 200 members took part on these trips which were under supervision of the field representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

The meeting of the delegates and members of the association was again held in the Ball Room of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. About 400 members and guests attended this session, which was largely of an educational nature.

H. D. Allebach, president, presided and introduced as the first speaker, H. R. G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bressler outlined briefly the achievements of Agriculture in Pennsylvania and stressed particularly the coming Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, to be held in its new show building during the week of January 19-23, 1931.

Stanley Foreman Reed, General Counsel for the Federal Farm Board, briefly outlined a number of the more recent developments in connection with the Farm Board's activities and outlined briefly some of its current developments extending loans to organized cooperative organizations.

Ernest Burnham, Western State Teacher's College, Michigan, the next speaker, stressed the development of the and other rural activities and the value of bringing to the farmer all the facts in connection with the situation.

Officers Elected

Following the general meeting of the association the Board of Directors met for formal organization.

The following officers were elected to serve during the current year.

Officers

President—H. D. Allebach, Montgomery Co., Pa.
Vice President—Frederick Shangle, Mercer Co., N. J.
Secretary—L. Ralph Zollers, Montgomery Co., Pa.
Assistant Secretary—August A. Miller, Delaware Co., Pa.
Treasurer—Robert F. Brinton, Chester Co., Pa.
Assistant Treasurer—F. M. Twining, Bucks Co., Pa.

Executive Committee

H. D. Allebach, Chairman
Frederick Shangle E. H. Donovan
Robert F. Brinton A. B. Waddington
F. P. Willis E. Nelson James
R. I. Tussey A. R. Marvel

Penn State Cooperative Conference Attracts Large Numbers

Interest in cooperative marketing and buying ran high at the fifth annual Co-operative Conference of the Pennsylvania State College, November 20 to 22. The 125 delegates attending the sessions voted unanimously for another conference next year.

Credit extensions and collections engaged the attention of the co-operative representatives in the opening session, Thursday afternoon, November 20. M. C. Black, of the Allegheny County Co-operative Association; M. S. James, of the Union City Co-operative Association, and F. O. Kuhns, of the Wysox Farmers Co-operative Company, led the discussion.

In the Friday morning session, G. A. Shiffert, of the Northampton County Co-operative Association, talked on federated buying; H. D. Allebach, of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, discussed a sound marketing organization and membership, and J. K. Stern, of the college agricultural economics department, presented some results of a study of membership problems.

Starting the Friday afternoon session Quentin Reynolds, general manager of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, told of the background, accomplishments, and aims of the Exchange. He emphasized that the value of the service rendered should hold the members rather than other interests. H. E. Babcock, general manager of the Grange League Federation, described the wholesale and retail buying services of his organization. He stressed the value of true branding.

Professor W. V. Dennis, of the department of agricultural economics, discussed membership responsibilities. He emphasized the importance of knowledge, activity, loyalty, and faith as working tools for the member. He dramatized what happens when a member fails to exercise the essential characteristics.

At the annual banquet Friday evening, Bruce Derrick, of the Federal Farm Board Staff, substituted for Charles S. Wilson, Farm Board member, in the talk on plans of the Board for cooperatives in the northeastern States. Eight hundred small and large cooperatives in the 12 northeastern states are being surveyed. An analysis of 516 of these organizations completed by the middle of October showed that they did a business of \$313,000,000 last year. Another 187 of these groups had been visited and material collected up to November 5th. As soon as the analyses are completed, representatives of all organizations will meet and work out plans for the future.

In the meantime, any cooperative may unite with the national marketing association handling its commodity. Seven such associations have been established to market livestock, dairy products, grain, wool and mohair, cotton, pecans, and sugar. Potatoes, fruits and vegetables have regional organizations, with national set-ups under consideration.

Derrick referred to the Agricultural Marketing Act, which created the Federal Farm Board and defined its duties, as the seventh great step in agricultural legislation. The others are the Clayton amendment to the Sherman Act, the Capper-Volstead Act, the Warehouse Act, the Agricultural Credit Act, the Grain Futures Act, and the Cooperative Marketing Act. He told of additional work now being done to collect information in foreign countries on products which meet American produce either as imports or exports.

Babcock then outlined the marketing plans of the Grange League Federation for preparing, grading, and packaging

THE BARGAIN IN THE CHECKERBOARD BAG

16 QUARTS FOR 23c. There's a bargain in milk... a bargain that's waiting for you in your very town... in Checkerboard Bags at The Store With the Checkerboard Sign. In this bag are 100 pounds of Purina Cow Chows. In the average 100 pounds of Purina Cow Chows are 16 more quarts of milk than are in the average bag of more than 130 other feeds. This bag of Purina Cow Chows costs an average of 23c more than the average bag of these other feeds. 16 quarts for 23c.

This is the good news which comes from the recent national farm-to-farm feed survey of 18 months... a survey of 505,536 cows... a survey covering the 48 states and Canada... a survey conducted by 870 men... a survey still going on.

When you buy feed for your cows you are buying milk in a bag. Consider, then, what a bargain you get in a 100-pound bag of Purina Cow Chows... 113 quarts of milk... all in 100 pounds of feed and the roughage that goes with it. 16 of these quarts are extra... 16 quarts which cost only 23c... just a bit more than one penny per quart... there's something you can call a bargain! A bargain that comes only in Checkerboard Bags... a bargain that becomes your bargain when Purina Cow Chows become your feed. Purina Mills, 854 Gratiot Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.

THE PURINA COW CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW	24% COW CHOW	FITTING CHOW
20% COW CHOW	34% COW CHOW	CALF CHOW
	BULKY-LAS	

farm produce with the same set-ups used for the purchasing business.

The conference closed Saturday morning following talks on annual reports by H. A. Hanemann, Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg, and on management responsibilities by F. E. Manning, Extension Specialist in Agricultural Economics.

The Sixteenth Annual New Jersey Agricultural Week, which will include the New Jersey Farm Products Show, will be held in Trenton, N. J., January 27-28-29 and 30, 1931.

Plans are under way to make this Farm Products Show the best that has ever been held. In addition to the Show many meetings of agricultural organizations will be held during the period of the week.

Inter-State "A" Milk Price Standards*

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. (During the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 10,000 or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000.

Shippers of "A" Milk to Terminal Markets during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 30,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds, and a shipper with an average count of more than 30,000 and less than 100,000, a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. (During Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of those three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 30,000 or less, and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count more than 30,000 and less than 100,000.

*See page 5 for detailed prices.



HIT

YOUR COWS for a RAISE!

"HIT Your Cows For A Raise" may be a new way to say it, but it is a fact nevertheless—Larro will get an increase in pay for you. Larro builds health that boosts production and holds it up—Larro **sustains production!** Health and greater dairy profits are facts—facts that prove themselves wherever and whenever Larro is fed!

It is true your cows can pay you more—more milk is there—and by proof and fact Larro is the way to get it. See your Larro Dealer today. He will supply you with the feed that eliminates off-feed days, constipation, udder trouble—the feed that increases profits wherever it is fed.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro
FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR POULTRY • HOGS • DAIRY



Larro Family Flour best for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pies

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The various departments are at your service and will assist you in planning

EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT

For your Community, Local or Club Meetings
Lecturers, Speakers, Motion Pictures, Lantern Slides, Etc.

C. I. COHEE, Sec'y, 219 North Broad Street, Philadelphia

Fourteenth Annual Meeting National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation

(Continued from page 6)

lem of stabilizing cheese prices by an adjustment of production to market demand. At Second Day's Session Milk Production Control Considered

At the general session on November 7th, a discussion of the question of production control in the fluid milk and cream industry came to the front as the most important problem facing the industry.

"The fluid milk cooperatives had been pioneers in this respect," said F. F. Lininger, professor of agricultural economics at Pennsylvania State College, at the beginning of the morning session. "It should also be noted," he continued, "that in many market activities of the Boards of Health in restricting market areas have been important factors in determining the degree of control exercise by producer organizations."

Prof. Lininger treated the matter of production control as to four different phases of the problem. He first pointed out the different kinds of fluctuations that occur in milk production, producing too much milk at some periods and too little at others. "Some of these fluctuations are seasonal," he said, "and others are due to cycles of over and under production brought about by price changes."

Professor Lininger pointed out that there is need of more definite information or indicators in order to estimate future production as a help to production control. He referred to the experiment being made by the Dairywomen's League of New York, whereby questions are printed on the back of the members monthly milk check relative to the number of cows in the herd, number of cows and heifers freshening during the month, number of animals bred during the month, and so on. Monthly reports of the United States Department of Agriculture and other reports available in different markets were referred to as being valuable indicators of future trends.

"The question of changing seasonal production concerns the individual producer. First, will evening up seasonal production get him a better price? Second, will it increase his cost of production? Professor Lininger emphasized the point that on the solution of this problem rests the whole production control program. He referred to the record of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association showing that in 1929 the even producer of that territory received considerably more for his milk than the uneven producer. However, too heavy fall production some times increased production costs out of proportion to the net return."

Some of the methods used for changing production he pointed out as follows: buying or selling cows, increased feeding, and fall freshening. He did not encourage producers buying cows in a period of low production and selling them prior to high production periods.

"Fluid milk cooperatives have been pace-makers in the field of adjusting production to market demand," said Professor Lininger in summarizing his remarks. "Owing to changes in the number of producers, seasonal and short time changes are best indicated by dairy sales per farm, rather than by daily receipts in the market. Individual producers making seasonal adjustments are concerned with the effect on their net returns." The degree of seasonal adjustment differs. Farmers with large amounts of pasture relative to crop land and those far distant from market under the same basic-surplus plan should not attempt to even production as much as crop farmers or those near to market. "Stabilization of the industry requires united effort of both producer and dealer

organizations to make available for analysis the fund of information needed to carry out an effective production control program."

A discussion of this subject was continued by T. G. Stitts of Washington, C. of the dairy section of the Federal Farm Board. Mr. Stitts stated that he carefully worked out plans have been into effect in several milk sheds, in controlling the production of milk, it never been done by cooperative agencies in controlling the production of manufactured products.

"An effective production program of manufactured dairy products will depend largely upon education," said Mr. Stitts. "The large regional marketing associations formed by the cooperative units with the aid of the Federal Farm Board are logical units to give this problem due study. They furnish the machinery which will make possible close contact with the producer member."

Mr. Stitts declared, however, that cooperative organizations could not do the job alone and do it effectively. Commodity agents and other extension workers render valuable aid. The job requires the active cooperation of all producers whether members of cooperatives or not. Following the passing of resolutions supporting the work of the Federal Farm Board in assisting cooperative marketing associations and urging immediate independence of the Philippine Islands the annual convention closed.

The delegates also selected the following directors to serve during ensuing year: John Brandt, Litchfield, Minnesota; P. L. Betts, Chicago, Illinois; G. H. Benkenhoff, Modesto, California; R. E. Melvin, Plymouth, Wisconsin; W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minnesota; J. H. Mason, Des Moines, Iowa; W. P. Davis, Boston, Massachusetts; Harry Harlan, Covington, Kentucky; G. W. Sloane, Milton, Pennsylvania; D. N. Geyer, Chicago, Illinois; John D. Miller, Sta. quehanna, Pennsylvania; Frank P. Willis, Ward, Pennsylvania; R. Smith Snader, New Windsor, Maryland; C. E. Hough, Hartford, Connecticut; P. S. Breneman, Jefferson, Ohio; N. P. Hall, Lansing, Michigan; C. F. Dineen, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; H. D. Allebach, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; T. H. Brice, Los Angeles, California; J. B. Irwin, Richfield, Minnesota; Carl Haberlach, Tillamook, Oregon; U. M. Dickey, Seattle, Washington; I. W. Heaps, Baltimore, Maryland; A. E. Engbretson, Astoria, Oregon and J. R. Smart, Columbus, Ohio.

At the directors' meeting held immediately after the close of the delegates' meeting, the directors re-elected Harry Harlan of Covington, Kentucky, president; C. E. Hough of Hartford, Connecticut, first vice president; John Brandt of Litchfield, Minnesota, second vice president; F. P. Willis of Ward, Pennsylvania, treasurer, and Charles W. Holman of Washington, D. C., secretary.

ATTENTION SALESMEN

The Globe Refining Company, one of the oldest concerns in the oil business, has an open territory in your vicinity for a good salesman. This is a fine opportunity to become connected with one of the most successful companies in the business of furnishing first-grade lubricants for automobiles, motor trucks and tractors. Regardless of conditions in other lines of business, the Globe Refining Company's sales are ahead of last year's. We handle first-grade goods only, but the price is reasonable. Seventy-five per cent of the salesmen's commissions are advanced every week—the balance is paid when the goods are shipped. Salesmen are trained at the company's expense, by experienced salesmen. Applicants with successful sales records, between the ages of 30 and 45, can with our training earn from \$50 per week up, on a commission basis. Must work rural trade. Write the Globe Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

Get More Dollars from Manure

The phosphorus content of ordinary dairy stable manure is relatively low. Since phosphorus is one of the foundation stones of fertility on the dairy farm, stable manure will be more valuable if balanced with superphosphate.

In addition to balancing the manure, superphosphate will help preserve some of the nitrogen and potash in the liquid portion which is often lost.

Spreading superphosphate in the trenches just before cleaning time at the rate of one pound a day for each cow helps keep the odors and flies subdued and mixes the much needed phosphorus evenly with the manure.

Manure properly balanced with superphosphate analyzes about 10-13-10, a much more efficient ratio than the 10-5-10 of ordinary manure.

Eastern States Superphosphate may be obtained through your local Eastern States Farmers' Exchange representative. Order a supply now for stable use this winter and increase your crop yields next summer.

Eastern States Fertilizers
"Fill a Growing Need"

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A non-stock, non-profit organization owned and controlled by the farmers it serves

HEADQUARTERS: Springfield, Massachusetts

Good Feed Fit Cows For Milk Production

By E. J. PERRY

New Jersey Extension Service

Because the cows and heifers soon to freshen are the dairyman's greatest asset, every effort should be made to see that these animals are well fed and properly protected from accidents, rough handling, and storms. Feed hay and grain on pasture, or, better still, keep these cows and heifers near the barn and under close observation.

Any good commercial fitting ration containing 12 to 16 per cent protein should give satisfactory results at this time. As a good home mixed ration, it suggests this formula: 100 pounds each of cornmeal, ground oats, wheat bran, oil meal and 4 pounds of salt. The animals should also have access to water and salt in brick form.

About two weeks before calving, the grain mixture should be gradually changed by eliminating the corn and oats, so that only bran and oil meal will be fed during the last ten days.

In the management of heifers that are soon to freshen, it is well to bring them into the barn with the milking herd when the period of liberal grain feeding begins. They can be fed while tied in the stallion, which serves the double purpose of getting them accustomed to being tied in the barn, and also enables the feeder to keep close watch on their condition. They should then be groomed with the rest of the cows, as this daily handling will overcome shyness and the heifers will be less nervous when milking begins.

College Tests Electric Milk Cooling Machine

An investigation conducted by the Pennsylvania State College agricultural engineering department on 38 farms in various parts of the state shows that there are as many different types of electric milk refrigerating machine installations on farms visited.

Tests made on more than half of these machines indicate that no two gave the same results, from 4 to 26 gallons of milk being cooled per kilowatt hour. Several of the plants are now under observation. Monthly records are kept on the quantity of milk cooled and the kilowatt hours used per month. It has been found that agitation of the water in the cooling vat speeds up the rate of heat reduction.

Good ventilation is not confined to expensive poultry houses. An effective system can be devised cheaply for any poultry house.

In 1930, New York dairymen had 364 herds that averaged 300 pounds of butter fat; in 1929 there were 308 such herds.



CRUMB'S STANCHIONS

Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions

Tell me what you are most interested in and I will SAVE YOU MONEY.

Winthrop W. Dunbar
Box 2, Forestville, Conn.

Horace F. Temple Printer

Bell Phone No. 1
WEST CHESTER, PA.

FARM WANTED

Wanted to farm from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

NEEDFULS IN STOCK FOR THE DAIRYMAN

— AT —

MARTIN C. RIBSAM & SONS CO.

TRENTON, N. J.

De Laval Separators, Sanitary Milking Pails, Strainers, Coolers, Churns, Cans, Kettles, Butter Paper, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Cattle Stanchion Stalls, Water Cups, Feed Carriers and Trucks, Fodder Cutters, Hammer Mills, Shellers, Cookers, Bull Staff Rings, Milking Tubes, Bag Balm Kow Kare and Garget Cure, etc.

FARM MACHINERY IN GENERAL MANURE SPREADERS HOG TROUGHS

Myer's Shallow and Deep Well Pumps in Power and Hand Sizes and extra parts. Pumps installed at very moderate prices by competent employees. Ruberoid and other Roofing at low prices.

Everything for the Dairy, Poultrymen and Farmers' Hardware

GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN TRENTON

143-5-7 East Front St., between Broad and Montgomery Sts.

TRADE MARK **NICE** REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Holstein Milk



Vitality!

HOLTSEIN BULLS

T. B. & Blood Tested from High Producers & Sired by Bull from World Record Dam. Ready for Service. Some won First at State Fairs \$150 & Up. Make appointment to see them via mail or Phone Pennsylvania 96R21

W. E. LANDIS
EAST GREENVILLE, PA.

Quietness and Convenience in Philadelphia's Newest Hotel

The Robert Morris

Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses.

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Single rooms - - \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
Double rooms - - 4.50 5.00 6.00

LUNCHEON 60c and 75c

DINNER \$1.00 \$1.15 \$1.50

"CHOICE DAIRY COWS" FOR SALE AT FREEHOLD, N. J.



One of a kind—Tuberculin tested Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. Fresh and close springers. Retest guarantee and delivery. See or write

JACOB ZLOTKIN
Phone 330 Freehold Opp. C.R.R. Depot

FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA" Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., 192 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

COWS

150 herds to select from. 100 of them located in Tiers, 50 in Bucks County, Pa. Double tested (T.B. and Abortion) and sold subject to both tests. Above all else is health, combined with good C. T. A. Records. For appointment to see these herds, write or phone

J. N. Rosenberger
431 S. 51st Street, Phila., Pa.
Phone Allegheny 3229

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at

Occupation

Name

Address

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

WE WRITE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE POLICY. IF INTERESTED, FILL IN THE ATTACHED BLANK AND WE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

Name..... Address.....
Insurance Begins..... 19..... Expires..... City..... County.....
Business..... Mfg. Name.....
Type of Body..... Year Model..... No. Cylinders.....
Serial No..... Motor No..... Truck.....
Capacity..... Serial No..... Motor No.....

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.



The McCormick-Deering Engine Is Always Ready!

MORE than that, the McCormick-Deering Engine is so built that there is practically no wear-out to it. Every part is easily replaceable. All wearing parts are protected by ample lubrication.

The compact, enclosed crankcase is an integral part of the engine base, cylinder jacket, and water hopper. A removable cylinder is fitted into the cylinder jacket, and an easily removable cylinder head, carrying the mixer, intake valve, exhaust valve, and spark plug, is bolted on. An unusually heavy crankshaft is carried in large, wide bearings which, in turn, are carried in heavy supports bolted onto each side of the enclosed crankcase. The long piston is fitted with four rings. The connecting rod is long, minimizing wear on the wrist pin, piston, and cylinder.

Economical operation is assured through the use of an efficient mixer, a throttle governor, and a high-tension magneto. The McCormick-Deering Engine turns every drop of fuel into steady reliable power.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
Incorporated

PHILADELPHIA

HARRISBURG

BALTIMORE

Is Your Neighbor

A MEMBER OF THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

OPERATING IN THE PHILADELPHIA MILK SHED

THE GREATEST measure of success in any movement, is obtained through close cooperation.

COOPERATIVE endeavor is measured by the strength of its membership.

THE INTER-STATE now has over 28,000 cooperating dairymen members.

SEE TO IT that every dairyman in your community becomes associated with this movement.

WRITE THIS OFFICE FOR INFORMATION, OR SEE YOUR LOCAL DIRECTOR OR FIELD MAN FOR INFORMATION OR FOR MEMBERSHIP BLANKS.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n
219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE

West Chester, Pa. and Philade.

Vol. XI

No. 9

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FIELD AND TEST DEPARTMENT*

By F. M. TWINING, Director

In the last report of the Field and Test Department, submitted one year ago, we stated that our plans for 1930 included:

1. The continuation of the check testing service.
2. The signing up of at least 100 new members for every month of 1930.
3. The furthering of herd improvement work throughout the territory.
4. The help of members with their individual problems of milk production.

We are pleased to state that our activities during 1930 again show substantial increases in the amount of service rendered in all of those branches.

ment Associations we naturally reduce the number of requests for testing samples of individual herds. There were 5,515 herd samples tested last year, against 6,595 in 1929, and 4,936 in 1928.

Field Service of Great Value to Members in 1930

With the possible exception of the first year after the organization of the department, the work of 1930 has probably been of the greatest value to members of any year since the inauguration of the Field Service Work.

The long periods of extremely hot weather of the past summer made the pre-

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA INTER-STATE DAIRY COUNCIL*

By C. I. COHEE, Executive Secretary

In the face of economic depression and a vast amount of unemployment, the entire resources of the Dairy Council have been needed during the year of 1930 to hold the consumption of milk as nearly as possible to the high level reached in normal years through educational effort.

Restricted income on the part of a large number of people has resulted in a general cutting down in their purchases. Milk has suffered along with other commodities purchased by the average housewife, but to a much less degree.

Several changes in the structure of organization and program have been ef-

the most effective distribution of Council facilities

Newspaper Advertising Campaign
An advertising campaign comprising a total of 20,377 lines was conducted in eight Philadelphia newspapers over a period of ten weeks. This campaign stressed the economical feature of milk as a food. It was hoped that through the medium of the newspaper a portion of the public might be reached not otherwise touched through either the schools or organized adult groups.

Motion Picture Program
Changing conditions have made the Dairy Council's past motion picture pro-



The new Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, Pa., which will for the first time house the Pennsylvania Farm Show, January 19th-23rd

The number of plant sample tests made was 91,175 against 87,078 in 1929 and 85,577 in 1928.

The number of new membership contracts signed by the Fieldmen was 1,270 against 1,143 in 1929 and 952 in 1928.

The number of transfers from inactive to active membership was 297. Herd improvement work done in our territory by the Dairy Herd Improvement Association shows a slight gain each year in the amount of work done and a decided increase in the efficiency of production of herds under some form of herd improvement association supervision.

The number of farm visits made to members of the Association to help with individual problems of production or marketing was 2,922 against 2,898 in 1929 and 1,862 in 1928. The total number of farm visits including those to solicit new members was 6,445 against 5,878 in 1929 and 4,699 in 1928.

The number of herd samples tested showed a slight decrease from 1929. By helping to organize more Herd Improve-

servation of composite samples more difficult than usual. The vigilance of the fieldmen in checking on buyers' methods of holding samples was responsible in many cases for samples being kept in such condition that accurate butter fat analyses were possible.

The extremely high temperature likewise made the actual operation of the test more difficult than usual, and laboratory methods of several buyers which would have brought accurate results under normal conditions, had to be adjusted to meet the conditions which prevailed. There were probably more test corrections made during the hot weather of the past summer than in any period of the same length since the work of check testing was begun.

The drought conditions extending over almost the entire territory was the probable cause of the sudden drop in butter fat tests over wide areas during the past summer. This brought many requests to the Association from milk buyers to

(Continued on page 8)

affected by the Dairy Council during the past year in order to best adapt the facilities to the exigencies of the present situation. Chief among these changes may be listed the reorganization and combining of the Nutrition and Dramatic Departments, and a newspaper advertising campaign of 20,377 lines in Philadelphia newspapers.

The Newly Created Department of Health Education

As the underlying objective of the former Nutrition and Dramatic Departments have been one and the same, the two departments are being merged in order to place before the public the combined resources of both, in a single department of Health Education. This new department will give wide range of latitude for selecting the type of material best suited to each individual group. Special emphasis will be put upon placing more presentations of nutritional knowledge in the schools, and in carrying dramatic presentations to our suburban districts in order that the entire territory may have

gram obsolete. The "talkies" have now replaced the silent picture in a very large percentage of the moving picture theatres throughout the city and up to the present time the cost of producing talking pictures has been prohibitive. Under these existing circumstances Dairy Council films will no longer go into moving picture houses in our territory.

This condition, of course, was foreseen several years ago and the investment in new theatre films and in the replacement of old ones was so reduced that there will be no great loss to the Council in the discontinuing of this form of educational work.

Motion pictures in the school room continue to be in line with the most advanced methods of teaching. This Council has produced during the past year, two new films for school use:—"The Greatest Show on Earth" and "Behind the Ropes." Requests for school showings keep our present stock of motion picture films in constant use.

(Continued on page 10)

Dairy Industry One of Nations Largest

Milk Represents a Fourth of the Total Farm Value of the Production of American Farms, says O. E. Reed, Chief of United States Bureau of Dairy Industry

"The dairy industry is an immense industry. It holds an exceedingly important place in our national economic structure. This must be so, because the commodity it produces is a prime essential in our very existence," said O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in addressing recently the first annual meeting of The North Carolina State Dairymen's Association at Greensboro, N. C.

"The dairy industry is of such great size that it is difficult to realize how big it is." "The steel industry was once called 'the billion-dollar industry.' In the year July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928, the total income received by American farmers for all their farm products was about \$12,250,000,000. One fourth of this, or about three billions, was produced by our dairy cows. This was two and a half times the annual value of the cotton crop, two and a half times the beef and veal crop, more than three times the wheat crop, and more than twice the hog crop."

The demand for the dairy products of American farms is increasing year by year; milk, butter, cheese, ice-cream, etc., are becoming a greater part of the diet of the American people, he said.

"The increase in the demand for dairy products is due to two factors. The first is the improvement that has taken place in the quality of all dairy products generally in the last few years. There is a direct relation between quality and consumption. Milk that is low in quality is always difficult to market to advantage, whereas milk of good flavor and high sanitary quality always has, under normal economic conditions, an advantageous market and is consumed in relatively large amounts. The second factor is a better understanding on the part of people generally, of the value of milk and milk products in relation to nutrition and health. In recent years a great deal of emphasis has been put upon the vitamin content of milk. Milk is rich in vitamins, those acid substances which are necessary for the proper functioning of the body."

"The dairy industry and the public generally are greatly indebted to the national, regional, state, and city dairy councils for the educational work they are doing on the value of dairy products in the diet," he said in reference to the fact that Americans still consume less dairy products per capita than is consumed in some of the European countries. "These councils are non-profit, purely educational organizations, supported by the dairy industry, and they enjoy the full confidence of school authorities and organizations interested in the health and nutrition of our people. Their service is of mutual benefit to both the dairy industry and the consumer."

"The problem of raising the general level of quality of milk and cream at the point of production, the farm, is one that must be given more consideration. The objects of quality improvement are to increase consumption and provide the consumer with clean, wholesome, and nutritious dairy products."

Boarders Do Not Pay

No dairy farmer ever makes any money running a boarding house for unproductive cows, say State College dairy specialists

Quart Milk Bottles Break Most Easily

A survey made by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, indicates that quart bottles break more readily than pints or smaller bottles. In nearly half of the milk plants studied this was the case. Half-pint and smaller bottles, known to the milk trade as "jars," led the breakage in a third of the plants, and pints made the best showing.

As a rule, quart bottles break more easily than smaller bottles when subjected

Consumption of Dairy Products Shows Strong Upward Tendency

Per capita consumption of all dairy products except butter is now at the highest point in the nation's history, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. There has been a marked upward trend especially in the last ten years.

Per capita consumption of butter last year is computed at 17.61 pounds compared with 14.7 pounds ten years ago. The peak in butter consumption was in the

Feed Cows Well, But as Cheaply as Possible Say Dairy Specialists

The cost of feed for dairy cows accounts for about half the expense of milk production, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1626-F, Feeding Dairy Cows, which the United States Department of Agriculture has just issued to help the dairyman select the dairy ration which will be most practical and economical in his own particular case.

The bulletin discusses the basic principles of dairy nutrition and warns against feeding either too much or too little protein, which is essential to milk production, but which is also the most expensive nutritional element.

A well-balanced and economical dairy ration includes an ample allowance of carbohydrates, the starch or sugary feed which provide energy and keep up the heat of the cow, the author says. The protein feeds also provide energy and heat, but in more expensive form, and are more economical to feed the cheaper carbohydrates for these purposes. This enables the cow to use the protein in making milk or in repairing the body tissues.

In explaining the role of the protein in nutrition, the writers of the bulletin say that the proteins are made up of various amino acids in varying proportions. "A cow is to produce all the milk of which she is capable, she must receive a sufficient quantity of each of the amino acids used for maintenance and milk production. The cow needs not only an ample quantity of protein, but also a variety of proteins. This will usually call for the feeding of materials derived from several species of plants."

The bulletin reviews the most common feedstuffs grown on the farm and sold on the markets. It gives practical advice for compounding economical rations and compares rations for different seasons. Farmers' Bulletin 1626-F, which may be obtained free by applying to the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., covers all phases of dairy cow feeding and concludes with the following feeding suggestions:

In planning the winter ration, provide at least one hay (legume preferred), one succulent, and a concentrate mixture containing three grains.

The order of feeding roughage, succulents, and concentrates has no effect on milk production.

Feed concentrates as often as the cow is milked. Roughage and succulents may be fed twice a day.

Feeding concentrates wet has no advantage over feeding them dry.

Always grind or roll grain for dairy cows.

Soak at one time only as much beet pulp as can be fed in 24 hours.

Cows will eat more of a coarse, stemmy hay if it is run through a cutter, although the digestibility of the feed is not affected.

Grinding hay or other dry roughage does not pay.

There is no advantage in mixing ground roughages and ground concentrates except that a small quantity of ground roughage may be used to lighten a heavy ration of concentrates.

Corn fodder cut and treated with a converter, which changes some of the starch to sugar, has been found to possess no advantage over corn silage in cost, palatability, or quantity of milk produced.

Always feed highly flavored feeds just after milking. It is advisable also to do all the feeding at this time.

Immediately after a cow has calved, give her a small quantity of a warm bran mash.

Dairying Leads As Pennsylvania Farm Enterprise

Dairying, a business which less than a century ago was represented by the "family cow," the hand-powered dash churn, and the milk crocks on the cellar or spring house floor, is now by far the outstanding farm enterprise in Pennsylvania, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Federal statistics indicate that the sale of milk alone is the source of a greater cash income to farmers than the sale of all field, fruit and vegetable crops combined. Furthermore, the revenue from milk equals approximately one-half of the total cash income from all livestock and livestock products sold from the farm. It has been estimated that dairying is the principal source of income on approximately 100,000 of the State's 172,000 farms. Not long ago, a study of the principal sources of farm revenue in 40 of the leading agricultural counties of the Commonwealth revealed that milk led in 33.

In total value of dairy cows, Pennsylvania stands fifth among the states, being outranked only by Iowa, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin and in average value per head, exceeds all these states, excepting New York. Almost 80 per cent of the farms in Pennsylvania have dairy cattle, according to the last triennial census.

The following table gives the cash income from products sold by Pennsylvania farmers in 1928:

Products	Cash Income
Milk	\$84,950,000
Other livestock and livestock products	94,070,000
Eggs (chickens)	\$38,941,000
Cattle and calves	20,646,000
Chickens	15,896,000
Hogs	15,128,000
Sheep and lambs	1,814,000
Wool	1,218,000
Honey and beeswax	407,000
Field crops, fruit, etc.	82,083,000
Grand Total	\$261,103,000

College Dairy Herd Reports Banner Year

Holiday greetings sent to alumni and friends of the dairy husbandry department of the Pennsylvania State College by Professor A. A. Borland, department head, tell the story of the dairy activities at Penn State for the year.

Professor Borland reports that there are 185 head of purebred dairy cattle in the college herd. These represent the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein, and Jersey breeds. Seventy-one head of cows in production averaged 9425 pounds of milk for the year, the best annual record to date. Fifty head of grade Holsteins are being used in experimental work.

Another phase of department activity is represented by the college creamery, which took in 3,600,000 pounds of milk and 681,000 pounds of cream during the year. This is a slight increase in cream receipts and about a half million pounds more milk than received in 1929. The creamery made 252,000 pounds of butter and large quantities of American cheese, cottage cheese, ice cream, ice cream mix, buttermilk, semi-solid buttermilk, and chocolate milk, besides doing the biggest business in its history in retail certified milk and pasteurized milk and cream.

Student enrollment in the 4-year dairy production and manufacturing courses totals 96, second highest for departments in the School of Agriculture. Professor Borland also reports that the graduates in his department last June all had positions at graduation or shortly thereafter.

Uncle Ah says that some folks place new ideas and dynamite in the same class, and are afraid of both.

Michigan Is Free From Cattle T. B. After Court Upholds Law

The State of Michigan was officially designated August 1, as a modified accredited area signifying that all its cattle herds are practically free from tuberculosis. This is the third State to attain this distinction, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Maine was qualified in May, 1929, and North Carolina in October, 1928.

Final accreditation in Michigan followed closely the recent dismissal of the so-called "black cow" case by Royal A. Hawley, circuit judge of Ionia, Michigan. This case, which questioned the validity of the law authorizing the tuberculin test, was filed against the State by E. S. Townsend, an Ionia County cattle owner. All other counties in the State had met the official

Cut Farm Fuel Wood to Improve Timber Crop

The farmer who can cut his winter fuel wood from his farm woodland is lucky, says the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. He can get his fuel at low cost and at the same time be improving his woodland for timber production.

Farm fuel wood is an important farm crop. About 36,000,000 cords are cut on farms yearly. In one year, during the war, only five other crops exceeded it in value, namely: corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cotton.

The cutting of farm fuel wood can be made a means of getting better and faster growth of the most valuable trees in the woodland at the same time that the winter's fuel supply is being laid in. This is what foresters call "improvement cutting."

The Season's Greetings

We trust that all of our readers have had a pleasant Christmas Tide.

That they have been more prosperous, in the past, we grant you, but there are many in other lines of endeavor who have not fared as well. In fact we believe the milk producers on the whole, have been particularly favored in this respect.

As to the New Year, we hope it will be a prosperous one but much of this will depend upon the way we plan and carry out our 1931 program.

Let the spirit of cooperation be uppermost in our minds so that our success will be fully realized during the coming year.

requirements for accreditation. Judge Hawley's decision sustains the right of public authorities to test, condemn, appraise, and slaughter privately owned cattle in the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. The outcome of the case is therefore considered by veterinary officials to have an important bearing on similar work in other States.

In upholding the State in its successful fight against "one of the most dreaded and deadly diseases that affect humanity," Judge Hawley held that the law is a necessary public-health measure and comes within the authority of the State. It can not be successfully denied," the decision declared, "that the State has the power to enact legislation requiring the condemnation and destruction of tuberculosis cattle and to do so with or without allowing any compensation to the owner for such destruction. The State, however, as well as the Federal Government, does allow compensation for the animals destroyed."

A few days after the decision was rendered, the cow on which the case rested was slaughtered under supervision of State and Federal veterinarians. The postmortem examination disclosed tuberculous lesions in the lungs and lymph glands.

Wood should be cut, the Forest Service says, with an eye to continuous production on the land. The aim is to keep the land producing, at the fastest rate, timber of the best quality. The trees to cut for fuel wood are not the trees that will make the fastest growth or produce the best timber, or bring the highest returns on the market. The straight, sound, thrifty trees should be left for developing high-grade and high-priced forest products.

The kinds of trees to use for fuel wood are sound wood lying on the ground; dead trees which are sound and still standing; trees rotted, diseased, or injured by insects so they will probably die; crooked trees crowding out the straight ones; large old trees unsuitable for lumber because of their big limbs and branched and short trunks; and trees that shade out numerous smaller ones; small trees overtopped by larger and better ones; and trees badly fire scarred at the butt.

In many sections where cordwood was plentiful 10 years ago it is now relatively scarce, and demand and prices are correspondingly high. The sale of cordwood, says the Forest Service, frequently brings a substantial profit for the farm on an operation that is at the same time improving the value of the farm woods.

Dairymen to Take Prominent Part in Coming Penna. Farm Show

Dairymen true to their role of representing the outstanding farm enterprise in the Commonwealth will take a prominent part in the fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show to be held in Harrisburg, January 19-23, 1931.

The Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, the Jersey Cattle Club, the Federation of Holstein-Friesian Club, the Ayrshire Breeders Association, the Brown Swiss Breeders and the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association will hold conventions, banquets and luncheons during Show week. Breeders of the outstanding dairy cattle in the Commonwealth will have representative entries in the dairy cattle department in which the management is offering, for the first time in the history of the Show, a standard classification for the leading dairy breeds with total prize offerings in excess of \$8,300. In addition, \$111 will be offered in the milk and butter department of the exhibition. Other dairy features will be the educational displays by the breed associations and the 4-11 Dairy Club exhibits.

Certainly the outstanding feature of the week will be the dedication of the Farm Show Building itself, Monday evening, January 19th. The structure covers almost ten acres of ground and is the largest and finest exhibition building entirely under one roof in America.

Judges Announced For Coming Penna. Farm Show

The following judges for the fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, January 19-23, 1931, have been announced by the Show management.

Horses: D. J. Kays, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Sheep: John Liles, Collins, Ohio and P. C. McKenzie, Pennsylvania State College; Swine: J. S. Coffey, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Beef cattle: F. L. Bentley, Pennsylvania State College.

Dairy cattle: Ayrshire, John Cochrane, Bernardsville, New Jersey; Brown Swiss: C. R. Gearhart, Pennsylvania State College; Guernseys: Robert Scoville, New York City; Holstein-Friesians: A. A. Borland, Pennsylvania State College; and Jerseys: Otto G. Schaefer, New York City.

Dairy products: D. H. Bailey, Pennsylvania State College; Corn: J. Stanley Cobb, and H. B. Musser, Pennsylvania State College; Small grains: C. O. Cromer, Pennsylvania State College; Potatoes: E. V. Hardenburg, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Cigar leaf tobacco: J. W. Eshleman, Ephrata, Pa.; Apples: L. H. MacDaniels, Cornell University; Vegetables: W. B. Mack, Pennsylvania State College; Maple syrup and maple sugar: A. C. McIntyre and Ethel Jeffers, Pennsylvania State College; Wool: John Liles, Collins, Ohio and P. C. McKenzie, Pennsylvania State College; Eggs: P. H. Margoly, E. W. Callenbach and D. R. Marble, Pennsylvania State College; Poultry: J. E. Weaver, Davidsville, Pa.; C. S. Smith, West Milton, Pa.; William Minich, Carlisle, Pa. and R. C. Williams, Lake Worth, Florida; Home economics: Ethel Jeffers and Margaret Brown, Pennsylvania State College.

The judges for flowers, apriary products, dramatics and sports will be announced later.

Give Cows Good Care

Good cows fed well and properly cared for will return profits even under adverse conditions. Join the local cow testing association to find the ability of each cow.

Don't Let Your Milk Freeze

EVERYBODY LOSES WHEN MILK FREEZES

A number of factors enter into the matter of the correct weighing, sampling and handling of frozen milk. It even has a detrimental effect on consumption.

1.—Producers Lose in Weight and Test

Aside from the frozen milk and cream particles that adhere to milk cans and lids, and become lost, there is an appreciable loss from the remaining icy slush that remains in the weighing vats. This icy slush increases and decreases in the weight vat in accordance with the temperature of the milk and makes accurate weighing impossible.

It is also a well recognized fact that it is impossible to accurately sample frozen milk for butterfat test. A survey made by the Field and Test Department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association on a number of dairies showed that an average test of 4 per cent, on days when milk was not frozen, was reduced to 3.4 per cent, for the same samples, when the milk was allowed to freeze. It is evident therefore, that a true sample of milk cannot be obtained unless the frozen milk be completely thawed before samples for butterfat tests are taken.

2.—Buyers Lose in Handling Frozen Milk

A considerable loss of time results in the handling of frozen milk. Weighing is greatly slowed down because of the retention of frozen icy slush in the weigh tank. Frequent readjustments of the weigh scales is necessary—and at that it is difficult to obtain true weights.

Frozen milk also exerts a detrimental effect on the appearance of the milk, which may lead to losses, such as decreased consumer consumption.

3.—Consumers Lose in Quality of Milk

Milk that has once been frozen never recovers its original quality. Particles of the milk curd become changed in character after freezing. Some of these particles separate and frequently adhere to the glass milk containers and convey the impression to the consumer that the milk has been tampered with.

WHERE IS MILK MOST LIKELY TO BECOME FROZEN? EVIDENTLY AT THE FARM

The proof is evident—Milk delivered by the same truck will have some dairies that never have frozen milk, no matter how cold the weather may be, while on the other hand, there are others that almost always have frozen milk when the weather temperature gets below the freezing temperature.

Keep your milk from freezing—It will save you money.

F. M. TWining, Director,
Field and Test Department.

to the same blow, and pints probably break more easily than "jars." But the smaller bottles generally get more blows and strains in the average plant, especially in the washing machines, conveyors, and bottling machines.

In the survey, covering 69 plants, each time 1,000 quart bottles were handled 9.6 of them were broken; each handling of 1,000 pints resulted in the breakage of 7.2; and each handling of 1000 "jars" resulted in 8.1 being broken.

year 1889 when per capita consumption was 19.9 pounds

Ice cream consumption last year was 3 gallons per person compared with 2.46 gallons in 1920, and with 1.04 gallons in 1910.

Milk consumption per person is estimated now at approximately 58 gallons per person annually, although exact figures on this commodity are not yet available. Milk consumption in 1920 was 43 gallons per person

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Frederick Shingle, Advertising Manager
Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.
Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344
Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application
Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.



The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, through its official organ, "The Inter-State Milk Producers' Review," extends to its membership, as well as to all of the readers of the "Review," its best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

The value of a safe milk supply has been evident in the increasing consumption, on the whole, of our product.

During the coming year let every producer of milk endeavor to maintain a productive rate in keeping with the demand. Produce that milk on an economical basis, use proper care in production and we believe, that at the end of 1931, producers who follow that plan, will find the year to have been one that will be satisfactory and prosperous, on the whole. A full measure of cooperation will aid greatly in bringing about such results.

There is still time. If you have not already planned to attend at least one of the two great Farm Products Shows, held in the Philadelphia Milk Shed during the current month, viz.: the Pennsylvania State Farm Show held in Harrisburg, in the new Farm Show Building, January 19 to 23, 1931, and the New Jersey State Farm Products Show, held in the Armory Building, Trenton, N. J., January 27 to 30, 1931, make your arrangements to do so at once.

Agriculture, from every angle, will play a prominent part in these great shows. The dairy industry particularly will play a prominent part in the exhibits and demonstrations. There will also be outstanding meetings of state-wide agricultural organizations, held during the periods of these shows. You should attend these shows or at least the one in the state in which you reside and profit by the new developments in agriculture and in dairying, particularly. A broader idea of the whole agricultural situation in your state can thus be gained and you will be profited thereby.

And just what happened? Early in December we warned producers to slow down on excessive milk production, indicating that continued high pressure production might result in price reductions. Did the membership, on the whole, heed that warning? No! In other words they pushed production to an even higher level. And what happened? By mid-December the market was flooded, and the inevitable result was a drastic price cut.

It will be to the advantage of the members of the association to promptly heed the warnings sent by our association.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Every communication sent to our membership is based on facts—developed after a careful analysis of the situation and prompt cooperation—when requested, is absolutely necessary.

Apparently decreases in production might appear to be unsatisfactory to our producers, but often it's much easier to take a small loss, when necessary, in order to avoid a drastic cut, all along the line.

Prompt action, based upon the knowledge of your association, whose officers are in close touch with actual conditions, is not only necessary, at all times, but particularly when such action has a direct influence on the whole milk price structure.

January Milk Prices

Under agreement made December 12, 1930, with co-operating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during January, 1931, will be as noted below.

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butter fat content, F.O.B. Philadelphia, for January will, subject to market conditions, be \$2.89 per hundred pounds or 6.2 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for January, 3 per cent butter fat content will, subject to market conditions, be \$2.31 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during January, will be paid for by co-operating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

DECEMBER BUTTER PRICES

92 Score Solid Packed	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	36 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/4
2	37 1/2	36 1/2	33 1/4
3	38 1/2	37 1/2	34 1/4
4	39 1/2	38 1/2	35 1/4
5	40 1/2	39 1/2	36 1/4
6	41 1/2	40 1/2	37 1/4
7	42 1/2	41 1/2	38 1/4
8	43 1/2	42 1/2	39 1/4
9	44 1/2	43 1/2	40 1/4
10	45 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/4
11	46 1/2	45 1/2	42 1/4
12	47 1/2	46 1/2	43 1/4
13	48 1/2	47 1/2	44 1/4
14	49 1/2	48 1/2	45 1/4
15	50 1/2	49 1/2	46 1/4
16	51 1/2	50 1/2	47 1/4
17	52 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/4
18	53 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/4
19	54 1/2	53 1/2	50 1/4
20	55 1/2	54 1/2	51 1/4
21	56 1/2	55 1/2	52 1/4
22	57 1/2	56 1/2	53 1/4
23	58 1/2	57 1/2	54 1/4
24	59 1/2	58 1/2	55 1/4
25	60 1/2	59 1/2	56 1/4
26	61 1/2	60 1/2	57 1/4
27	62 1/2	61 1/2	58 1/4
28	63 1/2	62 1/2	59 1/4
29	64 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/4
30	65 1/2	64 1/2	61 1/4
31	66 1/2	65 1/2	62 1/4

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, for the months of Sept. and Oct., 1930.

	Sept.	Oct.
No. Tests Made.....	6669	10307
No. Plants Investigated..	39	35
No. Calls on Members....	252	355
No. Herd Samples Tested	277	312
No. Members Signed.....	329	307
No. Cows Signed.....	71	117
No. Transfers Made.....	520	667
No. Meetings Attended...	16	22
No. Attending Meetings..	9	43
	361	1405

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

The conditions of the milk market in the country, on the whole today, is critical. In the Philadelphia area which effects the producers in this territory, conditions are very unfavorable at the present time. This is due to several reasons:—

The buying power of the public has been greatly curtailed on account of general unemployment situation and our consumption, therefore, has decreased 8 to 10% and with the doors of some of our banks of Philadelphia being closed, conditions have not improved at all; if anything it has made conditions considerably worse. Under these circumstances the public seems to be afraid to buy little, if anything, all at the present time. In addition to this our milk production, for the month of December has exceeded that of any other month during the past year. Apparently my letters of warning have not, as yet, taken effect on the milk producer in this territory and everyone seems to be holding his production as high as ever, and in fact, many cases even a little bit higher.

Butter prices, in the United States, have dropped below everyone's expectations and with the price still going down, every butter buyer appears to be waiting for it to go down lower still before stocking up any supply for the future.

It is the first time in years, that the butter creamery in our territory, practically refuses to take on any new producers, even at butter prices. Unless we can come to production at once, by either selling our boarder cows or slowing up on feeding, it is questionable just what might happen to our milk market in the very near future. Although the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association price is no higher than some of the other markets and not as high as some of them, yet we find that there is a temptation for outside milk to come into our market, at the present time, at a much lower figure than our quoted prices, but we find some buyers, who are taking advantage of this situation and due to the fact that it is a buyer's market, are not paying strict on the Association price. This of course, will continue no doubt, just as long as our market is flooded with milk.

The Board of Health has set February 1st, 1931 as the dead-line on all milk coming into Philadelphia, that has been produced from herds that are not under the supervision of the Federal or State Department in reference to the Tuberculin Test. We hope, that all our members will have their herds tested by that time and that they will be able to meet these conditions. Those who do not meet these conditions will not be permitted to ship, unless an extension is again made before that date, which I doubt the Board of Health will do.

The Butter Situation

From information available in the American Creamery and Poultry Products Review, we note in reference to butter production that the make of creamery butters apparently showing steady increase in all leading production sections, although the rate of gain is very variable. At nearly all leading points the output is now fully up to the same time last year, with some section running ahead of last year. The price range during the month has been downward, having declined steadily from 37 1/2¢ the high point for New York 92 score butter early in the month, to 25 1/2¢ at the close of December. The market has been generally weak with occasional rallies that meant but little, being due probably, to the volume of supply available for immediate demand.

Butter holdings as of December 1, 1930 as announced by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, on December 12th, show creamery butter holdings as 87,969,000 lbs. as compared to 111,650,000 lbs. on December 1929, and a five year average of 80,999,000 lbs. Cream holdings on the same date aggregated as follows: 40% cream, 243,000 forty-quart cans, 20% cream, 11,000 forty-quart cans.

At the same time it is to be noted that American Cheese holdings aggregated 70,842,000 lbs. compared with 65,843,000 lbs. for five year average. Swiss, Brick and Limberger Cheese aggregated total holdings of 10,376,000 as compared to 9,722,000 one year ago.

The holdings of all other varieties of cheese aggregated on December 1st 5,948,000 lbs. as compared to the five year average of 5,948,000 lbs.

The average price of 92 score New York butter for December was \$3277 per pound.

Returns From Purebreds And Grade Beef Calves Compared

The net returns from purebred and grade Aberdeen-Angus calves sired by a purebred bull were from two and one-half to six times greater than the profits from calves from native Arkansas cows and native bulls, a three-year experiment conducted at Jonesboro, Ark., shows. The methods used, the cost of feed for all lots of calves, and the returns for each lot are explained in Technical Bulletin 203-T, Beef Production from Purebred, Grade, and Native Calves, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C., in cooperation with Arkansas investigators.

The calves from the native cows made the lowest returns over feed costs, even though they were raised to weaning age at slightly less cost than those from the pure-

bred and grade cows. This is explained by the fact that the purebred and grade calves graded higher than the natives as feeders, as slaughter cattle, and as carcasses. The purebred calves graded highest in all classes with but one exception, while the native calves were from one to two grades below the purebreds in every instance.

The experiment shows the value of a purebred bull in increasing the returns from a herd of beef cattle. The feeding of the four lots of cattle was carried on at the farm of the Arkansas State Agricultural and Mechanical College, in cooperation with the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Provide now for a better milk producing inheritance in your future herd. Use a good sire from a line of breeding better than that now represented in the herd.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The weighted average basic prices, quoted below, for December, 1930, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month.

For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of December is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, plus 20 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES
This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:
(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.
(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at prices listed herein.
The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE BASIC PRICE			WEIGHTED AVERAGE BASIC PRICE		
December, 1930			December, 1930		
F. O. B. Philadelphia	Basic Quantity	Price	Country Receiving Stations	Quotations are at railroad points, inland stations	carry differentials subject to local arrangements.
Grade B Market Milk	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.			
Test					
Per Cent.					
3.05	\$3.07	6.6			
3.1	3.09	6.65			
3.15	3.11	6.7			
3.2	3.13	6.75			
3.25	3.15	6.8			
3.3	3.17	6.85			
3.35	3.19	6.9			
3.4	3.21	6.95			
3.45	3.23	7.0			
3.5	3.25	7.05			
3.55	3.27	7.1			
3.6	3.29	7.15			
3.65	3.31	7.2			
3.7	3.33	7.25			
3.75	3.35	7.3			
3.8	3.37	7.35			
3.85	3.39	7.4			
3.9	3.41	7.45			
3.95	3.43	7.5			
4.0	3.45	7.55			
4.05	3.47	7.6			
4.1	3.49	7.65			
4.15	3.51	7.7			
4.2	3.53	7.75			
4.25	3.55	7.8			
4.3	3.57	7.85			
4.35	3.59	7.9			
4.4	3.61	7.95			
4.45	3.63	8.0			
4.5	3.65	8.05			
4.55	3.67	8.1			
4.6	3.69	8.15			
4.65	3.71	8.2			
4.7	3.73	8.25			
4.75	3.75	8.3			
4.8	3.77	8.35			
4.85	3.79	8.4			
4.9	3.81	8.45			
4.95	3.83	8.5			
5.0	3.85	8.55			
5.05	3.87	8.6			

When milk is not tested the price of F. O. B. Philadelphia is 8 cents per quart from December 1-14 and 7 1/2 cents per quart December 15-31.

DECEMBER WEIGHTED AVERAGE			DECEMBER WEIGHTED AVERAGE		
SURPLUS PRICE			SURPLUS PRICE		
Class I			Class I		
Test	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.	Test	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
3.05	\$1.58	3.45	3.05	\$1.00	2.20
3.1	1.60	3.5	3.1	1.04	2.25
3.15	1.62	3.55	3.15	1.06	2.3
3.2	1.64	3.6	3.2	1.08	2.35
3.25	1.66	3.65	3.25	1.1	2.4
3.3	1.68	3.7	3.3	1.12	2.45
3.35	1.7	3.75	3.35	1.14	2.5
3.4	1.72	3.8	3.4	1.16	2.55
3.45	1.74	3.85	3.45	1.18	2.6
3.5	1.76	3.9	3.5	1.2	2.65
3.55	1.78	3.95	3.55	1.22	2.7
3.6	1.8	4.0	3.6	1.24	2.75
3.65	1.82	4.05	3.65	1.26	2.8
3.7	1.84	4.1	3.7	1.28	2.85
3.75	1.86	4.15	3.75	1.3	2.9
3.8	1.88	4.2	3.8	1.32	2.95
3.85	1.9	4.25	3.85	1.34	3.0
3.9	1.92	4.3	3.9	1.36	3.05
3.95	1.94	4.35	3.95	1.38	3.1
4.0	1.96	4.4	4.0	1.4	3.15
4.05	1.98	4.45	4.05	1.42	3.2
4.1	2.0	4.5	4.1	1.44	3.25
4.15	2.02	4.55	4.15	1.46	3.3
4.2	2.04	4.6	4.2	1.48	3.35
4.25	2.06	4.65	4.25	1.5	3.4
4.3	2.08	4.7	4.3	1.52	3.45
4.35	2.1	4.75	4.35	1.54	3.5
4.4	2.12	4.8	4.4	1.56	3.55
4.45	2.14	4.85	4.45	1.58	3.6
4.5	2.16	4.9	4.5	1.6	3.65
4.55	2.18	4.95	4.55	1.62	3.7
4.6	2.2	5.0	4.6	1.64	3.75
4.65	2.22	5.05	4.65	1.66	3.8
4.7	2.24	5.1	4.7	1.68	3.85
4.75	2.26	5.15	4.75	1.7	3.9
4.8	2.28	5.2	4.8	1.72	3.95
4.85	2.3	5.25	4.85	1.74	4.0
4.9	2.32	5.3	4.9	1.76	4.05
4.95	2.34	5.35	4.95	1.78	4.1
5.0	2.36	5.4	5.0	1.8	4.15
5.05	2.38	5.45			

4.55	2.20	4.75	MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE				
4.6	2.22	4.75	OR MARKET MILK				
4.65	2.24	4.8	3 per cent butterfat content				
4.7	2.26	4.85	Receiving station 50				
4.75	2.28	4.9	zone per cv				
4.8	2.30	4.95	1928				
4.85	2.32	5.0	Per Cwt	Quarts			
4.9	2.34	5.05	3.29	7.1	2.71		
4.95	2.36	5.05	3.29	7.1	2.71		
5	2.38	5.1	3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		
			3.29	7.1	2.71		



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. ORR, Editor



"At this festive season of the year, Mr. Scrooge," said the gentleman, taking up a pen, "it is more than usually desirable that we should make some slight provision for the poor and destitute, who suffer greatly at the present time. Many thousands are in want of common necessities; hundreds of thousands are in want of common comforts, sir."—DICKENS.

Believe It or Not

You can't live fast and live long. You can't safely light the kitchen fire with coal oil.

You can't run a car in a closed garage and always escape alive.

You can't get small pox if recently successfully vaccinated.

You can't guess a gun is not loaded and safely point it at anybody.

You can't control an outbreak of contagious disease by closing the schools.

You can't keep a loaded gun in the house without being in constant danger.

You can't judge the safety of a glass of water by its clear, sparkling appearance.

You can't starve down and grow thin without weakening resistance to disease.

—From Pennsylvania's Health

Getting Rid of Back-Bending

Putting kitchen working surfaces such as tables, shelves and sinks at the proper height will rid one of much back-bending. There is a tendency to place all of those surfaces too low. The right height for you depends on your own height and build, particularly the length of your arm. The comfortable height can be secured even in tables by the use of blocks under the legs.

Too room should be allowed under all equipment at which the worker must stand. Cabinets and worktables if they are recessed several inches at the base will give the needed toe room.



Windows cut over sink give ample light in kitchen of Mrs. Ruessell Brown, Chester Springs, Pa.

There should also be knee room under the sink, so that one may be seated for washing dishes and preparing food. If you are building a cabinet which is to have a working surface, plan it similarly to a business desk with a section in the lower center left open for your knees.

There are two small bulletins which may be secured upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture which may give you other practical pointers if you are planning any kitchen rearrangements. In writing, ask for "Convenient Kitchens," Farmers Bulletin No. 1513, and "Farm Home Conveniences," Farmers Bulletin No. 927.

Handy Shelves and Racks

Racks and shelves can be simple home-made devices which make any kitchen more convenient. The chief trouble with many kitchens is a lack of handy places to keep utensils. Racks will often do away with that difficulty. Instead of making countless trips to the pantry for the egg beater, to the drawer across the room for the knife and to a cupboard somewhere else for a measuring cup, the housewife should center her utensils at the places where they are to be used most often.



A moveable utensil rack in kitchen of Mrs. Arthur Vandyke, Pennington, N. J.

Shelves for bowls, for baking pans, and for daily supplies can be put over the kitchen table with hooks underneath to hold the small tools. A wooden rack for knives can be easily made at home to fit each piece and is a great convenience near the work table. Another rack near the range will hold a number of saucepans on hooks and has places above them for lids and pot covers. Near the sink, shelves or racks will hold cleaning supplies and such utensils as colanders and strainers. Many housekeepers find that a small rack for holding boxes of spice is also useful. Put the handy-man-around-the-house to work for a few hours and see how many steps his handiwork will save.

A thin coat of ordinary house paint may make old window shades look almost like new.

A small broom or a whisk broom kept outside the door can be used by the children too small to use a large broom to brush off the snow.

Colored table linens, dish towels, and china help to enliven the business of eating and cleaning up during the dark winter months.

Much confusion and disorder in the household can be avoided if a first-floor closet is equipped for the children's outdoor clothing. Low shelves for overshoes and skates, hooks and rods for small hangers placed low enough for easy reach encourage small members of the family to put away their own wraps.

Into the Attic for Old Furniture

The old furniture stored in the attic may make a poorly furnished room artistic. Discarded pieces of furniture which have been in a family for generations are often finer than can be bought for high prices in stores.

Not all old furniture, however, is good, according to Miss Wright, of the New York State College of Home Economics. It must be judged for merit as rigidly as a painting or gown. A piece must be both beautiful and useful and it must harmonize with other pieces of furniture.

To carry out the scheme, begin by reclaiming old furniture from the attic. Inexpensive cottons or linens in quaint prints, sheer voiles or muslins or even dyed cheesecloth may be used for draperies. If a neutral tint is preferred, cream harmonizes better than white with the soft finish of old wood. An old jar or jug may be wired for a lamp, and with a simple home-made shade will do much to contribute to the desired personality of the room.

Putting the Farm Wash Basin In Its Place

Many women if asked "What is the worst feature of winter?" would at once reply, "Having the men tramping in and out of the kitchen tracking mud, and cluttering up the kitchen sink."

Yes, and unless the men have some convenient place near at hand they always will continue to wash their hands at the kitchen sink and there's no use in letting one's self be fretted by it.

But why not shop around and find a cheap wash basin? One of the men in the family can probably connect the plumbing. If you have a small downstairs entry room could it not be made into a washroom? If you do not have running water, put a basin and pitcher on a small table in this entry room.



A wash basin located near the kitchen door in home of Mrs. Wilfred Conover, Trenton, N. J.

If there is no such extra room, make the best of it by placing a wash basin near the kitchen door. Some farm families have found a satisfactory solution to the problem in this way. Such an arrangement is shown in one of the illustrations on this page.

Placing the basin as near the door as possible avoids the temptation to the men to wash at your kitchen sink. And you may be spared many muddy tracks back and forth across the kitchen floor.

THIS might be called our "Kitchen Convenience" issue. Now, during the winter months when the men are about home a great deal, it's a good time to talk over a few of these tinkering jobs which you've been wanting done for a long time. The photographs are from kitchens of our own readers.

WOMEN WE'VE MET

A shining example in efficiency in kitchen of Mrs. Arthur Van Dyke, Pennington, New Jersey. Living on a dairy farm in one of those beautiful rolling sections of Mercer County, Mrs. Vandyke has used her home kitchen uniquely as a bakery.

She bakes regularly for a school cafeteria, and a roadside market. For Saturday trade in the Trenton Market she makes every week thirty-five loaves of bread, thirty pies, twenty cakes, two pans of cinnamon buns, chicken salad, cole slaw, and during the winter the crullers and cream puffs.

This busy bakeress says she feels she can accomplish this amount of baking only because she has experimented with her kitchen arrangements until she has reduced her walking and stooping to a minimum. She shows with pride her kitchen cupboard built in such a way that it surrounds her sink and two windows. A kitchen rack on casters was built for her husband in order that she might have all of her utensils at hand no matter what part of her large kitchen she was working. An old sewing table was put on castors and used for kitchen work. In this way Mrs. Vandyke without stirring a step can put every article into its place after being washed.

Along with her baking business Mrs. Vandyke, in a jolly way, looks after her three daughters, and cooks for the family and two hired men. And somehow she found time last summer to enter the county kitchen improvement contest.

"Favorite Recipes from Our Readers"

McPherson Cookies

1 1/2 c. light brown sugar.
1 c. butter
3 eggs well beaten
1/4 teaspoon soda in a little boiling water
1/4 tsp. salt.
1 tsp. cinnamon
1 c. raisins (seedless)
1 c. chopped nuts

2 3/4 c. flour
Cream butter and sugar. Add eggs. Sprinkle a little flour over raisins and nuts and add to mixture. Drop by small spoons on well-greased pan. Bake in hot oven. If it spreads in pan add a little more flour.

MRS. IRA A. MCPHERSON,
R 2, Quarryville, Penna.

Grand mother's Hickory Nut Cake

2 c. sugar 4 c. flour
1 c. butter 3 eggs
1/2 c. sour cream 1 tsp. vanilla
1 c. nuts

MRS. EUGENE STAPLER,
Yardley, Penna.

The Big Red Apples

Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

If you have visited Philadelphia within a month you have been interested in the part apples are playing in this economic crisis. Boxes of apples on every street corner—big placards saying "Buy apples—five cents—to help unemployed." These apples are being sold by some of our finest type of people who in this emergency are ready to be salesmen (yes, and saleswomen too) rather than take a handed dole.

The big red apples are tempting, the white flesh contrasting with their scarlet skin as the passers-by are taking big bites. How self-conscious many purchasers look as they walk down the street and are seen eating. Many real stories can be told of these few weeks of impromptu salesmanship. But this is all too new for much comment yet, but while thinking of apples a childhood story recently retold in the Pennsylvania Farmer came to my mind and proves of interest as the one preference for the different variety of apples.

"It is said that somebody, a good many years ago sent to Queen Victoria a barrel of Newtown Pippin apples grown in Virginia. So well did the queen like the apple that she ever after sent to Virginia for a supply for royal use. This was, of course, enough to make the Newtown the apple par excellence with the English 'upper-ten' and after more than half a century we find them paying twice as much for Virginia Newtowns as for any other variety. As an illustration, Virginia Newtowns sold on the Liverpool market, the middle of November for \$11.15 per barrel, while the same variety grown in the state of Washington brought \$4.12 and Staymans \$5.75, and Delicious \$3.63.

Of course, there is not usually so much difference as this, but this variety stands high over the seas. The Newtown, sometimes called the Yellow Newtown and sometimes called the Albemarle Pippin, is a high-quality apple, especially when grown to perfection only in the Hood River Valley, the Hudson River valley and the Albemarle region in Virginia."

Can anything be more beautiful than a heaping bowl of red and yellow apples, and they are as good for you as they are beautiful.

Ways of serving are so numerous that one need never weary of sameness, with so many fine new as well as old recipes, such as the white and green salad; the Red Apple Salad and Sweet Potatoes and Apples.

Baked Apples everyone loves and can safely use. Do try the variations.

1—Fill apple centers with brown sugar. Pour over each apple teaspoon of melted butter. Sprinkle with lemon juice. Bake in buttered dish covered, in moderate oven. Serve with red currant jelly in centers.

2—Fill baked apples with quince jelly and cover with meringue, sprinkling blanched almonds over whole. Brown slightly.

3—Fill each apple center with two seeded dates and bake. Serve with custard.

4—Fill apple centers with brown sugar. Put a little water in pan, cover and bake in moderate oven. When soft uncover and place almonds all over apples. Finish baking uncovered. Serve with whipped cream in center.

5—When apples are almost done put a marshmallow in the apple center and finish baking.

113 quarts in every BAGFUL!

MILK...113 quarts of it...in every bagful! This bargain is in your very town...in Checkerboard bags at The Store With the Checkerboard Sign. In each one of these bags are 100 pounds of Purina Cow Chows. In every 100 pounds of Purina Cow Chows are 113 quarts of milk. These are figures which come from a recent national farm-to-farm feed survey of 18 months...a survey of 505,536 cows...a survey covering 48 states...a survey conducted by 870 men...a survey still going on.

When you buy feed for your cows you are buying milk in a bag. Consider, then, what a bargain you get in Purina Cow Chows...113 quarts in every bagful! 16 of these quarts are extra...over the average of more than 130 other feeds...so the survey reveals, 16 quarts that cost only 23c...just a bit more than one penny per quart...that's another bargain that awaits you in the Checkerboard bag.

Glance at today's price of 113 quarts of milk. Compare it to the price you pay for the Purina Cow Chows it takes to make it. A bargain you'll call it...a bargain that's all yours when Purina Cow Chows is your feed...a bargain which is waiting for you in town...waiting in Checkerboard bags at The Store With the Checkerboard Sign. Purina Mills, 854 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE PURINA COW CHOWS		
BULKY COW CHOW 20% COW CHOW	24% COW CHOW 34% COW CHOW BULKY-LAS	FITTING CHOW CALF CHOW

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Gen'l Office, Flint Building Philadelphia

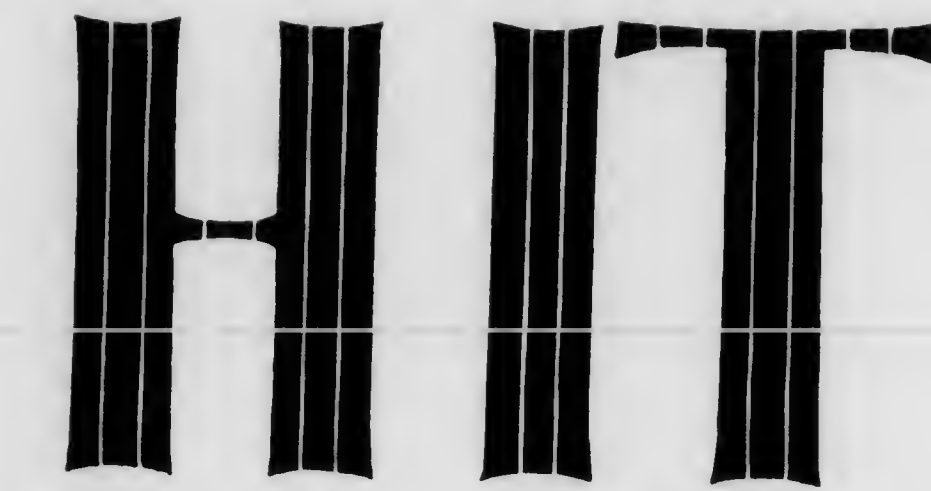
A co-operative movement established for the dissemination of information and publicity pertaining to the production and distribution of dairy products and their food value in nutrition.

Affiliated with the National Dairy Council

H. D. Allebach, 1st Vice President
Dr. Thomas Kelly, 2nd Vice President
C. I. Cohee, Secretary
F. R. Ealy, Assistant Secretary
R. J. Harrison, Jr., Treasurer
George J. Hauptfuhrer, Assistant Treasurer

Departmental Branches

C. I. Cohee, Director Quality Control Department
Dr. E. C. Lechner, Assistant Director Quality Control Department
Del. Macan Lawrence, Dramatic Department
August A. Miller, Publicity Department



YOUR COWS for a RAISE!



"HIT Your Cows For A Raise" may be a new way to say it, but it is a fact nevertheless—Larroe will get an increase in pay for you. Larroe builds health that boosts production and holds it up—Larroe sustains production! Health and greater dairy profits are facts—facts that prove themselves wherever and whenever Larroe is fed!

It is true your cows can pay you more—more milk is there—and by proof and fact Larroe is the way to get it. See your Larroe Dealer today. He will supply you with the feed that eliminates off-feed days, constipation, udder trouble—the feed that increases profits wherever it is fed.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larroe

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR POULTRY, HOGS, DAIRY



Larroe Family Flour best for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pies

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The various departments are at your service and will assist you in planning

EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT

For your Community, Local or Club Meetings
Lecturers, Speakers, Motion Pictures, Lantern Slides, Etc.

C. I. COHEE, Sec'y, 219 North Broad Street, Philadelphia

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FIELD AND TEST DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 1)

have members' butter fat percentages brought up to a safe margin over minimum state and city requirements under threat of discontinuance of those who failed to comply. The men of the department gave much assistance to members in making the necessary changes to bring the butter fat content of their milk up to the demands of the market.

The Fieldmen have many times rendered valuable service in their respective territories by adjusting local troubles promptly without the necessity of Mr. Allebach or some other officer of the Association having to be called from one part of the territory to another at short notice. Many meetings of producers have been held by the Fieldmen and Local Directors without other representatives of the Association having to be present. The total number of meetings at which one or more Fieldmen were in attendance was 246, with a total attendance of 13,028. The average length of service of the men of the department is now 6½ years. The experience they have gained makes them capable of very materially lessening the myriads of demands upon the services of the officers of the Association.

Having been honored by having one of our staff, I. Ralph Zollers, chosen as Secretary of the Association with consequent loss of most of his time to our work, the remaining eight men have so rearranged their testing schedules that up to this time we have been able to carry on the work without having to employ another man regularly.

We have conducted a number of special test investigations since the last announced report and as a result it is probable that we shall in the future make some changes in our method of check-testing in some parts of our territory. In other respects we expect to follow the same general plan of work in 1931 that we have followed the past year and we are at all times open to suggestions from members as to ways in which our department may better serve them.

*Report delivered at 14th Annual Meeting Inter-State Milk Producers Association.

Farm Real Estate Values Decline

Farm real estate in Pennsylvania suffered a general decline in value during the past year, according to reports from farmers and realtors in agricultural districts.

The Federal State Crop Reporting Service finds that the downward trend statewide excepting in a few localities adjacent to expanding in lustral centers. The average value of land with improvements is estimated at \$70 per acre compared with \$76 a year ago, and plow land \$55 compared with \$59.

Very little activity in buying is reported even in localities where values are holding steady, although requests from prospective purchasers are numerous. Small farms, trucking, dairying, poultry raising, are located on improved highways, are said to be in greatest demand. Large farms must be stocked and equipped to receive commensurate.

One of the very interesting developments is the fact that availability of electricity is becoming an important item in the eyes of prospective purchasers.

The supply of farms promises to exceed the potential demand until, at least, the mortgage money market eases considerably, reports state.

In spite of the unfavorable farm real estate situation, the percentage of vacant farm homes appears to be decreasing. In 1928, 6.2 per cent were reported vacant; in 1929, 6.0 per cent; and in 1930, 5.7 per cent. This is accounted for, however, by increase of almost one per cent in number of farm homes occupied by families engaged in agriculture. The percentage of homes occupied by families engaged in agriculture has decreased slightly during the past two years. The highest percentage of farm homes vacant is in the north-central counties while the least is in the leading agricultural counties of the south-central and southeastern districts.

FARM WANTED

Wanted to hear from owner having farm or improved land for sale. John Black, Clippert Falls, Wisconsin.

"CHOICE DAIRY COWS" FOR SALE AT FREEHOLD, N. J.



One or a carload—Tuberculin tested Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. Fresh and close springers. Retest guarantee and delivery. See or write.

JACOB ZLOTKIN
Phone 330 Freehold Opp. C. R. R. Depot

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS

Also Water Bowls
Litter Corridors
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions

Tell me what you are used to and I will save you money.

Winthrop W. Dunbar
Box 2, Forestville, Conn.

NICE

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Produce Dealers Must Be Licensed

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act requiring the licensing of commission merchants, dealers and brokers by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, became effective on December 10, 1930, according to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This act is intended to suppress certain unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate or foreign commerce and provides for the licensing of all commission merchants, dealers and brokers, subject to the act.

Perishable agricultural commodities, as defined in the law, means fresh fruits and fresh vegetables of every kind and character, whether frozen or packed in ice or not. The term "dealer" applies to any person buying or selling; 20 or more carloads per year. A producer selling only commodities raised by himself is exempted from the provisions of the act. Any person buying for sale at retail less than 20 carloads annually is also exempted. An annual licensing fee of \$10 is provided in the law.

The law states it shall be "unfair conduct" to engage in any of the following practices and makes their use unlawful: (1) fraudulent charges, (2) unjustified rejection or failure to deliver, (3) discarding, dumping or destroying without reasonable cause, (4) making fraudulent or misleading statements concerning conditions, quality, quantity, disposition or market conditions, (5) failure to correctly account, (6) misrepresentation of State of origin, and (7) removing or altering tags which represent Federal or State inspection.

Any one who suffers from any of the above unfair practices may file a complaint with the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of securing equitable reparation. If a licensee shall be found guilty of violating the act he shall be liable for the full amount of damages sustained, which will be enforced by a reparation order of the Secretary of Agriculture or by suit in court.

Any commission merchant, dealer or broker, subject to the provisions of the act, who failed to procure a license by December 10, 1930, shall be liable to a fine of \$500 plus \$25 per day for each day of operation thereafter without a license. The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States may, for violation of the act, publish facts and suspend a license for not over 90 days, or for flagrant or repeated violations, he may revoke licenses.

Every person, subject to the act, must keep such records and accounts as will disclose all business transactions and ownership of the business. The Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to inspect all records, accounts and memoranda of a licensee, for determining the facts in reference to a complaint and may publish facts or suspend a license for 90 days for failure to keep records.

Report Farm Prices Are Lower Despite Unfavorable Crop Year

Crops are not up to average yet prices of farm products are low. The supply situation, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its December 1 report on The agricultural situation, would seem to justify a price level higher than last year's, whereas in fact prices are the lowest in several years.

The composite production of 17 principal crops this season is estimated at 6 per cent smaller than production in 1929, and 5 per cent less than the 1919-28 ten-year average. The supply for each person in the United States is 7.4 per cent less than in 1929, and 13 per cent smaller than the ten-year average. The bureau's combined index price of thirty farm commodities in October was approximately 25 per cent below the index of October, 1929.

"This year," says the bureau, "will be remembered by most farmers as one when the weather, the crops, and the markets seemed to turn to their disadvantage. The late crops, however, were improved somewhat by the fall rains, with the result that estimates of production of corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and of various other crops are substantially higher now than the August forecasts. Egg production per hen has gradually worked back toward normal, and milk production per cow has increased. Butter production in October was only 1 per cent smaller than production in October, 1929."

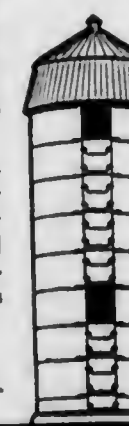
Reporting conditions in key regions, the bureau says that "in Kansas, wheat is furnishing excellent fall pasture; corn husking and cribbing have progressed rapidly, but much of the corn is of poor quality; there is a decrease in the number of cattle to be grain finished, although more sheep and lambs may be fed in the State. In Indiana, the milk flow and egg production are holding up well, but low prices of lambs and fat cattle are making finishers cautious. In the Pacific northwest, fall truck crops have made good growth with very little frost damage, but prices have been so low that many growers say that this season's operations have been at a loss."

Unadilla Silos are serviced!

When you buy a Unadilla Silo that doesn't end the transaction. As a purchaser you are entitled to the attention of our Service Department—a year or ten years later. No other Silo manufacturer will take this interest in you.

Get the facts why a Unadilla is the best Silo buy today. Let us tell you how to fill your Unadilla and feed from it to get best results. Catalog and Prices on request.

Unadilla Silo Co., Inc.
Box D Unadilla, N. Y.



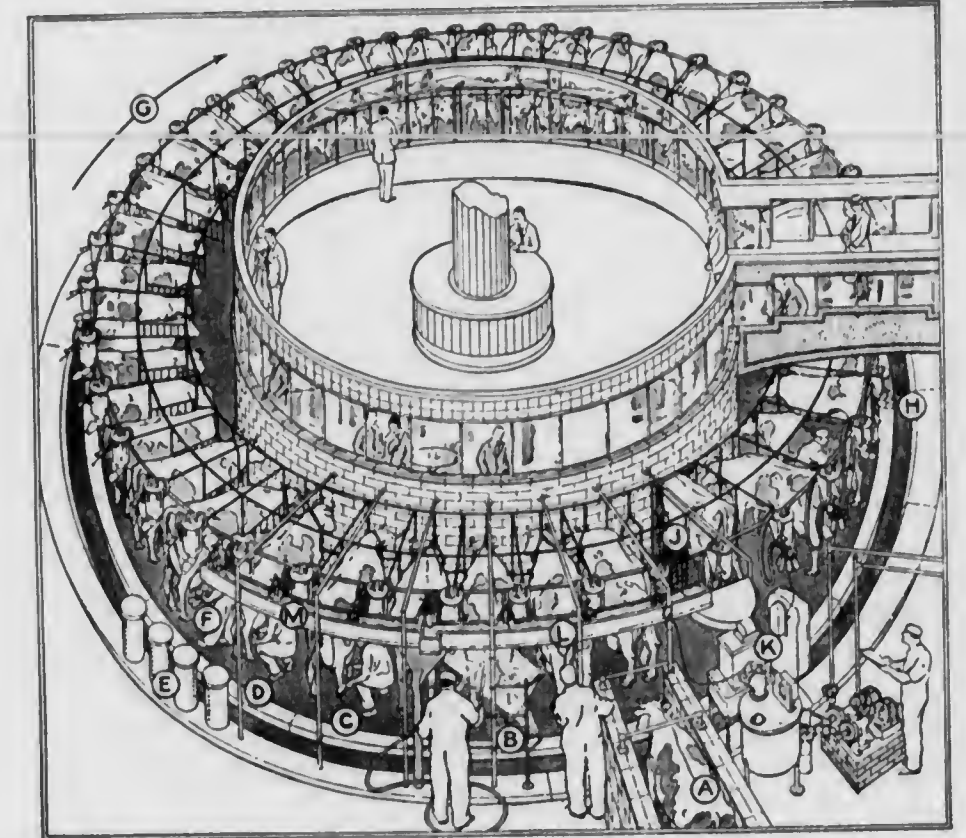
COWS

150 herds to select from. 100 of them located in Tioga, 50 in Bucks County, Pa. Double tested (T. B. and Abortion) and sold subject to both tests. Above all else is health, combined with good C. T. A. Records. For appointment to see these herds, write or phone

J. N. Rosenberger

431 S. 51st Street, Phila., Pa.
Phone Allegheny 3229

THE WONDER OF THE DAIRY WORLD



The diagram above shows how the famous Rotary Combine Milking System at the Walker-Gordon farm, Plainsboro, N. J., operates. (A)—Cows step onto slowly moving platform; (B)—Cows washed; (C)—Operator wiping cow's udder; (D)—Operator takes foremilk from cows; (E)—Hot air dries cows; (F)—De Laval Milkers attached; (G)—Platform moves in this direction, completing a revolution in 12½ minutes and during that time 50 cows are milked; (H)—Milkers taken off; (I)—Cows step off platform and go back to their barns from here; (K)—Milk automatically dumped, weighed and piped to bottling room; (L)—Milking machine rinsed with cold water; (M)—Milking machine sterilized with hot water. Milks at the rate of 250 cows an hour and is operated 24 hours a day to milk the Walker-Gordon herd of over 1500 cows, three times daily.

THIS remarkable new Rotary Combine Milking System now in use at the Walker-Gordon farm, Plainsboro, N. J., a division of the Borden Company, the oldest and largest certified milk producers in the world, is the wonder of all who have seen it.

The milking machine equipment was made by De Laval, and while much of this equipment was especially designed by us, yet the principle of milking is the same as that of all De Laval Magnetic Milkers, and the milking itself is exactly the same as that of the De Laval Magnetic.

The method of drawing milk into the glass jars without exposure to human hands or other contaminating sources is similar to that of the De Laval Magnetic Combine Milking System, which milks, weighs and conveys the milk from cow to bottle in one operation, and of which there are already a considerable number in use.

It is a splendid tribute to De Laval that the great Walker-Gordon organization should recognize the principles involved in De Laval milking as being correct and should have selected the De Laval organization to design and build their milking equipment.

Whether you may have five or 5000 cows there is a De Laval Milker which can be adapted for your needs, which will milk your cows better, faster and at less cost, and at the same time produce more and cleaner milk, than can be done in any other way.

Another Great De Laval Combination

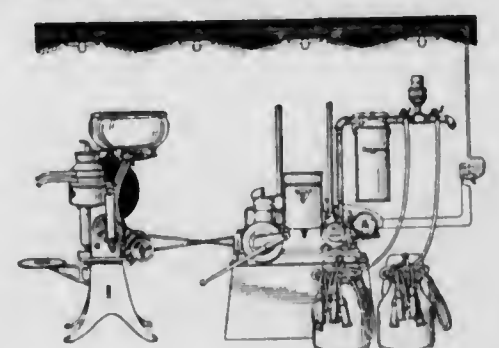
THE great combination of De Laval machines illustrated at right is just as remarkable in its way as is the wonderful Rotary Combine shown above. With this outfit you can milk, separate, light your barn and heat water, all in one operation and at less cost and with greater satisfaction than can be done in any other way. It consists of the Alpha Dairy Power Plant, De Laval Magnetic Milker and "3,000,000" Golden Series De Laval Separator.

The Power Plant supplies power at extremely low cost, and in addition heats water for washing the milker and other dairy utensils for nothing. The De Laval Magnetic Milker, which gives the best milking, also generates enough surplus current so that it will light four special low-voltage electric lamps, sufficient to light the average barn in splendid manner. This electric lighting costs the user nothing for maintenance and is a wonderful convenience and satisfaction.

The "3,000,000" De Laval Golden Series Separator is without question the world's best cream separator.

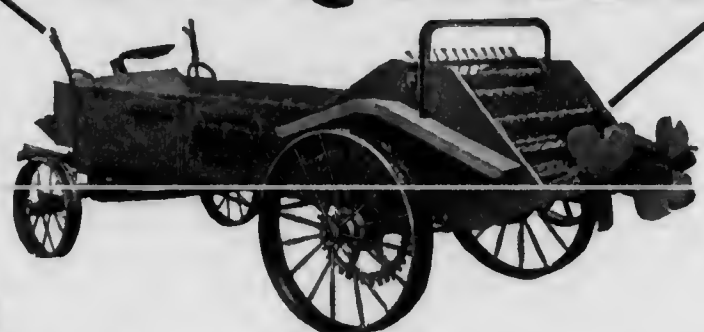
No matter what your separating or milking requirements are, there is a De Laval machine to do this work better than any other. See your nearest De Laval Agent or write the nearest De Laval office below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
165 Broadway 600 Jackson Blvd. 61 Beale Street



FARQUHAR

Now
You
Can
Have



The
"Non-
Wrap"

BIGGER AND BETTER CROPS

FARQUHAR IMPLEMENTS

DO MORE WORK WITH LESS LABOR

The "NON-WRAP" Manure Spreader helps tremendously in conditioning and enriching ALL Soil—no large lumps or irregular spreading. There is an even feed and consequently even Distribution. An old but well known principle has been applied to the beater arms and they cannot wrap but shred, pulverize, and deliver to the distributor in an even stream. The "NON-WRAP" spreader will produce a big profit in 1931. Bulletin 930 describes both types

WOOD FRAME HARROW—The old reliable "Perry Pattern" has been improved and is acknowledged to be the Strongest, most efficient, and gives longer service than any implement ever put on the market.



Built in two Sections only
Sizes: 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 teeth.



One, two, three or four sections
the roller crushes the clods before they become dry and hard.

SLED RUNNER HARROW—This is an efficient, serviceable, and very popular harrow. The Ideal for trashy ground as it cleans itself easily. Adjustable from dust mulching to 5½ inches penetration. Long flat pieces of steel are bolted on the bottom and serve as runners or soles. These are easily replaced when completely worn out. For team or tractor.

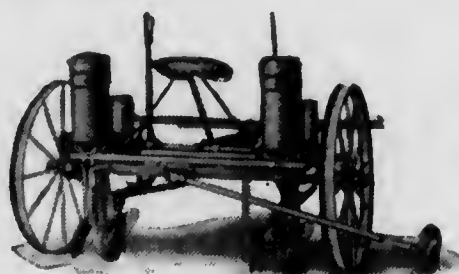


One, two three or four Sections

INTERCHANGEABLE GRAIN DRILL—Sows accurately all kinds of grain with wide range of quantity; grass seeder; fertilizer sown according to the latest approved method. Well balanced, light draft and easily operated. Low down. The simple method of changing the Hoe drill to a Disc drill is an outstanding feature. One drill and an extra set of discs and you have a drill for every purpose. Ask for Bulletin 330.



Interchangeable Drill—Six Sizes



"STAR" Corn Planter—Just put in the right seed plates, adjust the levers to the proper depth of planting, set the covers to cover the seed as desired and you have a wonderful planter for level or hillside planting.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, Box 961, York, Pa.

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA INTER-STATE DAIRY COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1)

Extension of Bacteria Control Work

During the past year the Dairy Council has been employed as official milk inspector for several districts suburban to Philadelphia. It is one of the very few instances on record where an industry organization has been employed and paid by tax payers to conduct an important piece of public work. This confidence on the part of public officials is the result of many years of earnest effort to improve the milk supply in the Inter-State territory.

Efforts have been made to extend the bacteria control work of the Quality Control Department so as to cover the entire Philadelphia Milk Shed rather than a limited number of plants, as has been the case in the year previous. Demands for this type of work have been so great on the part of purchasers of milk that the Council has been unable to keep up with the demand.

Two years of experimentation with bacteria counts leads to the belief that this work is most necessary during the summer months. Plans are being formulated to extend this phase of Dairy Council activity during the summer months and detailing some of the activities that are now being handled during the summer, to the winter months. This will permit the extension of bacteriological surveys without making necessary an extra expenditure to finance it.

Development of New Literature

Two posters have been developed in this Council during the past year; an "Honor Roll" poster, and one designed for Negro groups.

"Health in Action," a school booklet using the story of how the circus lives and eats has proved popular.

"Through the Farmyard Gate," a farm project for lower school grades. "Patter Protests" and "Elizabeth's Basket" are two new dramatized talks for the lower grades.

"The Marriage Shoppe" is Happy Goldsmith's new play for adults.

Council Cooperation with Nutrition Classes

One of our important pieces of health work has been the co-operation with Nutrition Classes of the Philadelphia Public Schools. There are five ways in which we have had the privilege of cooperating with these classes. 1—A program given once a year in our offices for school nurses, demonstrating Council materials for use in their work. 2—Occasionally throughout the year, one of our staff goes to a class with a health story bearing on the lesson for that particular week. 3—A program once or twice a year for the groups of mothers of children of some of the classes. 4—An envelope provided for each nurse, containing posters for the bulletin boards and leaflets for distribution to individual members. 5—Milk for a limited number of undernourished children in the classes who cannot purchase it. This is handled through the Medical Inspection Department of the Public Schools of Philadelphia and is given only after investigation of home conditions and at the request of both the principal and school nurse.

Activities in Playground and Camp

In co-operation for the first season with the Philadelphia Playground Association, Council representatives were scheduled for periodical work throughout the summer months in thirty-two street and court-yard playgrounds, as well as in hospitals and institutions.

At the request of the Kiwanis Club of Reading, Pa., its summer camp for undernourished children, "Camp Joy," was placed under Council directorship. This

was an opportunity to demonstrate only the nutritional value of milk but also the economical factor. Forty quarts of milk were consumed at each meal by the children, and the meals were served at an average cost of eight cents per child.

Organized Groups

The log of visitors to the Dairy Council offices during the past year includes the following organized groups in addition to individuals, which have come to the Council for a program demonstrating the use of its materials: Philadelphia City Nurses, Philadelphia School Nurses, Camden City Nurses, the Nurses of Pennsylvania Hospital, Matrons of Nutrition and Orthopedic Classes, the different sections of Normal School students, and the members of Nutrition Classes of the School of Health and Social Service.

Health Centers as Avenue for Council

The annual report of the Health Centers of the Division of Child Hygiene under the Philadelphia City Department of Health showed at the close of its fiscal year in September, 1930, that the Dairy Council co-operated in one hundred and eleven food demonstrations or talks to mothers. Over five thousand parents were reached in this way.

Looking Into the Future With the Council Program

This year affords an opportunity to check the effectiveness of Council work. If the public has been so thoroughly taught that milk is such an important item in the diet that it has become the last commodity touched in an effort to cut down expenses then the years of Dairy Council work have been worth many times what they have cost. There is every evidence that when the heads of the families have been reached with the Dairy Council message, the consumption of milk is maintained to a much higher degree than is the case with other commodities.

In our plans for the immediate future, recognition of the economic situation must be considered in planning our program. Now as never before we must endeavor to reach the adult with information that teaches them how to take care of the families' food needs on an income that is very much lower in cost than that which they have been accustomed, and at the same time maintain in their diet the present amount of milk and other dairy products.

*Report delivered at Fourteenth Annual Meeting, Milk Producers' Association

Quietness and Convenience in Philadelphia's Newest Hotel

The Robert Morris

Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses.

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Single rooms - - - \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
Double rooms - - - 4.50 5.00 6.00
LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.50

FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA" Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., 192 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Time and Fertilizer Spreaders \$15.00

Two Wheel Wheelbarrows for Dairy-men and other farm use \$8.00

Send for Circular
J. S. GREENLEAF

Anson, - - - Maine

Weatherman Explains What "Cyclone" Means

A "cyclone" in the science of meteorology is not a violent and destructive twisting windstorm or "twister" so greatly dreaded in some parts of the United States. That sort of storm is properly called a tornado. A cyclone, weather forecasters explain, is an extensive system of winds over an area of low atmospheric pressure as measured by the barometer. It is represented on the synoptic charts published by the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture by arrows showing the wind directions and a series of waving lines resembling the contour lines on a map. These lines pass through points having equal barometric pressure at the time indicated by the chart. Other similar sets of lines represent areas of high pressure or regions of "anticyclones." A cyclone may cover several States, and as a rule moves in an easterly direction across the country.

The reason why cyclones and anticyclones or the "lows" and "highs" of the weather chart have such an important bearing on weather forecasting," says Alfred Judson Henry, of the Weather Bureau, "is because of the pronounced contrast in the weather associated with each. If it is known that a cyclone is advancing upon a region, it is assured within slight variations, depending on the season, that the winds will be stronger than the average, the sky will be cloudy and there will be rain or snow according to the time of year, and the temperature will be higher than usual. After the cyclone has passed and the anticyclone has come on, precipitation of rain or snow ceases, the sky, as a rule, clears, the winds shift to a northeasterly or westerly quarter, and the temperature falls. The northerly component of the wind continues for several days and then shifts to an easterly or southerly quarter, indicating the approach of another cyclone."

Your AMCO AGENT Can Help You—



Whether or not you are satisfied with your present dairy profits — see the Amco Agent near you. He knows there is no feeding rule that can be applied to every dairy cow under all feeding conditions.

Every cow is different and needs to be fed individually. Every dairyman has different home-grown feeds, requiring individual consideration to make sure of a balanced ration.

What to feed — and how to feed — are both vitally important; and what fits your neighbor's case may not suit your needs at all.

Talk to your Amco Agent — he's a good man to know. He will advise you which of the seven Amco Dairy Feeds to use. All are open formula feeds — ranging from 12 to 32% protein. With this wide range you can get Amco Feeds that fit your own conditions and assure you maximum dairy profits.

Co-operating with every Amco Agent is the Amco Service Staff of nationally known authorities on nutrition. These men are ready to advise you on any feeding problem.

Ask your Amco Agent
for full information

Dist. Office: Muncy, Pa.
Dept. H-1



Cows Need Roughage

Cattle need roughage in the ration. Where the supply of hay and silage is limited the amount fed may be somewhat less than usual but substituting concentrates for a large part of the roughage should not be attempted. It is better to make use of the straw stack or to buy hay, oat feed, or beet pulp.

Use of Tractors Grows

During the 10-year period, 1918-28, the number of farm tractors in this state increased from 5000 to 35,000. Power farming methods have increased man's ability to improve his capacity, according to agricultural engineers of Penn State College.

Experiments show that the nitrogen in legumes turned under as green manure is more readily available for plant growth than that in stable manure.

For dairy cows, wheat and barley have the same feeding value per ton. Do not use over 600 pounds of wheat in a ton of dairy feed; it is too concentrated.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at

Occupation

Name

Address

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

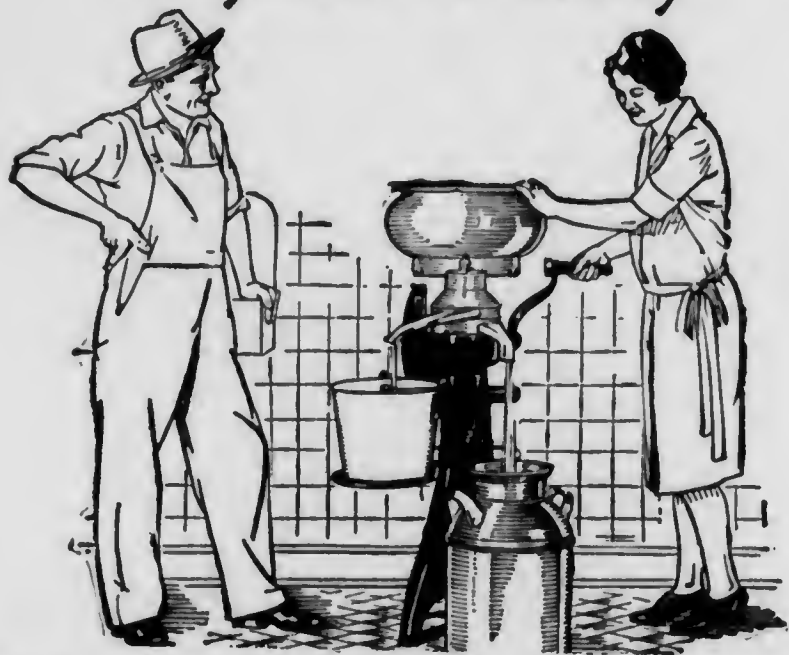
WE WRITE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE POLICY. IF INTERESTED, FILL IN THE ATTACHED BLANK AND WE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

Name..... Address..... City..... County.....
 Insurance Begins.....19..... Expires.....19.....
 Business..... Mfg. Name.....
 Type of Body..... Year Model..... No. Cylinders.....
 Serial No..... Motor No..... Truck.....
 Capacity..... Serial No..... Motor No.....

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

**"No Wonder
they sell so many"**



McCormick-Deering Ball-Bearing Cream Separators

NEW owners are delighted when they discover the advantages of owning a McCormick-Deering Cream Separator. Ask some of them. You will find them enthusiastic about its close-skimming, easy-turning, silent operation—its cleanliness—and its fine appearance. You don't know how much you

are missing until you see and try the McCormick-Deering yourself. On request we will bring one of the six sizes—(How big is your herd?)—out to your farm for a trial.

Tell us whether you prefer a hand, belt, or motor-driven model.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF AMERICA
Incorporated
HARRISBURG

PHILADELPHIA

BALTIMORE

IS YOUR NEIGHBOR

A MEMBER OF THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

OPERATING IN THE PHILADELPHIA MILK SHED

The greatest measure of success in any movement, is obtained through close cooperation.

Cooperative endeavor is measured by the strength of its membership.

The Inter-State now has over 28,000 cooperating dairymen members.

See to it that every dairyman in your community becomes associated with this movement.

Write this office for information, or see our local director or field man in your territory for information or for membership blanks

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Inc.

West Chester, Pa. and Philadelphia, Pa., February, 1931

No. 10

Inter-State Directors Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting in Harrisburg

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held in the new Farm Show Building at Harrisburg, Pa., on January 19th, 1931. President H. D. Allebach, presided and called the meeting to order at 2:45 P. M. The roll call by Secretary I. Ralph Zollers showed a 100% attendance of the Board as follows: President, H. D. Allebach; Vice-President, Frederick Shangle; Secretary, I. Ralph Zollers; Treasurer, Robert F. Brinton; Assistant Treasurer, F. M. Twining and Directors S. K. Andrews, J. H. Bennetch, Ira J. Book, E. H.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council reported on activities of the Dairy Council calling special attention to the exhibit at the Farm Show. The total cost to producers for the work and advertising done by the Dairy Council averages only 1 1/3 cents per day per dairy throughout the entire territory. This includes the total expenses for holding over 4,000 meetings and reaching approximately one million people with a Dairy Council message.

The income on dairy farms has increased over 21% during the last five years partly due to increase in price and

Pennsylvania Farm Show Greatest in History of State

The fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show held this year for the first time in the new Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania during the week of January 19th, was record breaking in the history of the State, with a total attendance of 255,000 persons.

The aisles of the ten-acre building erected at a cost of a million dollars and acclaimed as the largest of its kind in the United States, were filled to capacity during the entire period of the Show. All of the activities including the various livestock, farm products, commercial and educational exhibits, together with the

of the new Farm Show Building on January 19th. Dr. C. G. Jordan, retiring Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and Chairman of the Farm Show Commission, presided.

A concert by the Earl Aural Post Band of Harrisburg opened the program. The deed of the building was presented to the Farm Show Commission by Benson E. Taylor, Secretary of Property and Supplies. Addresses were delivered by E. S. Bayard, member of the original committee of the State Farm Products Show; Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Governor elect of Pennsylvania; Renick W. Dun-



DAIRY COUNCIL BOOTH VISITED BY THOUSANDS AT FARM PRODUCTS SHOW IN HARRISBURG

The exhibit booth of the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Dairy Councils at the Farm Products Show in Harrisburg, January 19th to 23rd attracted much attention by its mechanical devices and panels stressing the food value of milk and dairy products. The left chart on the wall shows that the farm value of all farm products except milk, has only increased 1.54% during the period from 1924 to 1929. However, during the same period, the farm income from milk has increased 21.94%, of which 3% is due to increase in price and 18.94% to increase in consumption during the five years. The question "Why?" brings to our mind that educational work among consumers has contributed largely in bringing about this increase in consumption. The center chart shows that the average cost per farm per day for this work is 1 1/3 cents to Pennsylvania farmers. All money from producers is matched by an equal amount from the distributors of milk. The statistical chart on the right shows that the Dairy Council has reached personally almost one million people through meetings, schools, women's clubs, health organizations and similar groups. The two panels on the extreme right show a few of the more than 200 different pieces of health literature constantly on hand. Last year a total of 1,615,840 pieces of such literature were distributed upon request. The panel on the extreme left shows copies of the newspaper advertisements carried by the Philadelphia Council last year. The panel on the extreme right shows copies of the newspaper advertisements carried by the Philadelphia Council last year. Fieldmen from both organizations were in constant attendance at the booth to answer questions. A total of 10,000 memorandum books containing information about the work were given to interested farmers. Booklets showing the food value of milk were given to questioning housewives. Also, 4,000 butter buttons were given to children.

Donovan, E. Nelson James, J. W. Keith, H. I. Lauer, S. Blaine Lehman, A. R. Marvel, Ivo V. Otto, J. A. Poorbaugh, C. F. Preston, Albert Sarig, John Carvel Sutton, C. C. Tallman, R. I. Tussey, Harry B. Stewart, S. U. Troutman, F. P. Willits, and A. B. Waddington. I. Ralph Zollers Secretary and Robert F. Brinton Treasurer, made their usual reports which were approved by the Board. F. M. Twining, Director of Field and Test Department made a report showing a gain in membership of 120 new members during November and December. Mr. Twining also reported that much additional work had been done in checking butter-fat content of members' milk. C. I. Cohee, Secretary of the Philadel-

partly due to increase in the consumption. The dairy business has been good compared to other lines of agriculture.

Dr. E. G. Lechner, assistant director of the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council reported that they had been able to correct an "off flavor" condition of milk in a section of our territory through the efforts of their department and that a successful years milk control work had just been completed in the Old York Road district near Philadelphia. He also reported that a new Dairy Council play "The Second Trial of William Shiftless," had been developed and presented three times in the Inter-State territory and would be presented at the Pennsylvania

(Continued on page 8)

annual meetings of twenty-one farm organizations were housed in the new building.

Exhibition space was available for 43 horses, 313 cattle, 400 sheep, 150 hogs and 3,000 poultry. Approximately 75,000 square feet were used as commercial space and 125,000 square feet for the educational and competitive exhibits. The series of rooms where meetings were held had seating capacity for more than 4,000 persons. The large judging pavilion, the arena of which is 50 by 110 feet, was provided with tiers of seats for 2,500 persons. Dedication of the New Show Building Upwards of six thousand farmers and families packed to capacity the livestock judging pavilion for the formal dedication

lap, Assistant United States Secretary of Agriculture, and Honorable John S. Fisher, retiring Governor of Pennsylvania.

Benson E. Taylor in presenting the deed of the new building to the Commission reminded those present of its completion in the record time of thirteen months, and twelve days and within the appropriation. Secretary Jordan in his response reviewed the progress of the past four years which included a reduction of the corn borer in the State to less than one half of 1% and a total of 78% of the cattle now tuberculosis-free. Dr. Jordan at this point introduced to the audience Ex-Secretaries of Agriculture Willits, Rasmussen and Patton giving credit to these

(Continued on page 10)

Thirteen Master Farmers Honored

Thirteen new Master Farmers from Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were honored by the "Pennsylvania Farmer" at a banquet held on January 22nd in Harrisburg, during the Farm Products Show, and attended by four hundred farm leaders, officials and representatives of agriculture.

This marked the fourth year of the Master Farmer movement in the east, providing a plan by which men who have done notable work in farming and who represent a high type of citizenship may be selected and fittingly honored. The choice was made by a distinguished Board of Judges from a large number of candidates nominated by the general public.

R. L. Watts, dean of the School of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, was toastmaster. Prior to the presentation of medals to the Master Farmers, brief addresses were made by the following: Governor Gifford Pinchot; Senator Capper; John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture; R. G. Bressler, Director of Pennsylvania Farm Show; John Light, Secretary of Pennsylvania State Grange; Dr. C. G. Jordan, former Secretary of Agriculture; O. K. Quivey, General Agricultural Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; E. S. Bayard, and C. L. White of the Pennsylvania Farmer.

The Master Farmer Score Card upon which the judges made their annual selection is composed of the following factors:

1. Operation of Farm
 1. Maintenance of soil fertility
 2. Crop rotation
 3. Seed used
 4. Quality of livestock; quality and variety of fruit trees and truck crops
 5. Feeding and care of livestock; care of fruit trees and truck crops
 6. Efficient use of man and horse labor
 7. Adequate tools, machinery and equipment well housed and repaired
 8. Convenience of farm arrangement
 9. Products of farm, yield and quality
2. Business Methods and Ability
 1. Relation of income to expenses
 2. Accounting methods
 3. Business reputation
 4. Marketing methods
3. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep
 1. Repair and upkeep of buildings
 2. Appearance of yards
 3. Condition of fields
 4. Condition of fences and ditches
4. Home Life
 1. Convenient house
 2. Labor-saving equipment in home
 3. Character as father and husband
 4. Education and training of children
5. Citizenship
 1. Neighborliness
 2. Interest in schools and churches
 3. Interest in other community enterprises
 4. Interest in local and national governments

An interesting summary of the 1930 Pennsylvania Master Farmers shows that all but two were farm raised. However, seven had tried some other occupation or profession before they came back to the farm. Two others served an apprenticeship as hired men, and two started farming upon completion of college agricultural courses.

Master Farmer awards were received by the following:

W. F. Barkdoll, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, economical all-year round milk production on 88 acre farm. Lime, legumes and a unique system of crop rotation contributes to success. Half of farm always growing legumes. One son is a member of Pennsylvania's calf club judging team at National Dairy Show.

Walter S. Bishop, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, raises extra quality farm produce for suburban retail distribution.

Harmony Hill Farm has produced 400-bushel yields of potatoes for five successive years. Diversity of farming interests matched by variety of community activities in Agricultural Extension Association, County Potato Growers Association, parent-teacher associations and church.

D. D. Fritch, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, a physician who started a demonstration farm to teach better methods. Forty-five years ago Dr. Fritch was growing 400-bushels of potatoes per acre, made fertilizer experiments, cultural methods, and rotations which later were to become widespread methods.

William M. Glebe, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, started at thirteen as errand boy in the druggist business. Learned farming from agricultural extension specialists and farmers' weeks at State Agricultural college. Applied to farming business principles. Honey, apples, strawberries and vegetables principal products of 15 acre farm. Is operating a demonstration apary in cooperation with State College specialists. Intensive system of vegetable cropping practiced in connection with apple orchard.

Paul R. Guldin, Berks County, Pennsylvania, large scale production of heavy-laying strain of white leghorns. Officer in many poultry associations. In 1930 sold 135,000 leghorns hatched from eggs laid by own breeders on his own farm. Has been Farmers' Institute lecturer, and poultry specialist for Penn State. Believes in wisdom of specializing in one line.

J. V. Meeder, Erie County, Pennsylvania, tried various jobs but finally devoted entire time to farming. Specializes in fruit growing on 73 acre farm, and raises vegetables for own roadside market. Follows most approved methods of cultivation, fertilizing and disease and insect control. Member of Grange, County and State Horticultural organizations. Home supplied with modern conveniences and labor-saving equipment.

Morris T. Phillips, Chester County, Pennsylvania, began to earn own living at age of fourteen. Eleven years in city foundry, finally investing savings in farm property. Started dairying in approved fashion with purebred stock. Made big contribution to organized agriculture, holding offices in Pennsylvania Council of Farm Organizations and Rural Electrification Committee. Many local interests.

J. A. Poorbaugh, York County, Pennsylvania, specializes in the production of extra quality Guernsey milk. Oldest accredited herd in York County. For seven years has received premium for grade "A" milk. Originally in butcher business and dealer in livestock, buying farm property in 1913. Constantly improving the land of Edge Mount Farm, the lime-and-complete fertilizer treatment has made pasture productive. Open shed system used for young stock. The herd had an average (annual) of 373 pounds of butterfat in the Cow Testing Association. Mr. Poorbaugh is a bank director, a director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and a past-president of his County Agricultural Extension Association. Providing excellent education for all of the seven children, two of whom have returned to assist in the dairy business. Electricity performs many services on the farm. Mr. Poorbaugh is always the first to try new methods and equipment. The home surroundings of the Poorbaughs are neat and attractive.

H. E. Robertson, York County, Pennsylvania, changed course in Ohio college from engineering to agriculture. Looked through 33 states for type of bull desired to head the purebred herd he determined

(Continued on page 3)

New Jersey Holds Agricultural Week

The sixteenth annual New Jersey Agricultural Convention and Fair, Products and Equipment Show was held in Trenton on January 27th 29th.

Among the groups holding meetings during that period were the following: New Jersey State Grange Executive Committee, New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, County Agent's Association of New Jersey, New Jersey State Poultry Association, New Jersey Record of Performance Association, New Jersey Baby Chick Association, New Jersey State Potato Association, New Jersey Alfalfa Association, the Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey, New Jersey Beekeepers Conference and State Horticultural Society.

The Farm Products Show and the Farm Equipment Show were the largest in the history of Agricultural Week, with a large display of farm products, including particularly potatoes, apples and corn, and numerous agriculture and labor saving equipment of all kinds.

State Agricultural Convention

The State Agricultural Convention was formally opened by Honorable Morgan F. Larson, Governor of New Jersey.

Among the addresses delivered before the Convention were the following: "The Outlook for Prices of Farm Products", Nils A. Olsen; "Progress in Meeting Our Agricultural Problems", Wm. B. Duryee, Secretary of Agriculture; "Reforms in The State's Taxation System", Clinton L. Bardo, President, New Jersey Taxpayers Association; "Economics and Eastern Agriculture", Hon. Franklin W. Fort, New Jersey House Committee on Agriculture; "Highways as Aids in Mar-

Federal Farm Board Adopts Important Resolutions

Reduction in the retail prices of dairy products, especially city market milk, in harmony with the reduced cost of raw material; curtailment in the number of milking cows, and further increased consumption of dairy products on the farm are urged in resolutions adopted by the Dairy Advisory Committee at a meeting in Washington, D. C., January 5 and 6, and approved January 7 by the Federal Farm Board.

The committee reiterated the warning sounded a year ago against promotional schemes for construction of physical facilities to handle dairy products.

The three resolutions relative to retail prices, overproduction and increased consumption on farms follow:

1. WHEREAS, by reason of the reduced buying power of the public in the present period of business depression the farmers are confronted with constantly declining prices for their dairy products until the prices have gone far below cost of production, and
2. WHEREAS, the retail price of dairy products to the consuming public, especially of market milk sold by distributors to urban consumers, has not declined in the same percentage,
3. WHEREAS, the price of all dairy products has now reached new low levels, farmers again set a good example by further increasing the use of dairy products in their own homes and we specifically urge the dairy farmers of the nation to consume each week at least the equivalent of one pound of butter, either in milk, cream, butter or cheese; the net result would be that this will not cost the producer anything but on the contrary will bring big dividends to the producer.

The resolution warning farmers to beware of promoters was the same as the one adopted by the committee last January and cautions them:

To scrutinize and examine most closely

marketing", H. L. Reed, of State Highway Department.

The two new members elected this year to the State Board of Agriculture were

Dairymen's Banquet

The annual Dairymen's Banquet, held in the Hotel Hildebrecht during the week of Agricultural Week, and was attended by a large number of New Jersey dairymen and others.

E. J. Perry of the Extension Service, New Jersey College of Agriculture presided, while H. W. Jeffers, President, Walker Gordon Farms and Dr. J. C. Lipman, New Jersey College of Agriculture acted as toastmasters, introducing the speaker of the evening, A. J. Glover, Editor of "Hoard's Dairyman".

"Don't be deceived into thinking that the government should or can fix prices," declared Mr. Glover, "the real key to prices is in the quantity of your supply. There never has been a time when agriculture wasn't called depressed, and if we talk about that part of it and instead some of agriculture's problems the better off we'll be."

High taxation was one of the problems discussed by the speaker who reminded his audience they couldn't continue to demand more paved roads, better schools and rural electricity without increased taxes. Protection of the dairy market against such substitutes as oleomargarine was stressed by Mr. Glover.

"We have made progress on our farms the last thirty years and we will continue to go forward. Our cows produce more milk, our acreage produces higher yields. Farm labor has been reduced, and home comfort increased. Agriculture must hold itself in readiness to adopt the best new methods and equipment."

should be culled from herds and sold for slaughter; that additional numbers of calves be weaned; and that each farmer reduce the size of his herd by eliminating at least one cow out of each 10.

BE IT ALSO RESOLVED, that attention of State and Federal agencies be called to the overexpansion of the industry and that all forces be combined to bring to the personal attention of farmers, the need and wisdom of culling herds and weaning calves.

WHEREAS, the Federal Farm Board through a resolution adopted by the Dairy Advisory Committee at a meeting on January 9, 1930, called to the attention of farmers that they themselves were partly responsible for the low price of butter due to their failure to use sufficient quantity of their own butter and dairy products in their homes.

First, after this condition was called to their attention reports indicated that there was an intelligent response to the appeal of the Farm Board encouraging farmers to use more dairy products and that their action in increasing the use of dairy products in their own homes also stimulated greater use of dairy products among consumers not particularly interested in production which materially affected general consumption.

THHEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that, inasmuch as the price of all dairy products has now reached new low levels, farmers again set a good example by further increasing the use of dairy products in their own homes, and we specifically urge the dairy farmers of the nation to consume each week at least the equivalent of one pound of butter, either in milk, cream, butter or cheese; the net result would be that this will not cost the producer anything but on the contrary will bring big dividends to the producer.

The resolution warning farmers to beware of promoters was the same as the one adopted by the committee last January and cautions them:

To scrutinize and examine most closely

(Continued on page 11)

Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association Holds Sixth Annual Meeting in Harrisburg

The sixth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association was held in Harrisburg on January 21st in connection with the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, with a large number of members and others attending the sessions conducted in the newly-completed Farm Show Building, while the Masonic Temple was filled to capacity for the Annual Banquet.

The morning session was presided over by Robert F. Brinton, President who made the opening address outlining the activities of the Association during the past year and its program for the future.

President's Address

"The year of 1930 did not deal as hard, in spite of the drought and decreased production due to unemployment, as with the producers of some other products," declared Mr. Brinton in reviewing the aspects of the past year in the president's annual address. "One of the fundamental reasons for this is that the American people are realizing more and more the value of dairy products in their diet. This is not an accident but has largely been brought about by the industry's carefully conducted campaign of advertisement and education."

The eradication of bovine tuberculosis was reported as steadily progressing with the number of tested herds increased by 7,300 over that of one year ago, and an increase in tested cattle of 110,000. Thirty-eight of the sixty-seven counties are now modified accredited while five counties are completely tested.

Activities in protecting the butter market against oleomargarine have continued, and it was pointed out that the large retail license fee required for the sale of oleomargarine had in itself been a protection to butter interests.

The number of herds which have been blood tested for contagious abortion increased during 1930 from 3,118 to 4,229. The large number of cases being diagnosed in humans as undulant fever, with the proven relationship between this disease and the Bang disease of cattle indicates that there will be even more of this work done in the near future.

In the legislative field, attention was called to the need still existing for uniform definition for A milk and reduction of excess taxation.

"Electricity for the Dairy Farm; Its Practical Use and Costs" was the subject of an address by W. L. Kreuger, Extension Agricultural Engineer, New Brunswick, New Jersey. The possibility for reducing the amount of labor and number of laborers required in farming by the wide use of electricity for such varied purposes as silo-filling, milk cooling, milking, etc., were described by Mr. Kreuger.

J. M. McKee, Executive Secretary, Joint Committee, on Rural Electrification, Harrisburg, made a brief address indicating the progress of the Committee during the past year in its activities toward extending the opportunities for rural electrification throughout the State.

An address on "Electric Milk Cooling" and the Construction of Insulated Cooling Tanks" was presented by H. W. Riley, Department of Agriculture Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Dr. Riley related the various experiments on methods of milk-cooling which had been conducted at Cornell University, and described a practical procedure for the construction of a milk cooling tank operated by electricity.

Resolutions

The afternoon session opened with the

transaction of business, passing of resolutions and election of officers.

Among the resolutions passed at this time were those commending the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for its efforts in eradicating bovine tuberculosis, commending the State Department of Health for its efforts to insure a pure milk supply for consumers, and urging each farmer to cooperate with the Federal Farm Board in reducing the surplus of milk by eliminating one cow out of ten in each herd. Further resolutions endorsed the Federal Farm Board in its efforts to increase the consumption of dairy products and urging the Legislature to adequately support the building and maintenance program of the Pennsylvania State College. The Association especially urged the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State College to provide a new dairy building at an early date.

The following officers were re-elected to serve for the coming year: President, Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Penna.; First Vice-President, Dr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose, Penna.; Second Vice-President, Morris T. Phillips, Pomeroy, Penna.; Third Vice-President, E. S. Reichart, Transue, Penna.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Olmsted, Pennsylvania State College.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Following the business session, E. L. Anthony, in charge, Dairy Husbandry Department, Michigan State College, presented a report on "Recent Investigations in Feeding Minerals and High Protein Concentrates, Particularly Cottonseed Meal, to Dairy Cattle".

"The Dairy Outlook" was outlined by F. P. Weaver, Department of Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State College. "Dairymen have been getting since 1922 relatively higher prices for their products than farmers from other commodities," declared Professor Weaver who called particular attention to the three recent recommendations of the Federal Farm Board, "that dairymen reduce the number of cows, in ratio of one out of ten; that dealers in dairy products be called upon to reduce retail prices in the same proportion as that for raw supplies, and that the rural use of dairy products in the home be increased".

He further pointed out that the increase in heifer calves in the United States during the past year has been 4%, while the increase in Pennsylvania over the same period is 15%. In view of the potential milk supply due to the increase of heifers being raised on Pennsylvania farms, it appears that there is little hope for an early increase in milk prices.

ANNUAL BANQUET

The annual banquet held in the Masonic Hall was outstanding in the annals of the Association.

President Brinton, as Toastmaster introduced Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Governor-elect of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who in a brief address assured his hearers of his cooperation in all activities furthering rural interests, and in particular pledging himself to see that the owners of cows reacting to the tuberculin test should receive indemnity more promptly in the future.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture addressed the Association and guests calling their attention to the war against oleomargarine. He expressed a belief that one of the dairy farmers difficulties arises from under-consumption of his own products.

An outstanding address was delivered

by Senator C. E. Hough, Manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, who spoke on "Membership Behavior in Marketing Organizations". In every organization there are certain good and bad tendencies and traits demonstrated by the leaders and members, declared Mr. Hough who outlined briefly each of these traits and how they may hinder or advance efficiency; the responsibility for developing the good and uprooting the bad were placed upon every individual member.

Ralph D. Hetzel, President, Pennsylvania State College in the closing address pleaded that during this period of distress we go forward and not backward. Dr. Hetzel warned against "The tendency to ruthlessly cut out the progress gained in previous years."

"We must look at the recovery procedures being taken by industry which never considers going back to old abandoned methods." In conclusion he sounded a call for faith, patience and clear-thinking.

SPECIAL AWARDS

A number of awards for quality milk

Cow Testing Ribbon Awards

Announcement was made at the banquet of the awards during this past year of red ribbons to 634 herds with a production of 300 350 pounds fat; of blue ribbons to 307 herds producing between 350 400 pounds fat; and purple ribbons to 118 herds producing an average above 400 pounds fat.

Milk Awards

- Raw market milk from T. B. free cows: 1, Bruce Walter, Bedford, score 99.25; 2, William Etter, Mercersburg, 98.75; 3, Ivan G. Martin, Ephrata, 98.75. Raw market milk—1, George L. Wilkinson & Son, Londenberg, 99.25; 2, South Side Dairy, Uniontown, 98.05; 3, J. G. Fetterman, Media, 97.55. Certified—1, F. M. Johnston & Son, Kane, 98.75; 2, Dr. Frederick Taylor, Pukaski, 98.50; 3, Lenkerbrook Dairy Farms, Harrisburg, 98.25. Pasteurized milk—1, Greenville Dairy, Greenville, 98.30; 2, Abbott's Dairy, Inc., Philadelphia, 98.20; 3, Supplee Wills Jones, Philadelphia 97.60. Farm butter—1, C. Allen May, York, Pa., R. D.; 2, Isaac B. Mock, Schaeffers-town; 3, Charles J. Sedden, Barnesville. Creamery butter—1, Greenville Dairy Co., Greenville; 2, Fairmont Creamery Co., Pittsburgh; 3, J. H. Kreamer, Harrisburg.

House Eliminates Oleomargarine From Army Ration

In an effort to give Uncle Sam's soldiers a protective diet, the U. S. House of Representatives on January 10 took steps to prevent the War Department from putting oleomargarine on the table for enlisted men to eat.

This action occurred during consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill Representative Merlin H. Hull, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment to provide that none of the money appropriated in the act should be used for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes. After some debate, Representative Olger B. Burtness, of North Dakota, offered a compromise amendment to this effect: "None of this appropriation shall be used for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes for table use."

With regard to both the health of the soldiers and the welfare of dairy farmers, arate members of the House of Representatives then proceeded to pay their compliments to the War Department for its practice of purchasing oleomargarine and feeding it to the soldiers. Following discussion, the amendment was agreed to without objection.

This outburst of the House followed a hearing which U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue David Burnet had staged that morning to hear protests from representatives of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the

National Grange, the National Dairy Union, dairy manufacturers and distributors, and a large delegation of senators and representatives in the Congress. The protests were against a ruling by the Commissioner on November 12 of last year permitting oleomargarine manufacturers to use unbleached palm oil in oleomargarine in substantial quantities without paying the 10-cent tax heretofore levied against oleomargarine colored by palm oil. The use of this oil, which is made by a secret process in England and imported by this country, results in a yellow oleomargarine closely resembling butter.

At the hearing, representatives of the dairy industry and the agricultural organizations presented legal and economic arguments as to why the ruling based upon the old regulation should be modified. The law itself requires oleomargarine to be taxed 10 cents per pound except "when oleomargarine is free from artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow", such oleomargarine being taxed one-quarter of one cent per pound.

Feed Carefully

Newly freshened cows should not be fed heavily at first. A warm bran mash is very beneficial immediately after freshening. Ground oats, bran, and oil meal can be fed later.

January 1931, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

bacteria re-
to, or higher
er words, no
e paid unless
effect at the
IV are met.
and October



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. ORR, Editor



Selkirk Grace

"Some hae meat and cannae eat,
Some wad eat that want it,
But we hae meat and we can eat,
And save the Lord be thank it."
—ROBERT BURNS.

Women We've Met

Imagine your own sensations on going out to the brooders on a fine spring morning to find that more than half of the day-old chicks purchased the afternoon before had been smothered during the night, and all of the life now gone out of the small yellow bundles of fluff!

That was what had happened to Mrs. Harry Anderson of Chester Springs in Chester County, Pennsylvania the day we first met her. It was disheartening, but you can bet she wasn't beaten at the game. Not a bit of it. About a week later when we again saw her, and this time at her own home, we found her out in the brooder house busy with a new lot of chicks.



Mrs. Anderson conducts her poultry-raising as a side-line to her husband's dairy farming. Not having any children to need her attention, she throws herself into many local activities. In the photograph you see of her on this page, she is probably wearing one of the dresses made in the neighborhood sewing-class conducted by the county extension service.

Consequences

You can't eat largely and get fat without developing fatty degeneration of the organs.

You can't play long with explosives without their blowing up, with surprising suddenness.

You can't determine how many people have coughed disease germs upon foods which are exposed.

You can't be careless in nursing a typhoid patient without danger to him, to yourself and to others.

You can't do the most effective work when handicapped by an uncorrected physical defect or suffering from preventable disease.

"PENNSYLVANIA'S HEALTH"

Society of Farm Women Meet In Harrisburg

The Society of Farm Women of Pennsylvania, meeting in Harrisburg on January 19 and 20th, drew one of the largest attendances on record. The meeting took place as usual in connection with the Pennsylvania Farm Show and was held this year for the first time in the new 10-acre Farm Show Building.

An address of welcome was given by R. G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. "Our Responsibility to Growing Boys and Girls" was the subject of an address by Gertrude L. Schermerhorn, Public Education and Child Labor Association of Pennsylvania. Illustrated lectures were also presented in morning and afternoon sessions on "Old Shaws," by Dr. Frank Witmer, Lancaster, Pa., and on "Birds of Pennsylvania" by Dr. Thomas E. Winzcoff, Director of Research of Game Commission, Harrisburg.

Following a banquet of the Pennsylvania Farm Women's Society, the members and guests attended the formal dedication of the Farm Show Building at which addresses were made by Governor Gifford Pinchot, Ex-Governor John S. Fisher, Honorable R. W. Dunlap, and others.

The following officers were elected to serve during the coming year: Mrs. J. R. Cassel, Manheim, President; Mrs. Walter T. Boose, Garrett, Somerset Co., Vice President; Mrs. Harrison Nolt, Columbia, Secretary; Mrs. Samuel Mohler, Ephrata, Pa. Treasurer.

Doing Our Bit With Apples

Just at this time when city people, and country people as well, are trying to do their bit in buying apples from the unemployed, the "Apple" demonstration given by the Honey Brook Vocational School during the recent Pennsylvania Farm Show becomes particularly timely.

Some of the uses suggested for apples are for sauces, pies, jelly, baking, apple butter, apple sauce, cakes, salad, apple roll, apple dumpling, Dutch apple cake, and apple butter.

Apple Sauce Cake

2 c. flour 1/4 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. cloves 1 c. sugar
1 1/2 tsp. cinnamon 1 c. unsweetened apple sauce
1 tsp. nutmeg 1/2 c. fat
1 tsp. baking soda 1 c. raisins

Mix the sugar and apple sauce; add the fat. Mix the dry ingredients. Add them through a sifter to the apple sauce mixture. Flour the raisins and stir them into the batter. Pour into a greased loaf cake pan or into two larger cake pans. Bake in a moderate oven 375° F.

Dutch Apple Cake

2 c. flour 1 egg
1/2 tsp. salt 3/4 cup milk
3 tsp. Baking Powder 2 sour apples
1/2 c. butter 2 tsp. sugar
1/2 tsp. cinnamon

Mix and sift the dry ingredients except the sugar and cinnamon. Cut in the butter. Add milk and beaten egg. Spread 1/2 inch thick on shallow pan. Pare and cut the apples in wedge-like sections lengthwise, and set in rows on the dough with the sharp edges pressed lightly into the dough. Sprinkle the top with sugar and cinnamon. Bake in a hot oven 25 to 30 minutes. Serve hot with lemon sauce, hard sauce, or cream.

Not My Turn To Eat Says City Child

"We may not have much money on the farm, but at least we aren't hungry, and certainly we're never unemployed", said a New Jersey woman not long ago.

"There is nothing seasonal in the need for food and shelter", as Helen Ball, of the University Settlement House in Philadelphia, expresses it in writing in the Survey Graphic of what she has actually seen happen in the homes of a hundred and fifty cases of unemployed.

Miss Hall writes of the steps to which city families are gradually driven when unemployment continues month after



month, of exhausted savings, then borrowings, and finally charity. Along with these steps comes the attempt to cut down on food.

"In every third of our neighborhood cases, the families had done it so radically, as to prompt the investigator to remark upon it; in a fourth of them physiological effects were obvious enough to be noted by a layman. Underweight, stunted growth, anemia and rickets recur again and again in the entries. There is the sequence of colds, pneumonia, tuberculosis. Repeatedly it is noted that the families go without needed medical treatment, that teeth are neglected and necessary operations postponed. The extreme is reached in babies born only to die because of insufficient food and the exhaustion of the mother.

"The unmistakable evidences of malnutrition among these families and the prevalence of sicknesses that have root in a weakened resistance would not lead us to think lightly of cutting down on food as something society should encourage as a resource against unemployment."

This report serves as a real warning to all of us to not make the mistake of economizing in the matter of food to such a point that we do not serve properly balanced meals, i. e. meals containing some form of fresh or dried fruits, green leafy and root vegetables, and milk in ample quantity. For we farmer folk in this eastern section of the United States have fared better than those elsewhere and we do not find ourselves in the plight of the child who fainted in Philadelphia school because it wasn't her turn to eat that particular morning.

Odds and Ends

A broom placed just outside the door and used for brushing snow from the feet saves work for the housewife.

Because only a little food value is lost in the drying process, dried fruits are a satisfactory addition to the winter diet.

Quick washing in lukewarm water with a good soda helps to prevent shrinkage of woollens.

A Regular Place For Raw Cabbage

Cabbage salads deserve a regular place on the family menu, according to the state college of home economics at Cornell University. Recent experiments in cooking vegetables show that cabbage loses a larger percentage of minerals in cooking than does any other vegetable regardless of the way it is cooked. Much of its valuable vitamin content is also lost in cooking.

Cabbage makes delicious salad whether used plain or combined with other foods. To make plain cabbage salad rub the bowl with a slice of onion, add finely shredded cabbage and salt and pepper to taste. Pour oil over all, and then add as much vinegar as oil. Toss lightly in bowl, add as much Worcestershire tomato catsup as vinegar and serve with lettuce leaves garnished with strips of red and green pepper.

Cabbage and apple salad may be made by mixing equal parts of chopped cabbage and diced apple with mayonnaise or cooked dressing and garnishing with pimento. Cut celery and chopped nuts may also be added to this mixture.

For other excellent salad combinations cabbage may be combined with carrots and onions, carrots and orange, diced pineapple and cocoanut nuts, and pineapple, apple, and orange and cocoanut.

For salads, cabbage should always be crisp, finely shredded or chopped, and cold. Attractive, neat service means much to the success of the salad.

A good boiled dressing to use with cabbage salad is made by heating one cup of vinegar and mixing together one cup of oil, one-third cup of sugar, one teaspoon mustard, one tablespoon flour, one teaspoon salt, and a dash of paprika. Beat yolks of two eggs well, pour the hot mixture gradually over the yolks, stir constantly and cook it over hot water until thick. After removing it from the fire, add two tablespoons butter.

"Illustrations of How to Meet the Food Needs of the Family at Low Cost", is a collection of menus and recipes which may be secured upon request to the Division of Agricultural Extension of Pennsylvania State College.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Sweet Potatoes with Pineapple
Boil sweet potatoes as usual. Then place in pan or pyrex dish. Cover with crushed pineapple. If pineapple is too thick add water, also a piece of butter. Bake in hot oven 30 or 40 minutes.

MRS. FRANK BORTON,
1212 S. Wilton St., Phila., Pa.

Frozen Cookies

1 c. butter 1 tsp. salt
1 c. lard 1 tsp. baking powder
1 c. gran. sugar a little vinegar
1 c. brown sugar 1 c. nut meats ground or sliced
3 eggs 4 cups flour

Cream butter and lard together, then add sugar and cream. Add eggs and then rest of ingredients. Roll out, and put outside to freeze. It is well to mix these in the evening and let stand outside overnight to freeze. The next morning, slice and bake in hot oven.

MRS. AMOS BRYAN, Perkasi, Pa.

Brains in This Economic Crisis

Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

Do you know that in this land of reputed "plenty" more than 8,000 school children must be given breakfasts in just one big city within the Philadelphia Milk Shed? This says nothing of the smaller cities and towns needing similar help, nor of the conditions in the great middle West where even worse situations must be met. Somehow we have always felt the real troubles were in the country, on the farms. Too much work. Too little money. Too heavy taxes. But this crisis has waked us up emphatically to the fact that the cities with their big industries have problems too, and their cry is "Too little work, and all that follows. Too little money. Too little food." The cause, —who knows? The great drought? Industry cannot prosper when the farmer does not. The crash in the stock market? The high prices to which land and commodities had arisen had to come back to their real value. Over-production, can this be it? May I quote from a reported address by Dr. Schacht, who has helped lift Germany out of the slough of post-war inflated prices—when he says fantastically—"Over-production? There can be no such word until every black family in Africa has a radio. Must we wait for world starvation to compel us to use our brains?"

That some have been "using their brains" is proven by the fact that a few industrial plants have tried to form some kind of insurance among their employees hoping to tide them over just such times as these. Business men are talking and planning and some morning we will find, out of this chaos, has come a plan and it must surely be work.

Until that plan comes, we will do the best we know and one aid is to take special care of the children who will suffer the ill of undernourishment which will not pass with this winter, but continue far into the future. To do this, we can act on the suggestion of the United States Nutrition Staff in their Bulletin, "Buy Health Protection With Your Food Money."

Following the suggestions of the Bulletin, that everyone study food values, it says:

"When neither the food supply nor the purse strings limit the selection of food, it is possible to afford so large a variety that one may choose somewhat at random within each of the six food groups and be reasonably sure of meeting the food requirements of the family. The food groups are cereals; milk and cheese; eggs, lean meat, and fish; fruits and vegetables; sugars; and fats.

"When variety must be greatly curtailed, it is necessary to consider with the utmost care the contributions made by each food material to the dietary. However, a well-balanced diet must include enough calories as well as sufficient protein of the right quantity and enough of all the necessary minerals and vitamins to provide growth for health.

This has been looked after most carefully in the school breakfasts, and there is being served oatmeal (three-quarters cup cooked), a bottle of milk, sandwich, bread and butter, two tablespoonfuls sugar. This is varied on certain days by prunes, apple sauce or cocoa.

As an aid to you in your food studies, we bring to you the topic of Vitamins:

"Vitamin A is indispensable for normal growth. It keeps epithelial tissue resistant to bacterial infection, especially the lining of air passages, glands of the mouth, lungs, sinuses and ears, the eye, the digestive tract, the reproductive organs, and the bladder. Although it can be



MILK is made of FEED!

DROPS OF MILK are made from bits of feed. True, there is much water in a drop of milk... but the solids... the things that make it a drop of milk... are made of feed. So a difference in feeds is sure to make a difference in milk. Purina Cow Chows make such a difference because every Checkerboard bagful of it is filled with the stuff it takes to make milk.

Feed's first job inside of a cow is to keep up her body and her bones. Then, what is left of the feed is ready to be turned into milk. Purina Cow Chows are built so there's plenty left to turn into milk. Actually, there is an average of 113 quarts in every 100-pound bagful. These are figures which come from a recent national farm-to-farm survey of 18 months... a survey of 505,536 cows... a survey covering 48 states.

Because Purina Cow Chows are such milk-makers you will find that they will get the most out of whatever home-grown feeds you may have. Whatever your feed... whatever your feeding problem... there is a Purina Cow Chow built to help you make milk for the fewest cents per gallon. Purina Mills, 854 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

THE PURINA COW CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW	24% COW CHOW	FITTING COW
20% COW CHOW	34% COW CHOW	CALF CHOW
	BULKY-LAS	

stored in the body tissues in considerable amounts, it is desirable that the diet contain at all times much more than will merely prevent these infections." And the best sources of this vitamin among foods which are appetizing, are butter, whole milk, yolk of egg, and green leaves such as are found palatable—spinach, water cress, lettuce, celery leaves, turnip tops, beet tops and radish tops.

"Vitamin B prevents beriberi. It stimulates the appetite, and promotes good digestion and assimilation of food. The body has only a limited capacity to store Vitamin B; therefore, the food supply should contain an abundance at all times."

This vitamin is very abundant in many of our common foods such as tubers

and root vegetables, leafy vegetables, fruits, cereal grains, (such as wheat, oats, corn) peas, beans and glandular organs of animals, such as liver and kidney and sweet breads. Vitamin B is very abundant in the leaves of spinach, turnips and beets, radishes, water-cress, lettuce and to a lesser degree in cabbage, collards and brussels sprouts.

(Continued next month)

A pleasantly tart thick salad-dressing is made of equal parts of French dressing and sour cream.

Uncle Ab says it is better to work with others rather than to have others working for you.

Because Purina Cow Chows are such good feeds you can make 100 pounds of milk with less feed... less money... fewer cows. That means something in these days.



Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Gen'l Office, Flint Building Philadelphia

A co-operative movement established for the dissemination of information and publicity pertaining to the production and distribution of dairy products and their food value in nutrition.

Affiliated with the National Dairy Council

H. D. Allohach, 1st Vice President
Dr. Thomas Kelly, 2nd Vice President
C. I. Cohen, Secretary
F. R. Early, Assistant Secretary
R. J. Harrison, Jr., Treasurer
George J. Hauptfuhrer, Assistant Treasurer

Departmental Branches
C. I. Cohen, Director Quality Control Department
Dr. E. G. Lechner, Assistant Director Quality Control Department
Del Maran Lawrence, Assistant Director Department of Health Education
August A. Miller, Publicity Department



Your HERD was One Big Cow!

One mouth to feed—One cow to milk—How Simple!

But the dairy business is not built that way. You can't treat your entire herd as one big unit. **Each cow must be handled as a separate individual**—she must be fed according to her milk production and required to stand on her own in so far as profit is concerned. In almost every herd there are some cows that are not producing at a profit—these cows are costing their owners money. **They require the same time and labor as good cows and are only helping to create a surplus of milk on the market.**

Under present conditions it is important that every non-profit cow be eliminated. The best way in the world to get rid of surplus milk is to weed out those low producing cows. After that is done then **feed your good cows the best ration you can buy.**

Regardless of milk prices, **a good cow will produce more profit on Larro than she will on any other ration.** Larro plays square with the cows at each feeding because **it is always the same—always uniform.**

It's no child's play—this dairy business, but with good cows and Larro in the barn it is surprisingly more simple and a lot more profitable.

See your Larro dealer today and start feeding for greater profit

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
POULTRY, HOGS, DAIRY

Larro Family Flour, best for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pies
THE LARROE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Pastures need fertilizing and liming after years of use, the same as other fields. Improvement of old pastures will provide a larger amount of feed and better quality grass.

There is still time to improve part of the woodlot this winter by taking out the dead, poorly shaped, and inferior trees. Give the best trees a better chance to grow into valuable timber.

Liberal quantities of fresh warm skim milk with the foam removed, and a mixture of 300 pounds each of ground corn, ground oats, wheat bran, and 100 pounds of linseed oil meal with good quality mixed hay, will grow good calves.

When Noah sailed the waters blue, He had his troubles, same as you. For forty days he drove the Ark, Before he found a place to park.

Inter-State Directors Hold Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

Dairymen's Banquet in Harrisburg on Wednesday evening, January 21st, it will undoubtedly be presented many times throughout the Inter-State territory. It carries an important message presented in an interesting manner holding the attention of everyone.

Directors A. R. Marvel and S. Blaine Lehman reported on their trip to Des Moines attending the annual meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. Both emphasized the splendid spirit of cooperation prevailing at this meeting and the outstanding fact that the bargaining organizations, such as the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, were proving the effectiveness of their methods. Secretary Zollers further reported on the "Oleo" bill now being considered at Washington.

President Allebach reported on specific conditions in some sections of our territory and developments in regard to the "A" milk regulations, after which each director reported on conditions in his respective territory.

Better Milk Cows Needed

The present low average of the Nation's dairy cows is a serious handicap to consumers as well as to producers of dairy products, says the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Because of the low production per cow, many dairy farmers are working for a very low wage and are actually feeding their cows at a loss. With fewer cows and a higher average production per cow the net profits of the average dairy farm could be greatly increased. It is estimated that the average yearly production per cow of the 22,500,000 milk cows in the United States is 4,600 pounds of milk containing 180 pounds of butterfat.

COWS FOR SALE

Accredited Herd of Jerseys
6 COWS — 2 HEIFERS

Address—V. C. HERSH
RED HILL, PA.

Horace F. Temple

INCORPORATED

Printer
and
Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Bell Phone No. 1

Thirteen Master Farmers Honored

(Continued from page 2)

to build up. Many winners have come from his herds. Breeding of prize winning Holsteins and "Safe Milk Babies" are two specialties of the Robinson farm.

Henry A. Robinson, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, record made on a farm of 29 acres of which 17 acres are so steep that they are classed as pasture. Breeds of fine dairy cattle and poultry. Price received for pullets range up to \$500 each. A retail route of regular customers who pay extra for Sunny Vale Farm butter, cream, eggs and broilers. Robinson also exponent of intensive farming. Home has full quota of electric devices. Mr. Robinson is active in local organizations.

Alvin K. Rothenberger, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, a county agent who turned practical farmer. Three major activities at Krebber Farm are poultry, dairying, and potato growing. Uses multiple floor type of poultry building. Electricity prolongs the hen's working day, milks the cows, cools the milk and cools the family meals. Flock of over 2000 leghorns averages 175 eggs per hen per year. Hatches own chicks. Officer of grange, agricultural extension association, cow testing association, cooperative bull association and county fair association.

Walter E. Burall, Frederick County, Maryland, tenant farmer for 20 years. Now own three farms, operating one and renting others. Most of income derived from Guernseys and Barred Rocks. Ships cream to Washington while summer surplus of milk and eggs marketed at roadside market by own family. Uses high analysis fertilizer and tested seed. Active in community affairs. Burall home is equipped with all conveniences to be found in modern home anywhere.

Frank W. Richardson, Kent County, Delaware. Majored in horticulture at Michigan State College, returning to Delaware to take over old home farm on rental basis. Tidbury Fruit Farms now comprise 70 acres of bearing apple orchards, 45 acres of peaches, and smaller acreage in grapes and tomatoes. Built large packing house with sorting and handling machinery. Electrically equipped house. Mr. Richardson is on the Kent County Farm Bureau, officer in Apple Growers Association and active in church work.

Lime and Fertilizer Spreaders, \$15.00

Two Wheel Wheelbarrows for Dairymen and other farm use \$8.00

Send for Circular
J. S. GREENLEAF

Anson, Maine

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS
Also Water Bowls
Elder Carriers
Feed Carriers
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions
Tell me what you are most interested in and I will SAVE YOU MONEY.
Winthrop W. Dunbar
Box 2, Forestville, Conn.

NICE

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Penn State Offers Home Study Courses

High school graduates who found themselves lacking in required subjects to enter college last fall are starting to enroll in the correspondence courses offered at the department of handling by the department of engineering extension of the Pennsylvania State College. From 70 to 100 such individuals usually take these courses, according to W. R. Young, who is in charge of the work. Many of them followed commercial and other specialized courses in high school which generally do not provide college entrance credits.

The high school courses given by Penn State are English, world history, American history, plane geometry, solid geometry, elementary algebra, advanced algebra, and high school physics. Completion of these courses is accepted by the State Department of Public Instruction when the applicants desire to take examinations in high school work. Applicants for licenses in various occupations supervised by the State are required to be high school graduates, or to show equivalent training, Young pointed out.

Inter-State Milk Producers Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 24,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

OFFICERS
H. D. Allebach, President
Frederick Shangle, Vice President
J. R. Zollers, Secretary
August A. Miller, Assistant Secretary
Robert F. Brinton, Treasurer
F. M. Twining, Assistant Treasurer

Board of Directors
H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.
S. K. Andrews, Hurlock, Dorchester Co., Md.
J. H. Bennett, Sheridan, R.D., Lebanon Co., Pa.
Ing J. Book, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.
E. P. Donovan, Smyrna, R.D., Kent Co., Pa.
E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.
J. W. Keith, Centerville, Queen Anne's Co., Md.
H. L. Lauer, Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.
S. Blaine Lehman, Chambersburg, R.D., Franklin Co., Pa.
A. R. Marvel, Easton, Talbot Co., Md.
I. V. Otto, Carlisle, R.D., Cumberland Co., Pa.
J. A. Poonbaugh, York, York County, Pa.
C. F. Preston, Nottingham, R.D., Chester Co., Pa.
Albert Sarig, Shrews, Berks Co., Pa.
John Carvel Sutton, Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.
Frederick Shangle, Trenton, R.D., Mercer Co., N. J.
C. C. Tallman, Columbus, Burlington Co., N. J.
R. L. Tassery, Hultidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Harry B. Stewart, Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
S. U. Troutman, Bedford, R. D., Bedford Co., Pa.
F. M. Twining, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.
F. P. Willis, Ward, Delaware Co., Pa.
A. B. Waddington, Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J.

Executive Committee
H. D. Allebach, Chairman
Frederick Shangle
Robert F. Brinton
F. P. Willis
R. L. Tassery
E. H. Donovan
A. B. Waddington
E. Nelson James
A. R. Marvel

USE WARNER LIME
For Every Agricultural Use
For WHITEWASH
For FORAGE CROPS

WARNER LIME

1616 Walnut St. - Phila.

4-H Club Work

Enrolls 10,793

Enrolling 6337 boys and 4456 girls last year, Pennsylvania 4-H clubs carried on a program of more than a dozen activities, according to A. L. Baker, state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College. This is the largest number ever enrolled in the State.

Club members grew calves, pigs, chickens, and vegetables; kept bees; planted trees; kept farm accounts; cooked, sewed, canned, equipped, and decorated houses.

Efficient leadership in the communities where clubs were located were emphasized more than before, better results were obtained, and more boys and girls were reached, Baker declares.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of December, 1950:

No. Inspections Made... 2831
Sediment Tests... 4645
No. Permanent Permits Issued... 60
No. Temporary Permits Issued... 27
Meetings... 5
Attendance... 808
Reels Movies shown... 9
Bacteria Tests Made... 0
No. Miles Traveled... 21,107
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits... 6

During the month 55 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—27 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.
To date, 183,675 farm inspections have been made.

Uncle Ab says if you make sure of your facts before you kick, you won't kick, or will kick more effectively.

Unadilla Silos are serviced!

When you buy a Unadilla Silo that doesn't end the transaction. As a purchaser you are entitled to the attention of our Service Department—a year or ten years later. No other Silo manufacturer will take this interest in you.

Get the facts why a Unadilla is the best Silo buy today. Let us tell you how to fill your Unadilla and feed from it to get best results. Catalog and Prices on request.

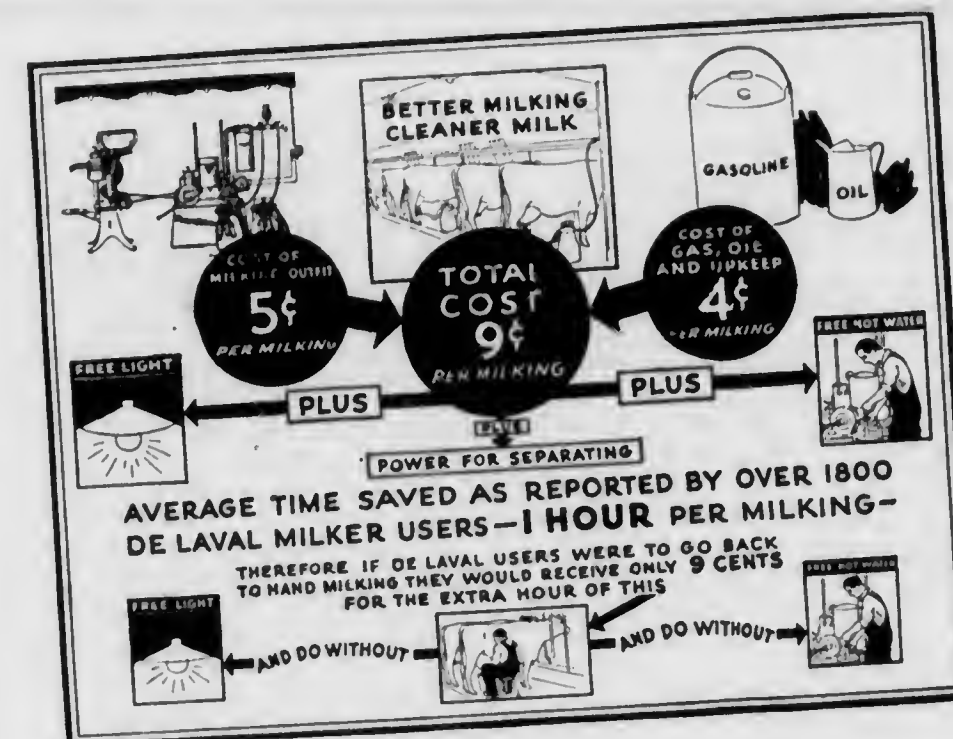
Unadilla Silo Co., Inc.
Box D Unadilla, N. Y.

COWS

150 herds to select from. 100 of them located in Tioga, 50 in Bucks County, Pa. Double tested (T.B. and Abortion) and sold subject to both tests. Above all else is health, combined with good C.T.A. Records. For appointment to see these herds, write or phone

J. N. Rosenberger
431 S. 51st Street, Phila., Pa.
Phone Allegheny 3229

Cut Production Costs the De Laval Way



AN AVERAGE size outfit consisting of a two-unit De Laval Magnetic Milker with Alpha Dairy Power Plant will cost only five cents per milking, based on a life of ten years with twice-a-day milking. (There are many De Laval Milkers which have been in use more than ten years, still doing good work.)

Add four cents for gasoline, oil and upkeep, or electricity, and you have a total cost of using a De Laval Milker of nine cents per milking.

According to an investigation among more than 1800 users, the De Laval Milker saves an average of one hour per milking (over hand milking). If these users were still milking by hand they would be paid only nine cents for that extra hour. In many cases the entire time of one or more men was saved.

No one can afford to milk cows by hand when you can get a De Laval Milker at such a small cost. Here is a sure way of cutting your cost of producing milk. A De Laval can be purchased on such liberal terms that you can use it while it pays for itself.

In addition you get better milking and cleaner milk. The De Laval Magnetic is the world's best milker. It milks better, faster and cleaner than any other method.

In addition the generator on the De Laval Magnetic Milker makes enough surplus current for lighting four electric lights, which light the average barn in a splendid manner. Users are delighted with this wonderful free light.

In addition the Alpha Dairy Power Plant is so designed that the heat from its cylinder is utilized to heat water. When you get through milking there is a supply of hot water right when and where you need it most for cleaning the milker and other utensils. This hot water doesn't cost you a cent, and enables you in a just a few minutes to keep your milker in the cleanest condition.

In addition, run your De Laval Separator from the Alpha Dairy Power Plant. As soon as you have milked a few cows, start separating, and when you are through milking your separator is finished too. In this way you can save at least an additional half-hour.

No matter what your milking or separating requirements may be there is a De Laval Milker or Separator which will do your work better and at less cost than any other. See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK 165 Broadway
CHICAGO 600 Jackson Blvd.
SAN FRANCISCO 61 Beale Street



Milk produced clean, then quickly cooled to below 50° and stored at that same low temperature kept sweet for 17 days, says U. S. Bulletin 976.

There are just three steps to keeping milk sweet and pure the ESCO way:

WASHING CANS AND PAILS, requires hot water in the milk house. Five or ten gallons easily and cheaply heated in an ESCO Electric Water Heater is the first step in Escó milk handling.

STERILIZING CANS AND PAILS without use of chemicals requires an ESCO Dry-Air Sterilizer. Electrically heated and built to hold the heat, this unit keeps utensils clear of bacteria as the second step in Escó milk handling.

COOLING MILK. The Escó Electric Milk Cooler quickly cools fresh milk to below 50° and keeps it cool until shipped. The original, patented cooler, costs no more than a horse-made outfit, and is engineered and guaranteed to do exactly what it is intended to do. Operating costs less than with ice, with no hard, disagreeable work, no troubles with ice shortage, etc. Electricity's greatest contribution to the farmer.

Ask your Power Company, Electric Refrigeration Dealer, Hardware or Implement Dealer, or write to us for full details.

ESCO CABINET COMPANY
West Chester, Penna.

ESCO

"The STANDARD of the BETTER DAIRIES"

IS YOUR NEIGHBOR A MEMBER OF THE Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

OPERATING IN THE PHILADELPHIA
MILK SHED

The greatest measure of success in any movement,
is obtained through close cooperation.

Cooperative endeavor is measured by the strength
of its membership.

The Inter-State now has over 28,000 cooperating
dairymen members.

See to it that every dairyman in your community
becomes associated with this movement.

Write this office for information, or see our local
director or field representative in your territory for
information or for membership blanks

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n
219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia

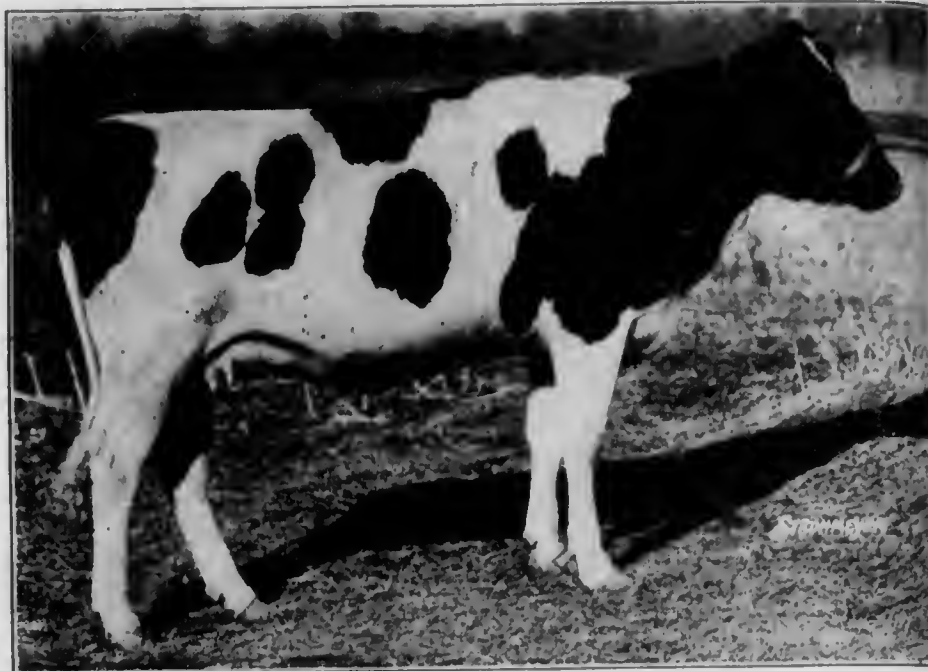
Pennsylvania Farm Show Greatest in History of State

(Continued from page 1)

men for many agricultural projects now seeing completion.

In the address of Honorable Gifford Pinchot, he indicated a shortly forthcoming recommendation to legislature for 20,000 miles of rural roads, the reduction of drivers' license fees, further facilities for the use of electricity on the farm, and finally the establishment of a fair rate board.

Dairy Cattle awards, the title of Senior Grand Champion Bull was won by Saucosa Farms, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. "Saucosa Creator Beauty Walter," won the Junior Champion Bull was won by John Hasack, Hartstown, Pennsylvania. On "King Mutual Pontiac Mercedes" "Dennington Onaco Lyons" owned by A. C. Slifer, Union County board Senior and Grand Champion Cow while "Allebach King Segis Snowball"



ALLEBACH KING SEGIS SNOWBALL
Winner First Place as Junior Champion Female, Pennsylvania Farm Show, 1931
H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Pa., Owner

Assistant United States Secretary of Agriculture Dunlap emphasized the fact that Pennsylvania was outstanding as a great agricultural state whose farmers had demonstrated splendid progress. He stressed, however, the necessity for consideration of the consumers' needs in regard to present production. He further urged the need for collective thinking and collective marketing through cooperative organizations.

Among the 1931 Awards
In the Holstein-Friesian division of

owned by H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Pennsylvania, won first place as Junior Champion Female.

Among the awards made for quality milk production, a silver pitcher offered by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council for the best sample of milk produced under Dairy Council inspection, was won by Bruce Walter Bedford County, with a score of 99.2. Mr. Walter also took first place over other entries in Class I, Raw Market Milk from tuberculosis-free cows.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, for the month of November, 1930.

	Nov.
No. Tests Made.....	7599
No. Plants Investigated.....	35
No. Membership Calls.....	122
No. Calls on Members.....	321
No. Herd Samples Tested.....	666
No. New Members Signed.....	79
No. Cows Signed.....	647
No. Transfers Made.....	00
No. Meetings Attended.....	90
No. Attending Meetings.....	2541

DAIRYMAN

If you are interested in learning how to raise two calves 6 weeks for \$3.90, starting the third day, and saving 1200 lbs. of milk—address

GRO-BONE PRODUCTS CO.
DIXON, ILL.

7 day free trial on request.

Quietness and Convenience in Philadelphia's Newest Hotel The Robert Morris

Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses.

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM
Single rooms - - - \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
Double rooms - - - 4.50 5.00 6.00
LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.50

PAPER YOUR HOME
for 90¢ PER ROOM
You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wallpaper for as little as 90 cents—by buying direct at lowest wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.
PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 1211 Philadelphia, Pa.

ORMSBY BULL FOR SALE
"FAR-A-WAY FARM" offers a richly bred Ormsby Bull, 20 months old and out of an accredited herd that is free from contagious abortion. The seven day production of his 15 nearest dams average 33 lbs. butter. He is priced to sell. Investigate. Clas. E. Longacre, Royersford, Montgomery Co., Pa., R. D. 1.

Building Good Will Between Producer and Distributor*

C. I. COHEE

Secretary Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council
Good will between producer and distributor is only possible when there is a mutual understanding and appreciation of the problems of each group. A lack of this in the past has led in many cases to severe financial losses to both groups.

Cooperative marketing of dairy products in the U. S. became firmly established after the World War. The producer and distributor together have set about the problem of attempting to remove waste, control production, meet the needs of the market, thus bringing about greater profits to each.

During the short period of 1924-29, the United States Department of Agriculture reports that while the farm income from dairy products increased 21.94% during his five year period, the income from other farm products increased only 1.54%.

The percentage of increase for dairy products thus has been many times greater than all other farm products combined. We cannot indefinitely continue to increase production without facing the necessity of either stimulating consumption or over-supplying the market. Prospective milk supply appears to be on the upward trend, due to the increase in the number of heifer calves being carried.

It would appear, therefore, that there is little hope for improvement in prices of dairy products unless production is controlled at the point where it meets consumptive demands, or consumption is increased to the point where all the dairy products can be used at a price which would insure a profit to the producer.

Consumption of milk and dairy products in the United States is still far below the amount needed for proper nutrition. It is a challenge to the dairy industry to educate the public as to the proper amounts of milk and other products needed. Good will between producer and distributor is essential to mutually work together toward this objective. There are so many points in which this cooperation is essential and so few points for fundamental differences that if the goal is kept before us of a greater dairy industry and a more healthy nation through adequate use of milk and other dairy products, we will have a foundation of good will between producer and distributor which will remain unshaken.

*From an address delivered before N. J. Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, Jan. 28, 1931

Federal Farm Board Resolutions

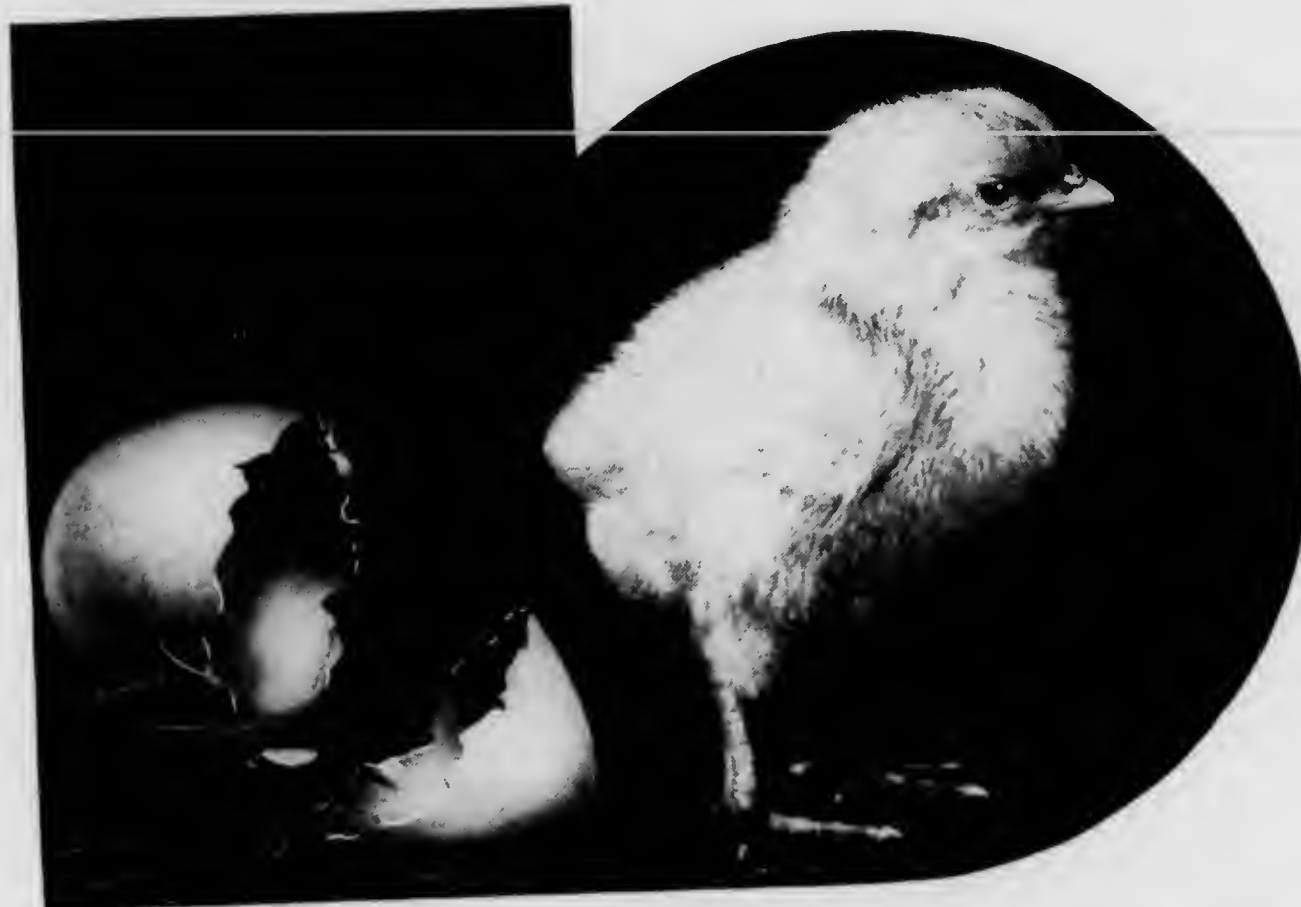
(Continued from page 2)

all plans for promotion of building facilities, for handling dairy and other farm products, which are either originated or furthered by those whose chief, if not only interest is to make a profit out of the promotion of the enterprise; also, that cooperative organizations, individual farmers and local commercial and financial interests everywhere be advised not to enter upon facility building programs until a most careful survey has been made by disinterested advisers from the State governmental agencies and especially not until the Division of Cooperative Marketing which is now with the Federal Farm Board has been consulted and its recommendations have been most deliberately weighed.

Another resolution adopted by the committee, says:

WHEREAS, there is evidence in many instances when an attempt is made to bring about more efficient marketing organizations by the merger of certain activities of local cooperative associations objections and hindrances by officials and

"When I Grow Up --



- I'm Going to be STRONG and Full of Energy"

THAT'S the way
your chicks will feel
— if you feed them
Amco Starter and
Grower.

Try the plan many
poultrymen are using—
choose just one mash—
a ration that contains
every element essential
to health, growth, en-
ergy—and stick to that
one feed from the start,
straight through the
growing period.

That's the way to simpli-
fify feeding and raise healthy birds
that are properly conditioned for
laying.

Amco Starter and Grower is 1000
feeds in one. It's an Open Formula
Feed so you can see from the tag



just what goes into it.
Every ton contains 100
lbs. of Dried Buttermilk.
Made with and without
Cod Liver Oil.

Here's the way to feed
it: For the first 8 weeks,
feed it alone as an all-
mash ration. Then keep
right on feeding it—
with an increasing
amount of scratch grains.
A simple, but effective
feeding program. Full
directions for feeding on
every bag.

See your Amco Agent about this
excellent feed.

Write our Service Department, com-
posed of nationally known authori-
ties, if you want help on any poultry
problem. Address Dept. H-2



District Office: Dept. H-2

Muncy, Pa.

Farm Hints by Radio

Farm and garden items are broadcast
at 12 o'clock noon every Monday, Wed-
nesday and Friday by the School of Agri-
culture at the Pennsylvania State College,
over WPSC, the college station. Weather
reports are given daily. The station oper-
ates on 1230 kilocycles.

Potato Certification

A total of 563.5 acres of potatoes has
been entered by 57 growers in Salem,
Camden and Cumberland counties for seed
certification this year. Cumberland Coun-
ty is raising 288 acres; Camden, four acres
and Salem, 271.5 acres. More than 550
acres are devoted to Irish Cobbles.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at _____
 Occupation _____
 Name _____
 Address _____

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

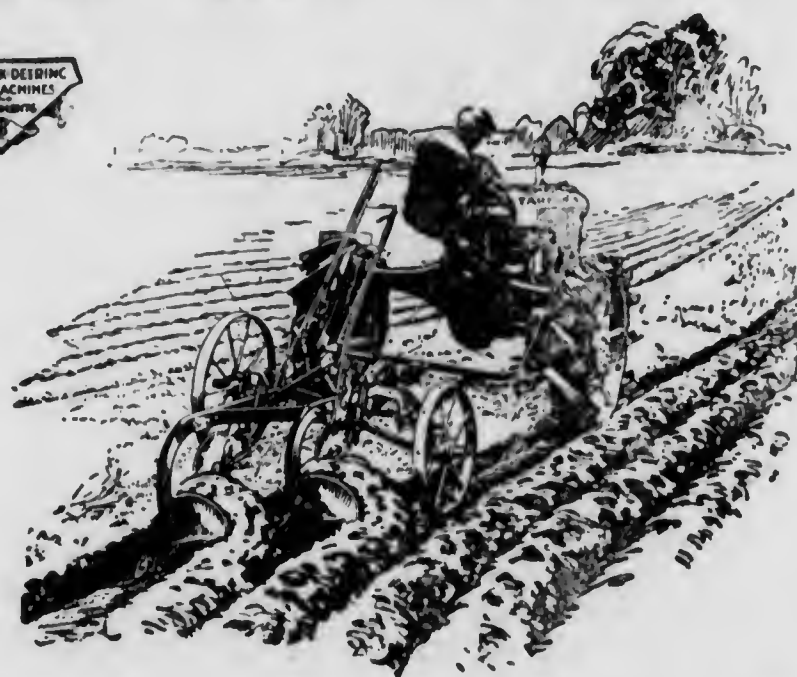
WE WRITE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE POLICY. IF INTERESTED, FILL IN THE ATTACHED BLANK AND WE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ County _____
 Insurance Begins _____ 19 _____ Expires _____ 19 _____
 Business _____ Mfg. Name _____
 Type of Body _____ Year Model _____ No. Cylinders _____
 Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____ Truck _____
 Capacity _____ Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Plow with the Farmall!



THE McCormick-Deering Farmall offers the row-crop farmer a wonderful advantage. With this sturdy, 4-cylinder, 2-plow tractor on the farm you can put all of your work behind you quickly with power—from the first tillage job in spring to the last belt job in winter. The Farmall pulls a 2-bottom plow as ably as does any other tractor. It turns short, handles easily, operates economically, and requires very little attention.

As the season progresses you can shift from one important job to another with amazing speed. Tilling, plowing, seeding, planting row crops (with 4-row planter), cultivating row crops (with 2 or 4-row cultivator), mowing, raking, loading hay, harvesting grain, harvesting corn, and doing the hundred and one belt jobs around the farm.

You can't beat the Farmall. It makes the horseless farm practicable and possible. It cuts the corners off expense and puts the profit in your pocket. We can't tell you the whole Farmall story here; but we can prove every point in mighty quick time if you'll ask us for a field demonstration.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
 OF AMERICA
 Incorporated

PHILADELPHIA HARRISBURG BALTIMORE

FARQUHAR



"NON-WRAP" SPREADER

Helps tremendously in conditioning and enriching ALL SOIL. No large lumps or irregular spreading. There is an even feed and consequently an even distribution. An old but well known principle has been applied to the beater arms and they cannot Wrap but Shred, Pulverize, and Deliver to the distributor in an even stream. Therefore an even distribution to every square inch is assured.

You want to know about this spreader—how wrapping is prevented no matter what the kind or condition of manure.

The "Non-Wrap" is built low down which makes it easy to load; has large capacity, and the roller bearings and non-wrapping assure light draft—direct draft through angle braces pulling from center of bed. Auto guide front wheels make convenient turning without tipping or strain. Attachment for spreading lime, top dressing with commercial fertilizers, etc.

The "Non-Wrap" Spreader is not only making a host of new friends but is holding its old friends. Write for Bulletin No. 930 and learn more of these distinctive features.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited

Engines, Boilers, Sawmills, Threshers, Hay Balers, Cider Presses, Manure Spreaders, Grain Drills, Harrows, Corn and Potato Planters, Transplanters, Traction and Power Sprayers, Potato Diggers.

Box 961

YORK, PA.

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

West Chester, Pa. and Philadelphia, Pa., March, 1931

No. 11

Vol. XI

The Dairy Outlook*

F. P. WEAVER

Department of Agricultural Economics, Penn State College

The dairy outlook depends primarily on factors which affect the per capita consumption of dairy products and the position of the industry, so far as its equipment for milk production determines it, to supply an amount of milk equivalent to the demand of consumers. Since the relationship of production to demand is expressed in prices, we will review a few of the price movements that relate directly to our problem.

Outlook of Milk Prices

A review of Pennsylvania prices for farm products shows that the recent decline to a level 20 per cent above the 1910 to 1914 average has put the prices of farm products received by producers on a par with the level of the wholesale prices of all commodities as reported by the Bureau of Labor statistics. This is the lowest level that wholesale prices have reached since 1916. In the depression of 1921, wholesale prices went down to 140, and the lowest point reached by prices of Pennsylvania farm products was 110 in 1922. Milk prices are also at 120 per cent of the 1910 to 1914 average. This is the second lowest level for milk prices since before the war. In the spring of 1922, milk prices were just 114 per cent of prewar. In the spring of 1924, they were 140 per cent. In the summer of 1925, they went to 196 per cent, in 1927 to 210 per cent and in 1929 to 209 per cent.

Prices Averaged High Since War

Milk prices since the war have, therefore, averaged higher than the average of farm products in the state. It would appear that milk prices have gone down probably two-thirds to three-fourths of their way in the present downward swing of the milk price cycle. Just how low this swing will go depends on per capita consumption of milk as determined by industrial conditions and on how rapidly dairymen will curtail their production by raising fewer heifers and by slaughtering cows. That the whole price structure has shifted to a lower level seems apparent and we would expect the bottom of the cycle to be lower than that of previous cycles and the rebound to stop before it goes as high as it did in the 1927 to 1929 peak.

A very important factor in the present decline in prices is the decrease in consumption due to the lessened earnings of the industrial classes. Part of the recovery is, therefore, dependent upon recovery from the present business depression. Figures on milk consumption in Pittsburgh indicate that the per capita consumption is off about 10 per cent from the level established in recent years. Since those who are watching the business barometers are not promising any great degree of recovery in employment during the present year, there is little hope of a material increase in per capita milk consumption during 1931. Dairymen and their families, no doubt, could do something to offset the lessened consumption in cities by following the suggestion of the Farm Board to consume each week at least the equivalent of one more pound of butter, either in

milk, cream, butter or cheese. The increased price received for the balance of their production would probably offset the value of the additional products so consumed on the farms.

Outlook for Dairy Cattle Prices

Farmers, in attempting to adjust milk production to prices, increase their efforts in raising heifers when milk prices are high. Three years ensue from the time a cow is bred until her daughter freshens for the first time. In the meantime, other farmers have started raising heifers, and by the time a sufficient number has come into production to materially increase the supply of dairy products, there are far too many calves and heifers on farms. Doctor Harry E. Ross of the Borden Company says that in the 15 year period since 1880, there were three and one half cycles in the prices of dairy cows. On the average, the price of cows rose for about seven years and fell for about seven years, so that approximately 15 years elapsed from the peak of prices in one cycle to the peak in the next. Prices of cows have already passed the peak of the present cycle. The average price declined 25 per cent from July 1, 1929 to July 1, 1930. While data on prices of dairy cows for the whole country for all of 1930 are not yet available, the price of cows in Pennsylvania fell 70 points during 1930. This indicates that there are too many cows and heifers on farms. The number of cows in the United States increased three per cent during 1930 and in Pennsylvania four per cent. The number of heifers raised increased 10 per cent in 1930 over 1929, but in Pennsylvania the increase in heifers raised was 15 per cent.

Federal Farm Board Recommends Decrease in Number of Heifers Held Back

These facts would tend to give ample support to the recommendation of the Federal Farm Board that dairymen sell for slaughter 1 out of every 16 cows in their herds and reduce the number of heifer calves saved. Such an effort to reduce the number of dairy cows would tend to lower prices still further and thus hasten the rate of decline in prices and while it would not raise the low point of prices in the cycle, it would help to make us reach it sooner and speed the day of an upward swing in dairy cattle prices. The heavy slaughter of cattle for tuberculosis eradication in 1925 and 1926 was a very important factor in speeding the upward swing to the peak of the cycle at that time. Similarly sales of large numbers of cattle for slaughter would now speed the trip to the bottom of the present cycle. With enough intelligent action on the part of dairymen, as indicated above, we should reach the bottom of the present cycle in less than seven years from the 1929 peak, as would be expected under ordinary procedure.

*NOTE:—An address presented by F. P. Weaver, before the Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, held in Harrisburg, Pa., during the 1931 Farm Products Show.

Why Milk Tests Vary

By G. Malcolm Trout

Extension Dept., Michigan State College

Dairymen delivering milk to milk plants complain quite frequently of variations occurring in the milk tests. These variations often lead to dissatisfaction on the part of the seller. Too often they are responsible for a lack of confidence in the buyer and a change in patronage results.

It is the purpose of this bulletin to explain the causes for some of the variations in the fat test of milk.

The Breed

There is a distinct difference in the fat content of milk from animals of different breed. The average fat test of Jersey milk is higher than that of any other breed. Milk from the Guernsey, the Ayrshire, the Brown Swiss, the Shorthorn, and the Holstein breeds rank in their fat content about as in the order given. Milk from herds composed largely of Jerseys or Guernseys will test higher than that from herds composed largely of Holsteins.

Individuality of Animal

Milk from individual cows within a breed varies more in its fat percentage than the average milk from the different breeds. When the herd is composed of a large number of low testing cows, the average fat test of the herd milk will be low, and when it is composed chiefly of high testing animals, the average fat test of the milk will be correspondingly high. The introduction of a high fat testing cow into a small herd of low fat testing cows will slightly increase the average fat test of the herd.

However, the addition of only one cow of high fat test to a herd of ten or more low testing cows will have little appreciable influence upon the average fat test of the herd.

Condition of Cow at Time of Calving

The fatter the cow at time of calving the richer will be the milk for a short time. During the early part of the lactation period the excess body fat will be milked off and the fat percentage on the milk will return to normal. Even when the cow is in poor flesh at freshening, the fat test of the milk will be slightly higher than normal. This high fat test however will not continue as long as if the cow were in high condition. If the majority of the cows freshen at about the same time, and are in good condition, the average test of the herd will be higher than normal for a few weeks.

Stage of Lactation

The fat test of milk varies with the stage of lactation. This variation may be as low as five-tenths of one per cent or even more than one per cent. During a normal lactation period, the milk tests lower in the middle period, than at the beginning or at the end of lactation. After about the fourth or fifth month the fat percentage increases as the lactation progresses. Milk from a herd composed largely of strippers will test higher than that from the same herd earlier in the lactation period.

Season of the Year

There is a decrease in fat content the warmer months of the year and an increase

during the colder months. The tests are generally lowest in June and July and highest in December and January. A low fat percentage in the spring and early summer is thought to be due to a combination of the higher temperature and the higher humidity rather than to the turning of the cows out to pasture. The variation in fat content due to seasonal changes is more pronounced when the cows freshen in early spring. This is true because the cows will be in their lowest testing period of lactation when the depression due to the high heat and high humidity of summer arrives.

Completeness of Milking

The percentage of fat will vary to a marked extent if the udder is not milked completely dry.

The first portion of milk drawn is considerably lower in fat than the last portion. Since the last few strippings contain a high percentage of fat, they exert a marked influence upon the fat test of the entire milking.

Manner of Milking

When the milking is done carelessly, or in a manner irritating to the cow, the maximum flow of milk is not secured. This decreased milk yield usually results in a lower fat test. The use of a milking machine would seem to have no appreciable effect upon the fat test of the milk. Hurrying through the milking process results in a lower fat test; chiefly because of incomplete milking.

Intervals Between Milkings

The shorter the interval between milking, the richer will be the milk. Evening's milk tests higher than morning's milk, even when the time between the milkings is the same.

Feeds and Feeding

Any change in feed, or in feeding practice, causes the fat test to vary. If the cow is in good condition, underfeeding will increase the fat percentage temporarily. Overfeeding does not appreciably affect the fat test. Watery feeds, such as beets, grass, or silage, have little or no permanent effect upon the fat content of milk. Neither the kind of feed nor the manner of feeding seems to affect the fat percentage permanently.

Weather

When the cows are exposed to extreme weather conditions the fat test will vary. When the temperature rises, the fat content tends to decrease and conversely, when the temperature declines, the fat content tends to increase. During cool, clear, weather the fat test is more uniform. Storms have no effect upon the fat content of milk when the cows are well sheltered.

Excitement

Any exciting influence, such as ill-treatment, fright, or the presence of dogs, results in a lowering of both the quantity of milk and of the fat content.

Exercise

Cows that are allowed to exercise moderately after having been stabled for a long period usually produce milk testing slightly higher in fat, but the quantity

(Continued on page 9)

Milk and Our Community Health A Radio Talk Delivered Over Station WIP

I. RALPH ZOLLERS

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

"Cow's milk nourisheth plentifully, increaseth the brain, feedeth the body, and restoreth the flesh". So wrote a doctor 300 years ago. Modern knowledge has confirmed the worthy doctor's statement and it is not too emphatic to declare that milk is indeed one of the most potent factors in the improvement and maintenance of health, whether it be personal or community health.

Recognizing the importance of their product, and that an ample supply of wholesome milk at a reasonable price is essential for community health, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association turned its attention to the quality of the milk it was offering the public for use, and made their first objective to supply their city customers with milk of the highest quality.

Philadelphia is unique among the large cities in the east, in that its milk is supplied at as low a price to the consumer as prevails elsewhere, this coupled with the fact that the Philadelphia milk supply is produced largely by farmers who are members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association whose first objective also is to provide its city customers with milk of the highest quality.

To do this required a change in many old methods of production and preparation. During the last three years thousands of dollars were spent by the farmers and distributors for this purpose.

In the first place the farmer is endeavoring to keep only healthy cows. Practically all milk sold in Philadelphia is produced by cows free from tuberculosis. A careful and systematic inspection is made of the dairy and equipment by well-trained and experienced inspectors.

Sanitary milk houses and improved facilities for quick cooling of the milk to prevent the growth of bacteria are maintained on the farm.

Sanitary methods are also used in transporting the milk from the farms to the city plants. The milk, after reaching the city plants, or distributing stations, is pasteurized and bottled by the most sanitary methods and machinery.

Healthy cows, sanitary methods of production, rapid transportation and proper pasteurization assures the consuming public a superior quality milk.

Is this care of milk worthwhile? At the recent White House Conference on Child Health called by President Hoover the Section on Public Health studied milk in its relation to Child Health. No other commodity received this specific attention. The committee commended such sections of the country that are already furnishing a safe milk supply and recommended that definite regulations be made that all milk be safe milk, because they recognized the fact that no community can have the best health without the use of this product from the farm. Mr. Whittaker, Chairman of the Milk Section on Public Health, in his report said in part, "The consumption of milk in the United States is too low for proper and economical human nutrition. The best information available indicates that approximately one quart of milk is desirable daily for the average growing child; but the average child receives considerably less than this amount."

We measure the health of a community by the prevalence of "the common cold"; by the condition of the teeth of its people and other common ailments. Science has proven that good teeth do not alone depend on mechanical cleaning but rather upon the food used.

If the prenatal mother has had a good diet with plenty of milk and milk made the basis of the diet of the child in its early years and continued through childhood and throughout life; you may expect teeth that practically nothing can injure but accident.

Again science comes telling us that the "common cold" and sinus difficulties can be prevented by the right amount of Vitamin A and again we turn to whole milk, a rich source of this Vitamin, one which can be easily and economically obtained.

The very latest scientific findings come from research conducted at the University of Chicago. They claim "That a diet deficient in Vitamin B during infancy may be the cause of backwardness in learning ability in children and adults". Here again we find milk, rich in this Vitamin.

At a meeting of the 411 Clubs held at the National Dairy Show at St. Louis in 1930, where boys and girls from all parts of our country entered into a contest at which the healthiest boy and girl was selected, a girl from Iowa and a boy from Missouri were selected the champions. Among other things they attributed their good health to the use of milk, and later posed for a picture where they were shown drinking a toast of milk to their splendid health.

Every adult would be benefited by making it a practice to drink two glasses of milk every day.

In closing may I say that our farmers will still continue to maintain their objective in the production of safe milk, one of utmost importance to the health of the entire community.

Purina Mills Holds Convention in Washington, D. C.

Approximately 1,000 feed dealers selling Purina Feed, assembled at the Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C. on the 16th and 17th of February as guests of the Purina Mills, headquarters, St. Louis, Mo. Although there is a general business depression throughout the country, the dealers were very enthusiastic and optimistic that 1931 would prove to be a banner year.

The sessions were presided over by C. E. Dutrow, Atlantic Division Sales Manager of Purina Mills. At the evening session dealers who had shown a decided increase in business during 1930 over the year 1929, were given awards.

During the morning session of the 17th, a series of skits were shown to demonstrate methods in good business procedure. Three distinct points were brought out during the presentation of these skits; they were as follows:

- 1st. "To Know Your Stuff."
- 2nd. "To Show Your Stuff."
- 3rd. "Out of the Trenches and Over the Top."

These three skits developed the value of knowing the material being sold, the advantage in displaying that material to prospective customers, and the necessity of going after business rather than to wait for the business to come to you.

Select Best Varieties

The success or failure of a vegetable crop may depend upon selections of the right variety. In choosing varieties, consider earliness, yield, quality, and suitability to the location. Order only from the best source.

The Dairy Production Outlook in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

From the joint records of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council some possibilities as to current conditions as well as future forecasts have been deduced.

These compilations have been based upon a complete analysis of the production of milk in 1930—together with the average number of farms shipping each month, the delivery of milk per farm each month, the average number of cows per farm and the average number of cows milking, the ratio of milking to total cows on each farm, the number of young stock being raised for dairy production as well as the average per farm, the ratio of young stock to total cows and the annual sale of milk per cow. These compilations have been completed for the four large dealers receiving milk in Philadelphia and we believe reflect the average conditions throughout the territory on the whole.

These computations have enabled us to make the following deductions and we believe that they represent a very comprehensive and complete view of the situation as far as production of fluid milk in this territory is concerned.

In comparing the data of 1928, 1929 and 1930, obtained from the same source, it may be interesting to note that our records show that the total production has increased somewhat in 1929 over that of 1928 and that the 1930 production has further increased over that of 1929.

In 1928 milk was being shipped from 11,539 farms, this increased to 12,046 farms in 1929 and the 1930 number was only 16 less than in 1929. The delivery of milk per farm has been just about the same during the three years named; 3963 in 1928; 3998 in 1929 and 4068 in 1930.

In 1928 there was a total of 112,601 cows on these farms. The number increased in 1929 to 113,847 and further increased to 118,533 in 1930. This shows an increase of nearly 5000 cows.

While this was an aggregate increase of

about 5000 cows, there was however only a little over 2000 in the total number of dry cows, indicating that cows were dry for a somewhat longer period during 1930 than in the previous years.

In 1928 we began to get an unusually larger increase in the number of young stock held on the farms, having in that year a total of 38,626 heifer calves. In 1929 the increase aggregated 41,247, and was quite evident from the records of both 1928 and 1929 that farmers were raising more heifers than was necessary to maintain their herds, and it appeared that they were headed for an over-production of milk.

In a summary, made about this time last year, we were forced to draw the conclusion that apparently the market was headed for a period of over-production, as figures were quite definitely in the line of increasing production.

The 1930 survey shows that the aggregate number of young stock was 33,194 as compared to 41,247 in 1929 and 38,626 in 1928. There were fewer heifer calves on the farms in the Philadelphia Milk Shed area in 1930 than during any time since 1927.

As 1930 was such an unusual year, from the farmers standpoint, it has been difficult to say definitely whether the reduction in young stock was due to the drought and the consequent shortage of roughage and feed, or whether it is a more permanent swing toward reducing their dairy herds.

Even with this reduction of heifer calves, which may be partly due to the drought, it is questionable whether the decline in number of heifer calves on the farms in the Philadelphia Milk Shed has been as great in proportion as has been the decline in consumption, due to the industrial depression.

The sale of milk per cow in 1928 averaged 4967 pounds, in 1929 it averaged 5056 pounds, while in 1930 the average was 4949 pounds.

New Oleomargarine Legislation

For some time back there has been a determined effort on the part of the makers of oleomargarine against certain proposed National Oleo bills, which have recently been before the National Congress.

The dairy industry has been deeply interested in proposed legislation protesting them from the marketing of such products in competition with butter.

The Brigham Townsend Oleomargarine bill supported by the dairy interests was passed by the United States House of Representatives on February 28th and on March 2nd was passed by the United States Senate. The Senate added a "rider" to the original bill which was approved.

The Senate "rider" to the bill, defined crude turpentine gum and gum spirits of turpentine as an agricultural commodity within the meaning of the Agricultural Marketing Act. This rider was later approved by the House and the bill was signed by the President on March 4th. This bill becomes effective 90 days after this date.

The Brigham-Townsend Oleomargarine Bill is an amendment to the present Oleo Act, approved August 2, 1886, which is amended to read as follows.

It prohibits the addition to such oleomargarine. "Any substance which causes such oleomargarine to the 'yellow' in color, determined as provided in subsection (b) of Section 8, shall also be held

to be a manufacturer of Oleomargarine within the meaning of this act and subject to the provisions thereof.

Section 8 (a). Upon Oleomargarine which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected a tax at the rate of one fourth of one cent per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof, except that such tax shall be at the rate of 10 cents per pound in the case of oleomargarine which is yellow in color.

The bill also defines what constitutes "yellow in color" and states that tax levies shall be represented by the use of stamps.

Certain provisions are also made in the bill regarding oleoresin or crude gums and gum spirits.

A complete copy of the New Brigham-Townsend Bill may be obtained upon request to the member of the United States House of Representatives or member of the Senate from your district.

Improve Poor Pastures

Lime usually is the first essential in improving pasture soils that are poor and weedy. Superphosphate also should be applied at the rate of 400 pounds or more per acre. On soils of deficient potash, at least 100 pounds of muriate may well be added, or an 0-12-6 or 0-10-10 mixture applied liberally.

Efficient Dairy Stables Produced Economically

E. P. Bechtel

Health regulations of the present day require many improvements. In many cases some modernization of methods has been necessary if the standard of products is to be maintained. Standardized products mean greater sales and consequently more money for the producers.

In the Inter-State Milk Producer's Association territory, modern milk production methods were adopted some years ago, and, along with this also came improved conditions on the part of sellers of milk.

One of the important factors of milk production was that on the part of the farmers, to produce milk economically and milk that was properly prepared. Scientific methods of production became a factor and along with economical production have become important factors in the increased consumption of dairy products.

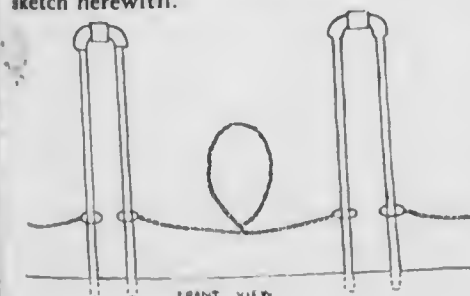
Many of our dairyman have learned that it is really important to keep their herds free from disease. Many of these improvements, particularly dairy barn improvements, have been done in their own way. Many poorly ventilated bank barns have been modernized, unsanitary wooden stables with dirt floors in them, are gradually becoming a thing of the past.

The ordinary dairyman, not being blessed with an over-supply of ready money is often confronted with the problem of just how to adapt his old barn or dairy to the present day modern methods and at a cost which he feels that he can afford to expend.

Such were the conditions which confronted George D. Horrocks of Collegeville, Pa., nevertheless he met the problem squarely and at least solved his own problems.

The way in which he solved one of these problems was unique and we believe will be of interest to many other milk producers. This problem was one of dairy barn construction and modern dairy facilities.

Mr. Horrocks' first step was to tear out all of the old stalls and partitions and give the walls and ceilings a good coat of white-wash. Knowing the difficulty of keeping wooden stalls, mangers and partitions of the stable in a sanitary condition, Mr. Horrocks designed and built the stalls for his cows of galvanized iron piping. Some idea as to the general layout and construction are given in the sketch herewith.



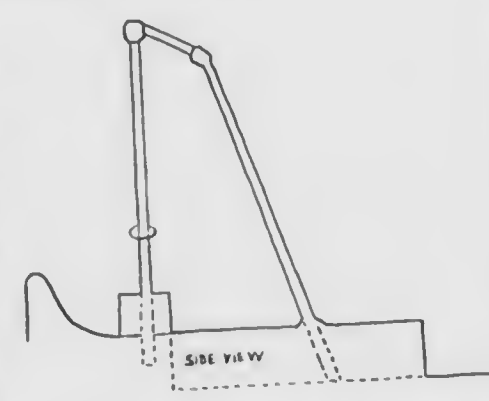
In doing this work, Mr. Horrocks used 1/4 inch galvanized iron piping. Malleable iron fittings were used in making the various connections. The stall consists of an up-right post, on each side of the cow stall, on which a ring three inches in diameter slides. These rings are connected by a loose chain with a snap fastener in the center. These chains should be about 6 to 8 inches longer than the distance between the two posts, otherwise the rings will bind when the cow tries to rise, instead of sliding freely up the post. Two pieces of pipe fitted together, as in sketch, form stall partition and help to brace the stall posts.

The cows wear tight-fitting chains around their necks at all times and when the cows are brought into the stall, the cross chain is snapped to the chain around the cow's neck and the cow is fast.

The materials and parts necessary for building one of these stalls are about as follows:

- Two pieces 1 1/4 inch dia. galv. iron pipe, 42 inches long to be used for stall posts.
- One piece 1 1/4 inch galv. iron pipe, 12 inches long to be used for partition tops.
- One piece 1 1/4 inches diameter, 48 inches long for stall partitions.
- Two malleable iron steel elbows.
- One malleable iron tee.
- One 45 degree fitting.
- Cross chains with rings attached.

The piping was purchased in standard lengths and cut and threaded for the different purposes for which it was used, by Mr. Horrocks. Pipe may be purchased cut to required length and already threaded at a slight additional cost in which case all the tools necessary would be an ordinary pipe wrench.



In building these stalls, it is first necessary to level off your stable and make and install forms for the concrete manger curb. The various sections of the stalls should first be assembled. The street elbows to be used on each side, should be attached to the T fittings. Connect the 42 inch pipes to the street elbows, forming an inverted U. Connect the 12 inch pipes with the tee forming an angle of about 15 degrees with the upright posts (see sketch). Now connect the 45 degree fittings to the 12 inch pipes and attach the 48 inch pipe to the 45 degree fitting and your stall is ready to set up.

The framed section is now ready to be set in position and after properly lining them up they are ready for the pouring of the concrete. See that the upright posts and stall partition posts are set in at least 6 or 8 inches of concrete in order to secure a good strong job. Be sure, also, to brace the stalls well before you start pouring concrete, so as to have them properly lined up when the work is completed.

These stalls, said Mr. Horrocks, while costing, on the whole, but a relatively small sum compared with standard stanchions, have all the advantages of the so-called standard type, and in addition give the cows more freedom and comfort.

Mr. Horrocks has had individual drinking cups installed in each cow's stall. He runs the water pipes along the top of the curb.

The arrangement of the stalls, water supply, and other dairy barn appliances have been satisfactorily operated by Mr. Horrocks for a number of years and have proven quite satisfactory.

The construction work is not difficult and can be readily done by anyone familiar with general dairy and farm work.

SANITARY REGULATIONS PHILADELPHIA INTER-STATE DAIRY COUNCIL 1931

The following amendments and changes in the present regulations are announced as being effective June 1st, 1931.

Permits

While the actual issuance of Permits by the Dairy Council, as heretofore, will be abandoned, it will be necessary for each dairy farmer to have his premises inspected and approved before authority will be given such producer to ship milk or cream in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

The application for such inspection must be made by the producer and no shipment of milk or cream may be made until an inspection has been made and approved by the Dairy Council.

However:—The Dairy Council may waive the requirement in exceptional cases when they are satisfied that the proper sanitary conditions of production and handling are met, or when, as in emergency, the public interests demand such waiver.

Stables

Stables in which cows are maintained and milked, must be white-washed at least once a year. White-washing is intended to include all walls, woodwork, ceiling, etc., unless these be painted in a light color, or if they be of a smooth finish. Dairy barns in which Grade A milk is produced must be white-washed once each six months unless painted or of smooth finish.

Milk House

Every dairy farm must have and use regularly, a milk house or milk room of suitable size, (preferably not less than 6 by 8 feet). This may be a spring house, if it is conveniently located. In no case shall the milk house be allowed to communicate directly with the cow stable or be located within the barn yard.

The milk house must have a concrete floor, concrete cooling tank, or other approved facilities for cooling milk. Cooling tanks must be of sufficient size and depth to properly cool the milk. The tank should hold five times as much water as milk, except where water is constantly flowing through the tank, or where ice is used.

Gasoline engines shall not be permitted in the milk house. Where there is a pump in the milk house and such pump derives its power from a gas engine, such pump must obtain its power by means of a line shaft, which leads to the gas engine, located outside the milk house.

Milk houses shall be free of contaminating surroundings, screened against flies and other insects, and provided with adequate light and ventilation. It should not communicate with any other building, or room used for domestic purpose. Metal can racks must be provided in the milk house for caring for and storing cans and utensils.

Cans

All cans shall be of the so-called New York or umbrella type. All cans and lids must be in a good condition. Cans will be condemned when conditions are as follows:—

1. When inside or tinned coating is worn off to any considerable extent.
2. When badly rusted.
3. When badly dented or with pockets above the neck, or with leaks not properly soldered.

Condemned cans shall be definitely marked by the Dairy Council inspector and receivers of milk in such cans will be instructed to reject milk that has been delivered in such condemned cans.

Cleanliness

Immediately after the removal of the milk from the cans, cans and lids must be washed and sterilized, by the dealer before being returned to the producer. After washing the cans shall be delivered outside of the milk plant or to the plant to receive their cans. The delivery of cans outside the plant is to be made by conveyor, or in any other manner convenient to the dealer. Where conveyors are used, the lids must be replaced on the cans within the plant or if the conveyer is carrying cans and lids separately, the conveyers outside the plant must be covered so as to protect them from dust, dirt and cinders. Dairyman must see to it, however, that cans are clean at all times, before they are used for milk.

Transportation of Milk

All paid haulers transporting milk must provide conveyances with tight sides at least as high as the top of the cans loaded, and should either be provided with a roof over the conveyance or the cans must be covered with a canvas in such a manner as to entirely protect the milk while in transit. The transportation of contaminating commodities particularly live-stock and poultry when such commodities come in direct contact with the milk, or containers, shall be prohibited. All conveyances for hauling milk must be covered to protect the lading from exposure to sun and dust.

All trucks excepting those arriving at terminal markets and receiving stations prior to 10:00 A. M. standard time during the summer months, shall be required to ice the milk. Such icing to be provided by the operator of the truck.

Milk must be reasonably clean as indicated by the sediment test to which the following addition shall be added:—

Sediment Tests

Dairies having number 4 sediment tests, three times within a period of one year shall be excluded for a period of five days.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager
Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.
Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phone, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Rice 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.
Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



Elsewhere in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review is printed the 1931 sanitary regulations for the production of fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

These regulations, on the whole, are not very much different from those which have been in effect during the past year. Some changes and modifications have been made but these largely have to do with the maintenance of the same high grade of milk which the members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association have maintained for some years past.

One feature is noteworthy, however. Producers who are planning to sell milk under the Interstate Selling Plan must request inspection and are not permitted to ship milk to cooperating dealers before such inspection is made.

Owing to the expense necessary for the printing and mailing of permits this feature which has been in effect for some years, will be discontinued.

A complete record of inspection reports will however, continue to be maintained in the files of the Dairy Council, in its Philadelphia offices.

It was a hard fight, but we have been successful, while we have enacted a number of legislative bills, prohibiting regulation and taxing oleomargarine, both State and Nationally, the industry has recently been threatened with the wholesale manufacture and sale of "colored oleomargarine."

The passage of legislation to offset such manufacture has been a bitter fight in the National Congress and it has been only since early this month that favorable action has resulted.

We can now announce the passage by the National Congress of a new bill, the Brigham-Townsend Oleomargarine Bill, which provides, among other things for a tax of ten cents a pound on such "colored" products.

Many phases of the oleomargarine manufacturing and sales programs have been studied and we still adhere to our former statement that, "There is no substitute for butter."

The general depression is still with us. In some instances however, it may not be quite as acute, in that considerable aid has been given many who were not only out of work, but lacked the necessities and food to maintain existence.

There is still considerable work to be done and some of that already under way must be continued.

It is to be hoped that this period of unemployment will soon become easier but in the meantime we must all continue to do our bit to assist those in need.

Highway departments of 48 states improved a total of 32,522 miles of State highways in 1929, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture. This is an increase of 3,270 miles over the 1928 figures. The total mileage in the State highway systems at the end of 1929 was 314,136.

Drought Cuts 1930 Crop

The value of crops produced in the United States in 1930 was \$2,400,000,000 below the value of the crops produced in 1929, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The 1930 crop on December 1 was estimated to be worth \$6,274,824,000. The decline in value from the previous year was caused chiefly by the widespread decline in prices but was accentuated by the decrease in production that resulted from the drought.

FEBRUARY BUTTER PRICES

92 Score Solid Packed

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
2	30	29	27 1/4
1	29	28	27
4	28	27	25
6	28	27	25
7	28	27	25
9	28 1/2	27 1/2	26
10	29 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/4
11	29	28	26 1/4
13	29 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/4
14	29 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/4
16	30 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/4
17	31	30	27 1/4
18	29 1/4	29	28
19	30	29 1/4	28 1/2
20	30 1/2	29 1/4	28 1/2
21	30	29	28 1/2
24	29	28	28 1/4
25	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/4
26	30	29	28 1/4
27	30	29	28 1/4
28	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4

Club Cows Average 11,130 Pounds Milk

Averaging 11,130 pounds of milk for the past year, nine heifers owned by Clinton county, 4-11 cow and calf club members have made outstanding records, A. B. Bingham, assistant state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College, reports.

Butterfat production averaged 387 pounds for each of these heifers in their first period of lactation. Four of the heifers exceeded 400 pounds of butterfat while all but one had better than 340 pounds. Other averages were \$263.63 for value of product, \$102.54 for feed, and \$161.09 for value of product above feed costs.

International Harvester Company Holds One Hundred Year Celebration of McCormick Reaper.

On the afternoon of February 19th, approximately three hundred guests of the International Harvester Company assembled at the Carmen Theatre, Philadelphia, to see a film entitled "Romance of the Reaper." This film showed the development of the McCormick Reaper as it was assembled piece by piece by young Cyrus Hall McCormick at the age of twenty-one, in his blacksmith shop on his father's farm in a quiet back-country neighborhood in Virginia. The development of the reaper was also shown in its different stages up to the combine of the present day.

Following the showing of this picture, the guests were taken to the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia, to attend a centennial banquet which was presided over by H. A. Maloney, General Manager of the Philadelphia branch of the International Harvester Company.

Mr. Maloney, in making the opening address, said in part, "the reaper and other farm machines which soon followed it, had straightened out the bent back of the farmer, freed him from heart-breaking, back-breaking drudgery of hand labor,

MARKET SITUATION

By H. D. Allebach

The market on the whole is still in a somewhat uncertain situation in the Philadelphia area.

After conferences by our Executive Committee and after a thorough investigation of the situation in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, it was decided that the safest plan would be to continue the same selling program during March as was effective during February.

Under this program, 5% of the established basic quantity of each producer will be sold as surplus milk and at surplus prices.

A careful survey of the market shows us that more basic milk is being produced on the whole, than can be marketed by our buyers as fluid milk. This may be due in a large measure, to the continued lack of employment, which still has an important bearing on total sales.

Your association through its executive committee is not endeavoring to penalize the producer, but it must be brought forcibly to their attention, that there is an oversupply of milk under existing buying conditions and some method must be arrived at in order to bring the situation to the full realization of the producers.

If by adhering to the demands of the market, as far as basic milk is concerned, and production is reduced 5%, then the basic price will apply to 95% of your established quantity and the remainder of your supply will be sold at surplus prices. For example:—If a farmer has an established basic quantity for 1931 of 5000 lbs. and producing that amount of milk, he would be paid basic price for all that milk as under ordinary circumstances, but under the present plan, he will receive only 4750 lbs. basic price and 250 lbs. would be paid for at surplus price. On the other hand if a producer reduces his supply by 5% or 250 lbs. he would receive basic price for all his milk, providing he is not producing above his basic quantity.

An economical way of adjusting production to meet market conditions is to rid of your boarder cows. The boarder cow is a menace to the fluid milk supply. Why feed and care for such cows? Their production does not pay for their feed and keep and in addition, it reduces the earning capacity of your herd. Why make a good producing cow pay for the keep of the unprofitable producer.

Know the individual producing ability of every cow in your herd and send these profitable cows to the butcher. You will make money in the long run by such a program.

At current market prices it will be more profitable to use your excess production on the farm, in fact, use more dairy products in your own home. From a standpoint of food value, they are hard to beat, and at present low prices, they are particularly economical.

It may be hard to believe, but we still find it true, that butter substitutes are being extensively used in the rural sections of our territory and the use of such products does not help the dairy industry. We are firm believers in the use of our own dairy products and the more we use them, the better will be the demand.

In conclusion I would ask our readers to study carefully the article printed in this issue of the "Review" on page 2 entitled "Dairy Production Outlook."

This article portrays very clearly the situation as computed from our own files and is worth your careful reading. Evidently we do not want to overdo our production if we wish to maintain our present satisfactory market conditions.

February Butter Market

The butter market, notwithstanding heavy production, has maintained a fairly even price level. Ninety-two score butter, solid packed, New York City, at the opening of the month, sold at 29c per lb. There was an early decline of a cent, but by month it reached 30c. During the last half, however, prices were lower and closed at the end of the month, at 28 1/4c.

Statistical conditions as of February first, indicated storage holdings as being 46,771,000 lbs. as compared to 60,230,000 lbs. on Feb. 1st, 1930 and a five year average of 34,117,000 lbs.

Reports received late in the month indicate that buyers in general were inclined to express more confidence in the market and were anticipating further moderate advances in prices, while at the same time others took an opposite view of the situation.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, for the month of December, 1930 and January, 1931.

	Dec.	Jan.
No. Tests Made.....	8950	8007
No. Plants Investigated..	44	30
No. Membership Calls....	97	88
No. Calls on Members....	220	319
No. Herd Samples Tested	420	808
No. New Members Signed	51	34
No. Cows Signed.....	436	224
No. Transfers Made.....	11	9
No. Meetings Attended...	16	15
No. Attending Meetings...	1496	1262

and ushered in the most marvelous and glorious century of human history." Addresses followed by New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture Wm. B. Duryee, Dr. E. J. Cattell, Grant Wright and others.

March Milk Prices

Under agreement made December 12, 1931, with co-operating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during March, 1931, will be as noted below.

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F.O.B. Philadelphia, for March, will be subject to market conditions, be \$2.89 per hundred pounds or 6.2 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for March, 3 per cent butterfat content will, subject to market conditions, be \$2.31 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during March, will be paid for by co-operating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for February, 1931, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month.

For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of February, is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers, and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions:

- (1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk and payments.
- (2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.
- (3) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from members of said Association.
- (4) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at prices listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE

February, 1931

F.O.B. Philadelphia

Grade B Market Milk

Test Per Cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt. 1	Price Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	2.91	6.25	62.50
3.1	2.93	6.3	63.00
3.15	2.95	6.35	63.50
3.2	2.97	6.4	64.00
3.25	2.99	6.45	64.50
3.3	3.01	6.5	65.00
3.35	3.03	6.55	65.50
3.4	3.05	6.6	66.00
3.45	3.07	6.65	66.50
3.5	3.09	6.7	67.00
3.55	3.11	6.75	67.50
3.6	3.13	6.8	68.00
3.65	3.15	6.85	68.50
3.7	3.17	6.9	69.00
3.75	3.19	6.95	69.50
3.8	3.21	7.0	70.00
3.85	3.23	7.05	70.50
3.9	3.25	7.1	71.00
3.95	3.27	7.15	71.50
4.0	3.29	7.2	72.00
4.05	3.31	7.25	72.50
4.1	3.33	7.3	73.00
4.15	3.35	7.35	73.50
4.2	3.37	7.4	74.00
4.25	3.39	7.45	74.50
4.3	3.41	7.5	75.00
4.35	3.43	7.55	75.50
4.4	3.45	7.6	76.00
4.45	3.47	7.65	76.50
4.5	3.49	7.7	77.00
4.55	3.51	7.75	77.50
4.6	3.53	7.8	78.00
4.65	3.55	7.85	78.50
4.7	3.57	7.9	79.00
4.75	3.59	7.95	79.50
4.8	3.61	8.0	80.00
4.85	3.63	8.05	80.50
4.9	3.65	8.1	81.00
4.95	3.67	8.15	81.50
5.0	3.69	8.2	82.00

FEBRUARY SURPLUS PRICE

F.O.B. Philadelphia

Test Per Cent.	Class I	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	1.28	12.80
3.1	1.30	13.00
3.15	1.32	13.20
3.2	1.34	13.40
3.25	1.36	13.60
3.3	1.38	13.80
3.35	1.40	14.00
3.4	1.42	14.20
3.45	1.44	14.40
3.5	1.46	14.60
3.55	1.48	14.80
3.6	1.50	15.00
3.65	1.52	15.20
3.7	1.54	15.40
3.75	1.56	15.60
3.8	1.58	15.80
3.85	1.60	16.00
3.9	1.62	16.20
3.95	1.64	16.40
4.0	1.66	16.60
4.05	1.68	16.80
4.1	1.70	17.00
4.15	1.72	17.20
4.2	1.74	17.40
4.25	1.76	17.60
4.3	1.78	17.80
4.35	1.80	18.00
4.4	1.82	18.20
4.45	1.84	18.40
4.5	1.86	18.60
4.55	1.88	18.80
4.6	1.90	19.00
4.65	1.92	19.20
4.7	1.94	19.40
4.75	1.96	19.60
4.8	1.98	19.80
4.85	2.00	20.00
4.9	2.02	20.20
4.95	2.04	20.40
5.0	2.06	20.60

FEBRUARY SURPLUS PRICE

F.O.B. Philadelphia

Test Per Cent.	Class I	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	1.28	12.80
3.1	1.30	13.00
3.15	1.32	13.20
3.2	1.34	13.40
3.25	1.36	13.60
3.3	1.38	13.80
3.35	1.40	14.00
3.4	1.42	14.20
3.45	1.44	14.40
3.5	1.46	14.60
3.55	1.48	14.80
3.6	1.50	15.00
3.65	1.52	15.20
3.7	1.54	15.40
3.75	1.56	15.60
3.8	1.58	15.80
3.85	1.60	16.00
3.9	1.62	16.20
3.95	1.64	16.40
4.0	1.66	16.60
4.05	1.68	16.80
4.1	1.70	17.00
4.15	1.72	17.20
4.2	1.74	17.40
4.25	1.76	17.60
4.3	1.78	17.80
4.35	1.80	18.00
4.4	1.82	18.20
4.45	1.84	18.40
4.5	1.86	18.60
4.55	1.88	18.80
4.6	1.90	19.00
4.65	1.92	19.20
4.7	1.94	19.40
4.75	1.96	19.60
4.8	1.98	19.80
4.85	2.00	20.00
4.9	2.02	20.20
4.95	2.04	20.40
5.0	2.06	20.60

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

3 per cent butterfat content

	F.O.B. Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile zone per cwt.
1928	3.29	7.1
January	3.29	7.1
February	3.29	7.1
March	3.29	7.1
April	3.29	7.1
May	3.29	7.1
June	3.29	7.1
July	3.29	7.1
August	3.29	7.1
September	3.29	7.1
October	3.29	7.1
November	3.29	7.1
December	3.29	7.1

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES

4% At All Receiving Stations

</



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. ORR, Editor



ENDURANCE. Fortitude. The spirit of the land was flowing, into her, and her own spirit, strengthened and refreshed, was flowing again toward life. While the soil endured, while the seasons bloomed and dropped, while the ancient beneficent ritual of sowing and reaping moved in the fields, she knew she would never despair of contentment." ELLEN GLASGOW in "Barren Ground."

Women We've Met

"The home is more important than too many club organizations" is the way one mother expressed it when she was asked how she found time to make her home and yard attractive.

There are six children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Williams of Oak Grove, Maryland, who believe that they have escaped many problems by making their own home more attractive to the children than any other place. In order to do this the Williams have not spent money, but they have spent time. Not alone in little touches to the inside of their home, but particularly in the attention they have given to the appearances of the grounds.

The planting of evergreens around the Williams home receives the enviable comment of many a passerby who, however, often fails to realize that none of the shrubbery has been bought but that it all consists of native evergreens such as cedar, spruce and loblolly pines transplanted from nearby woods. Mr. Williams has successfully moved cedars as tall as six feet, although he has learned not to expect all of the young trees to live. When they fail to do so, he patiently replants.

The children have become enthusiastic beautifiers of the place and have helped Mrs. Williams to make fern and flower beds. You'll find that the back yard is quite as attractive as the front yard. Cedars have been massed effectively even against the side of the barn.



Flower Beds add to the appearance of the Munford Schumann home, near Quakertown, Pennsylvania



Does your backyard look like this one of the Cassell's, near Manheim, Pennsylvania?

"And we all have about as much fun together as any family could" declared Mrs. Williams who thinks nothing of packing six good lunches every morning and being in readiness to show interest in the various activities of the children when they arrive home from school in the afternoon.

Getting Ready for the Spring Gardening*

Long before you smell spring in the air and the green things in the ground, you must start preparing your outdoor garden. Pen, says the Extension Service of the University of Maryland in an outline for a flower garden project conducted in various counties of the state.

The plants for your garden should be governed by a few fundamental principles if you wish to have real success. So, the first to be considered should be the location of the flower beds.

Practically all annuals succeed best when grown in locations exposed to the full sun, at least, for the greater part of the day. This is often the determining factor in the selection of a place for the flower garden.



A Farm Home Made Attractive with Shrubbery. The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cassell, R. D., Manheim, Pa.

Most permanent and satisfying results are usually those obtained by a lawn as a foundation with trees making a frame for the house and giving grateful shade, accompanied by shrubs and permanent flowers to round off the corners and give an air of naturalness and homelikeness.

So, one may say that annuals are grown for two purposes: to produce an attractive effect in the garden and, to furnish cut flowers for the house.

When annuals are grown for cut flowers, the best arrangement is to plant them in the vegetable garden. This way they are more easily cared for and give better results than when grown in the closely planted bed. However, only certain varieties are suitable for use as cut flowers. Many others are adapted mainly for bedding purposes.

When garden effect is desired, the location of beds in relation to other features of the yard, should be given careful thought. The common practice of locating round beds in the open lawn should be avoided as a general rule. Such use,

while perfectly proper in the formal, enclosed garden, loses its significance when transferred to the more or less informal setting of the average rural home grounds.

Even in formal gardens, the modern tendency is to develop the plantings around a central, unbroken grass panel.

The width of beds influences greatly the arrangement of the different kinds of flowers in the border. Beds which may be worked from both sides can be six feet wide, while those to be worked from one side only, should not be more than three feet wide.

In the wider beds, the taller plants should be placed in the center if they are to be observed from both sides.

The gardener has wide choices in the

selection and arrangements of annuals. The number of possible combinations is almost infinite. Care in planning may greatly improve the resulting effect without adding to the work of caring for the garden.

It is particularly in the use of color that effective results may be obtained. Perhaps the most charming effects are to be secured through the use of delicate hues, lavenders, pale yellows and pinks.

Bold masses of strong colors should be used with restraint. More attention should be given to the use of annuals such as verbenas, petunias, phlox and larkspur, in separate colors rather than in mixtures.

If the beds are small, an entire bed may be given over to a single type. In a long border, however, more pleasing results may be secured by developing narrow, irregular groups running the long way of the bed.

*Extract from the outline for the Home Flower Garden project conducted by the Extension Service of the University of Maryland.

A Glimpse of the White House Conference

If you have been watching all reports of the White House Conference on Child Health and wishing you could play a part in this great movement you will be glad to know you are expected to help and your call is a very definite one.

The theme that seemed to run through many of the meetings was that knowledge is at hand but we have not used it. The fact of this failure must be put before every school district and every home. The late Dr. Bird T. Baldwin once told an audience, "I can make the

research and give you the facts, but it is yours to use them."

The committees working in Washington have given us the facts. It is ours to plan the machinery whereby these facts will be gotten to every parent and everyone in any way connected with child life.

In order that we ourselves as individuals all over the country may have the facts, the governor of each state is being asked to call a miniature White House Conference. Each State will study its own conditions, decide on the things needed to be done and on the best way to attack the problems.

SLEEP catalogues have arrived, and spring is around the corner. This month we are hoping that you will give some thought and lay some plans for "The Farm Beautiful". It is not money but care which makes the grounds around your home attractive to visitors and a pleasure to you who live in it.

Don't Mortgage the Family's Health

"When money is scarce, careful planning, thoughtful marketing and skillful preparation of meals are necessary if you are to live within a reduced income without lowering the resistance of the family to disease, particularly on the part of the child, not only in the present but throughout the future," says a booklet "Feeding the Family of Five for Eight-twenty-two Weeks", just published by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

In order to buy the most for your money, and at the same time continue health protection, four suggestions are made in this booklet. "First, one quart of milk for every child and one pint for each adult. One quart of milk provides one half of all daily food needs in energy, minerals and vitamins in the least expensive form.

"Second, due to the necessity in hard times for cheap body fuel, you must buy more cereals than if you had more money to spend.

"Third, provide one fresh vegetable daily. All fresh vegetables help to keep the blood stream of the body from becoming acid. An acid condition lowers resistance to disease.

"Fourth, One pound of dried fruit actually provides three pounds of bulk when ready to serve. However, it is essential that you serve some fresh fruit two or three times a week."

"Feeding the Family of Five for Eight-twenty-two a Week" contains suggested menus for a week, a weekly market list, short-cuts in preparation and selection of food, and a number of "Economy Recipes." The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council will mail you a copy of this new booklet upon request.

"Growing Early Vegetable Plants Under Glass" is the subject of Circular No. 135 issued by the Division of Agricultural Extension of Pennsylvania State College. "The family vegetable garden, Circular 120 may also be secured for the asking.

"Favorite Recipes from Our Readers"

Smoked Pork Chops

Cook one pound of small smoked pork chops over a slow fire, without browning. Cook chopped cabbage in salted water until tender. Heap the cabbage on platter, and lay chops over cabbage. Dress with catsup and serve.

Mrs. SUSAN S. BROWN, North East, Cecil County, Md.

Angel Food Cake

1 1/2 cups granulated sugar
1 cup pastry flour
1 tsp. cream of tartar
12 eggs

Sift together eight times. Then sift flour and sugar and cream of tartar together three times.

Mrs. F. G.

Using Brains in This Economic Crisis

Dr. Hannah McK Lyons

(continued from last month)

Let us continue our thought of last month, that in an economic crisis more than any other time we need to watch carefully the dietary of our family. It has been said, if best things are obtained "one must either give money or time." Our amount of money is lessened so it is well that we use the other factor, "time" to make the balance that will give us the required needs in order that lowered resistance may not allow us to later fall a prey to the ills of deficiency diseases.

As we continue our study of the vitamins, we come to C and at once think of that disease known as scurvy. At once comes a feeling of satisfaction, for you say, "Oh that belonged to the days of long ago slow sea voyages when there was not proper food"—but the feeling of satisfaction will not last as we see the dentist examining the child's mouth, and finding a bleeding condition of the gums, caries, etc. He pronounces it a mild case of scurvy. Yes, a land with plenty of foods, but we do not eat or care for the variety we ought to have in our diet.

In the United States government bulletins, we find that a decided shortage of Vitamin C is followed by scurvy. A disease characterized by stiffness and soreness of the joints, soreness of the gums and loosening of the teeth. It has been observed that on diets deficient, but not entirely lacking in vitamin C, children become irritable and lacking in stamina, fail to grow normally, and are less resistant to infectious diseases. Shortage of vitamin C is thought to be an important factor in tooth decay and in much of the so-called rheumatism. Because the body does not store this vitamin, the diet should include at all times an abundance of foods containing it.

We think of Vitamin C as the "elusive" vitamin because so easily destroyed. Long cooking or careless cooking, use of soda in cooking vegetables destroys it in whole or partially. Hence the need for eating some raw food every day. We find the fresh raw fruits very acceptable. Among the vegetables giving us Vitamin C are tomatoes, celery, carrots, raw cabbage, lettuce, water cress and any others that can be eaten and digested in the uncooked state. (See February issue, Milk Producers Review for "A Regular Place for Raw Cabbage.")

When we say "Vitamin D"—immediately we think of the 50 or 80% of our little children suffering with rickets at some point in childhood. "Rickets, is concerned with the normal metabolism of calcium and phosphorus at all ages. This is not alone a disease of childhood. In children rickets is the most common result of a diet poorly balanced in Vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus. A generous amount of this vitamin in the diet or its equivalent in sunlight, is probably also a factor in the prevention of dental caries, and a means of preventing other less prominent disturbances of mineral metabolism.

"Food stuffs suitable for human consumption are almost without exception deficient in Vitamin D. Only fish eating peoples have a fairly liberal amount." This is why physicians are giving cod liver oil as a routine treatment for children, and for adults as well. Butter and egg yolk are the only common foods shown to contain this vitamin. How marvellously the Great Master has planned for his people. While our common



MAKING MILK WITH LESS FEED!

PURINA COW CHOW is built for the big job of making milk. That is why it can make milk with fewer pounds of feed. Actually, 88 pounds of Purina Cow Chow will do the job of 100 pounds of ordinary feed 9 cows fed Purina Cow Chow will produce the same milk as 10 similar cows fed the average feed. These figures come from a recent national farm-to-farm survey of 27 months...a survey of 1,104,151 cows...a survey covering 48 states.

Because Purina Cow Chow is so good you will find that it will get the most out of whatever home-grown feeds you may have. Whatever your feed...whatever your feeding problem...Purina Cow Chow is built to do that very job. The sort of feeding job that puts milk in the pail with the fewest pounds of feed...for the fewest cents per gallon. Purina Mills, 854 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

THE PURINA COW CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW	24% COW CHOW	FITTING CHOW
20% COW CHOW	34% COW CHOW	CALF CHOW
	BULKY-LAS	



foods do not contain this all important Vitamin D, we have a ready aid in sunlight for helping toward correct deposits of calcium and phosphorus. Hence the popular sunbaths taken in the out-of-doors; or before an open window. Common window glass sifts out the special rays of light we need, so direct sunlight is needed. However, care must be taken that there is not too sudden exposure to strong sunlight.

Vitamin F, concluding this short study of vitamins, three more ought to be mentioned as further knowledge of them is being watched with interest; vitamin E which is supposed to aid in reproduction; Vitamin F, which has not had enough study to place it finally, and lastly

Vitamin G, which claiming is much attention just now from people in the drought stricken district and the cotton mill sections of the south, where pellagra prevails. It is abundant in milk, lean meat and fresh leafy vegetables.

May I quote from Dr. E. V. McCollum, Johns Hopkins University when he says, "It is impossible at present to say just how many vitamins exist. But of one thing we may be sure: that with a varied diet looking well to our calcium and phosphorus intake and the known vitamins, we may keep in health."

Inch-wide adhesive tape may be used instead of tacks to reattach to the rollers window shades that have torn loose.

Keep Milk Clean

Wiping the cows' udders before milking cooling the milk quickly, and scalding milk pails and strainers will reduce milk rejection at the plant or factory.

More Fires This Year

Farm fire losses have increased from 25 to 50 per cent during the past season of drought, government reports show. Special precautions against this great destroyer are urged.

A farm inventory is the first step in keeping farm accounts. On the average farm it requires about one-half a day to take it.



Your HERD was One Big Cow!

One mouth to feed—One cow to milk—How Simple!

But the dairy business is not built that way. You can't treat your entire herd as one big unit. **Each cow must be handled as a separate individual**—she must be fed according to her milk production and required to stand on her own in so far as profit is concerned. In almost every herd there are some cows that are not producing at a profit—these cows are costing their owners money. **They require the same time and labor as good cows and are only helping to create a surplus of milk on the market.**

Under present conditions it is important that every non-profit cow be eliminated. The best way in the world to get rid of surplus milk is to weed out those low producing cows. After that is done then **feed your good cows the best ration you can buy.**

Regardless of milk prices, **a good cow will produce more profit on Larro than she will on any other ration.** Larro plays square with the cows at each feeding because **it is always the same—always uniform.** It's no child's play—this dairy business, but with good cows and Larro in the barn it is surprisingly more simple and a lot more profitable.

Send for our bulletin "The Business of Dairying"

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
POULTRY, HOGS, DAIRY

Larro Family Flour, best for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pies
THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Grow Early Plants

The cold frame is indispensable for growing early plants and small vegetable crops. The plants will have to be started in the house, a hotbed, or a greenhouse. Instructions for building and operating these are found in Circulars 120 and 135 which can be obtained from the Agricultural Publications Office, State College, Pa.

A child's honest questions deserve honest answers.

Fertilize the Garden

Use the best fertilizer for your garden soil. For light soils with little manure, use a 4-8-4 mixture; on heavier soils with plenty of manure, apply a 4-12-4, and for unusually fertile soils with abundant manure, use only superphosphate. For one-quarter of an acre, or about 100 by 100 feet, apply about 300 pounds.

Wash the electric light bulbs frequently, and they will light the house much more effectively than dusty ones.

Directors Hold Bi-monthly Meeting

An attendance of one hundred per cent on the part of officers and directors and field representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, marked the Bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association held at the Association's headquarters in Philadelphia on March 6th and 7th.

The session was also marked by a very thorough presentation and study of marketing conditions and marketing prospect for the future, throughout the entire territory.

Following the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and those of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, which were approved, reports from the various departmental heads were presented.

1. Ralph Zollers, made a detailed report of the status of the Oleo Legislative work before the National Congress.

F. M. Twining, Director Field and Test Department made a report on the activities of that department since the last Directors' Meeting.

C. I. Cohee, Director of the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council reported on the work of that department and also outlined the 1931 Sanitary Regulations. (A copy of which is printed on page 3 of this issue of the Review.) He also commented on a new Health Budget, based on the feeding of a family of five on \$8.22 a week, which while nutritionally sound, was in line with minimum expenditures of money, which under the present economic stress was extremely interesting. (A copy of this booklet may be had upon request.)

Dr. E. C. Lechner, Assistant Director of the Quality Control Department cited some of the recent inspection work done by that Department.

Under new business the Board discussed the date for the coming Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and it was decided to hold this meeting in Philadelphia on November 17th and 18th, 1931.

President Allebach then briefly outlined the program of the proposed Federation of the Bargaining Organizations of the United States, which will hold a meeting to further discuss the problem in St. Louis, Mo., during the present month.

Directors Make Reports

A formal report, on the part of each Director, presenting milk production conditions, feeding programs and prospects for future production of milk followed.

Reports were general that, owing to various conditions, such as lack of feed—lack of rainfall were quite general. Many sections of the milk shed had had little general rain fall, wheat and grass fields in many cases, showed but little indications of growth and there was a doubtful opinion as to the coming seasons crops, particularly such as has been planted last Fall. Some plowing for this year's crops had been done but the ground was extremely dry.

The shortage of water was reported acute in a number of sections. While there had been some rain and there was more water in streams, wells as a rule, were very low.

Just what the future would bring forth in the coming season was problematical and time alone would tell the story.

Notwithstanding the late flush in the milk supply it was generally reported that it would fall off at an early date.

Supplies of hay were reported cheaper in some markets, but in many cases it lacked quality.

Reports of wage conditions for farm

help ranged from unchange to lower. In most cases wages were lower but the supply of good dairy farm help was not plentiful. In some few cases the continuation of last year's wage rates were noted. There is a plentiful supply of untrained farm labor, but the demand for this kind of labor was not active.

Dairy feeds were reported lower in price than a year ago, but farmers in many cases were unable, due to the lack of return from farm crops generally, to supplement heavy winter feeding of ready mixed feeds.

Executive Session

A formal executive session of the Board was held following the general afternoon session. Following the reading of the minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Session, the report of the treasurer, Robert F. Brinton was presented and approved. Some detailed programs of the Association's activities were discussed but no formal action was taken.

Second Day's Session

Complete reports not having been made by the Directors, this was the first order of business.

President H. D. Allebach made a formal report of market conditions during the past month. "The non-employment situation has," he said, "curtailed consumption to a considerable extent and it is difficult to say just how soon this situation would be improved." The general marketing situation was presented not only in our own market, but those in other territories. Supply under existing conditions is in excess of demand and there are frequent offerings of milk from other markets that would like to enter our field.

Farmers therefore should control their supply so as to care for our own consumptive needs and not over burden buyers with milk for which they could find no outlet.

At this time we should move forward slowly, produce economically, sell our boarder cows, and measure production to meet demands.

Michigan Milk Market Conditions

It is our intentions in the future to carry some comments on general marketing conditions in various sections of the country, so that our readers may be advised as to what conditions may be in other territories. As an example of this we are carrying herewith an article taken from the February issue of the Milwaukee Milk Producer published by the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Milk Producers' Association.

"The price of milk, for February," says, remains at \$2.50 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Milwaukee, for milk testing 3.5% butterfat.

"The dealers tell about milk being sold in some instances in the homes for 9 cents a quart and in some stores at 8 cents.

"Considerable price cutting is going on and in the end the producer will probably pay the bill."

"The average price of butter, (in Milwaukee) is 27 cents, the lowest in many years. Skim milk has practically no value and as a result, manufactured milk has taken another drop."

"MICHIGAN MILK PRODUCER"

Something like 17,500,000 acres of land that were formerly cultivated in this country have been destroyed by gully-erosion or so severely washed that farmers can not afford to attempt their cultivation or reclamation, according to the Bureau of Soils and Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Why Milk Tests Vary

(Continued from page 1)

Milk is not so great. Violent exercise, such as is brought about by chasing the cows in from pasture results in a lowering of the milk yield with a slight increase in the percentage of fat.

Health

If a cow is in poor health there will be a decrease in both milk flow and fat content. When the udder is infected with mammitis, or "garget," the milk secreted is generally quite low in fat.

"Heat" Period

During the normal heat period of a healthy cow, the percentage of fat is not affected in the case of some cows, while with others there seems to be an increase in the percentage of fat.

Age

The age of the animal has very little effect upon the fat content of the milk. The fat percentage of milk from aged cows is very slightly lower than that of milk obtained when the cows were in their first few periods of lactation. The tendency is for a decrease in the fat content of the milk after the fourth or fifth lactation periods.

Variations Due to Unknown Causes

The fat test of milk from individual cows may vary considerably from day to day. Likewise, the fat test of milk from herds will show variations approximately in indirect proportion to the size of the herd. These frequent variations may be caused by any one, or by a combination of the factors previously mentioned.

Condition of Milk

The condition of the milk, when sampled, may affect the fat test. If the milk is slightly sour or slightly churned, it will be difficult to secure an accurate sample, because of the presence of fine curd particles or butter granules.

Since the fat rises to the top, the milk should not be allowed to stand, but should be stirred vigorously before sampling.

Summary

Variations in the fat percentages of milk are the rule rather than the exception. When too wide a variation is encountered, the possible causes should be studied and corrected. It is obvious from the wide variety of factors which affect the milk test that such variations are more likely to result from some existing condition on the farm rather than because of incorrect testing. Before questioning the accuracy of the milk test, it would be well to check up on the factors which have been pointed out in this discussion.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of January, 1931:

No. Inspections Made...	2297
Sediment Tests.....	2401
No. Permanent Permits Issued.....	16
No. Temporary Permits Issued.....	0
Meetings.....	8
Attendance.....	1150
Reels Movies Shown...	0
Bacteria Tests Made...	0
No. Miles Traveled....	18,442
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits.....	87

During the month 31 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—39 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date, 185,972 farm inspections have been made.

A Simple FEEDING PROGRAM

for Rapid Growth and Strong, Vigorous Birds

BECAUSE Amco Starting and Growing Mash does two big jobs—and does them both well—it has become popular with thousands of feeders.

Its first job is to give chicks a *quick* start and a *right* start. Its next job is to bring them to the laying stage—in healthy, vigorous condition. By doing both successfully it provides a simple feeding program from birth to maturity.

Why change from a feed that your chicks get accustomed to, when one feed contains every single element that's essential to growth and health?

The ingredients used in Amco Starter and Grower—and amounts of each ingredient—are specified on each tag. Made two ways—with and without Cod Liver Oil. Ask your Amco Agent. If you have any poultry problem, the Amco Service Staff of recognized poultry authorities will be glad to help you. Write to the address below, Dept. H-3



**A Chick Starter
A Chick Grower
In ONE BAG**



District Office: Muncy, Pa.
Dept. H-3

Duck Speed

A mallard duck banded on November 23, 1930, at Big Suamico, Green Bay, Wis., was killed five days later near Georgetown, S. C., according to a report to the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is a record for individual speed of migration, the bureau says.

Improve Pasture Sod

Lime and fertilizer treatment on poor pasture sods should bring in white clover and the better grasses, thicken the turf, and greatly improve the quantity and quality of the grazing. Fertilization every five years and liming at longer intervals will maintain satisfactory production.

Feed Good Cows Well

Do not reduce grain feed for cows in the flush of production even though prices paid for milk may be lower. It is better to weed out the poor cows in the herd and continue to feed the good ones up to production capacity. This practice reduces milk costs.



ESCO
ENGINEERED
Electric
MILK HOUSE EQUIPMENT

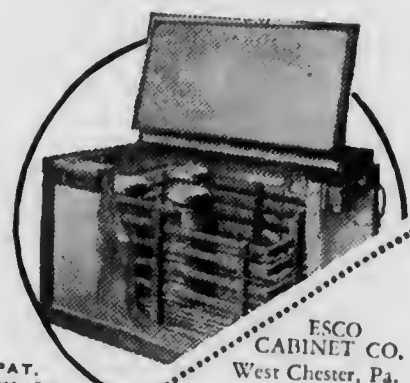
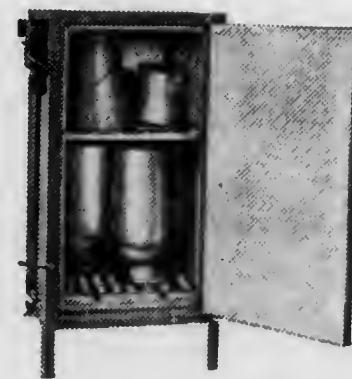
Bacteria causes milk to sour. Keep bacteria from growing and multiplying in your milk by clean handling . . . clean, sterilized pails and utensils . . . correct cooling and storing . . . and it will keep sweet and pure indefinitely.

With three products, ESCO makes the production of A grade milk easy. Any dairy farmer who thoroughly cleans his pails and cans with hot water as supplied by the ESCO Electric Water Heater, sterilizes them in an ESCO Dry Air Sterilizer, then cools the milk in an ESCO Electric Milk Cooler, leaves but little chance for bacteria trouble.

ESCO Water Heaters, Sterilizers and Milk Coolers are engineered from start to finish to do their specific tasks in the quickest, most efficient and economical way possible.

Ask your Power Company, Electric Refrigeration Dealer, or write direct to us.

ESCO CABINET COMPANY
WEST CHESTER, PENNA.



ESCO CABINET CO.
West Chester, Pa.
Please send full information in regard to Milk Coolers, Sterilizers, Water Heaters.
Name.....
Address.....
Town.....State.....

The STANDARD of the BETTER DAIRIES



COOL Your Milk Properly

Proper cooling of milk and cream with the Milcare Automatic Stirrer will check bacteria growth, and eliminate Animal Heat and Off-flavors. Will enable you to produce a high quality product, which means more profit for you.

MILCARE CORPOARTION
FERGUS FALLS, MINNESOTA

Write for Pribes Agents Wanted

When answering advertisements always mention the fact that you saw their advertisement in the Milk Producers' Review.



Horace F. Temple
INCORPORATED

Printer and Designer
WEST CHESTER, PA.
Bell Phone No. 1

Lumps in brown sugar soften if placed in a warm oven for a few minutes.

Pure Milk Association to Hold Annual Meeting

More than 3000 farmers and delegates from Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana are expected to attend the Sixth annual meeting of the Pure Milk Association, a cooperative organization on May 10th, 1931 in the Auditorium Theatre in Chicago, Ill.

The Pure Milk Association is made up of farmers who feel the urgent need of organization and cooperation in the production of high quality milk. It enables them to have service of weighing, testing and marketing by a central organization which also works out scientific and economic problems of the dairy farmer, and one which makes the milk of the farmers in that area.

To further perfect this high standard the farmers have seen its advantage in paying three cents for each 100 pounds of milk they sold after the first of July for the maintenance of this central organization. At present the price paid is 2 cents per hundred pounds.

Among the important topics to be discussed, according to an announcement by W. C. McQueen, president of the organization are: Dairyman's fight against the encroachment of butter substitutes; curbing of production to lessen the recent flooding of market centers with dairy products; transportation to markets; and marketing agreements with city buyers.

Election of a board of directors and other important business will be transacted.

Don. N. Geyer, Chicago, Ill. is secretary and general manager of the organization.

PAPER YOUR HOME

You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 50 cents—by buying direct at low-cost wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.
PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 1211 Philadelphia, Pa.

COWS FOR SALE

Accredited Herd of Jerseys
6 Cows 2 Heifers
Address
V. C. HERSH, Red Hill, Pa.

Pottstown

Concrete Stave Silos

Why not have us build a Permanent - Fireproof - Storm-proof Silo on your farm, and eliminate all future Silo worries. You will be more than pleased with the results. Low initial cost—minimum upkeep expense. Being made of reinforced concrete, "will improve with age". Take advantage of our Early Order-Early Erection discounts and save real money by deciding now to place your order with us for the Silo of Merit. Manufactured and erected by Pottstown Cement Block Co. Queen & Bailey Sts., Pottstown, Pa.

COWS

150 herds to select from, 100 of them located in Tingo, 50 in Bucks County, Pa. Double tested (T.B. and Abortion) and sold subject to both tests. Above all else in health, combined with good C.T.A. Records. For appointment to see these herds, write or phone

J. N. Rosenberger

431 S. 51st Street, Phila., Pa.
Phone Allegheny 3229

March, 1931

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at

Occupation

Name

Address

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

WE WRITE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE POLICY. IF INTERESTED, FILL IN THE ATT. CHE BLANK AND WE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

Name.....Address.....City.....County.....19.....

Insurance Begins.....19.....Expires.....19.....

Business.....Mfg. Name.....

Type of Body.....Year Model.....No. Cylinders.....

Serial No.....Motor No.....Truck.....

Capacity.....Serial No.....Motor No.....

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

See the NEW



McCormick-Deering MILKER

AMONG the remarkable features of the new McCormick-Deering Milker, assuring the highest efficiency, are:

Simplicity of design and operation. Every part easily accessible for washing and cleaning.

Patented vacuum pump with replaceable cylinder.

Vacuum tank of entirely new principle of design.

Positive, fully enclosed, no-oil, no-spring pulsator (operates efficiently regardless of temperature).

Positive vacuum regulator and vacuum gauge.

Anti-freeze stall cocks.

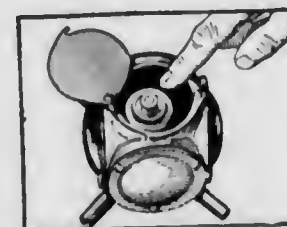
Two-piece, easily-cleaned, test-cup assembly of the right size, shape, and weight for efficient, rapid milking.

One-piece sanitary pail cover.

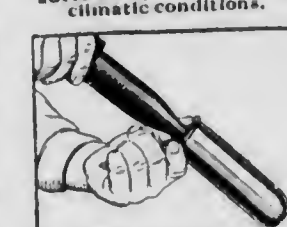
High-grade rubber parts.

Rust-resisting aluminum pail.

Engine or motor drive.



The fully enclosed, no-oil, no-spring pulsator is positive in action and operates successfully regardless of climatic conditions.



The McCormick-Deering two-piece test-cup assembly consists of a high-grade flexible rubber liner and metal shell. Note how easy the test cup is taken apart, which makes it sanitary and easy to wash.

1831 MCCORMICK REAPER CENTENNIAL—1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
Incorporated

PHILADELPHIA

HARRISBURG

BALTIMORE

TRADE MARK **NICE** REG. U.S.A.

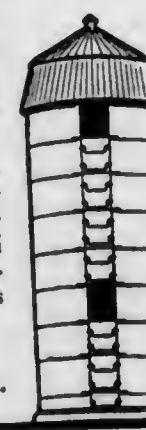
THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES
Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Unadilla Silos are serviced!

When you buy a Unadilla Silo that doesn't end the transaction. As a purchaser you are entitled to the attention of our Service Department—a year or ten years later. No other Silo manufacturer will take this interest in you.

Get the facts why a Unadilla is the best Silo buy today. Let us tell you how to fill your Unadilla and feed from it to get best results. Catalog and Prices on request.

Unadilla Silo Co., Inc.
Box D Unadilla, N. Y.



USE **WARNER LIME**
For Every Agricultural Use
For WHITE WASH
For FORAGE CROPS



1616 Walnut St. - Phila.



CRUMB'S STANCHIONS
Chain Hanging
Also Water Bowls
Litter Carriers
Feed Cans
Steel Stalls
Steel Partitions
Tell me what you are most interested in and I will SAVE YOU MONEY.
Winthrop W. Dunbar
Box 2, Forestville, Conn.

Quietness and Convenience in Philadelphia's Newest Hotel
The Robert Morris
Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses.
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM
Single rooms - - \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
Double rooms - - 4.50 5.00 6.00
LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.50

Family quarrels at mealtimes may be the cause of a child's lack of appetite.

FARQUHAR



"NON-WRAP" SPREADER

Helps tremendously in conditioning and enriching ALL SOIL. No large lumps or irregular spreading. There is an even feed and consequently an even distribution. An old but well known principle has been applied to the beater arms and they cannot wrap but Shred, pulverize, and deliver to the distributor in an even stream. Therefore an even distribution to every square inch is assured.

You want to know about this spreader—how wrapping is prevented no matter what kind or condition or manure.

The "Non-Wrap" is built low down which makes it easy to load; has large capacity, and the roller bearings and non-wrapping assure light draft—direct draft through angle braces pulling from center of bed. Auto guide front wheels make convenient turning without tipping or strain. Attachment for spreading lime top dressing with commercial fertilizers, etc.

The "Non-Wrap" Spreader is not only making a host of new friends but is holding its old friends. Write for Bulletin No. 930 and learn more of these distinctive features.



BOILERS

FOR THE
Dairyman and Milk
Receiving Stations

Farquhar Boilers furnish abundance of steam for sterilizing and hot water for the dairyman. They are quick steamers, economical; use wood, coal or gas for fuel. Built in sizes from 1½ horse power up to 125 horse power. A. S. M. E. and meet all state requirements. Write for Bulletin 431-2.



A. B. FARQUHAR CO.

LIMITED

Box 961

YORK, PA.

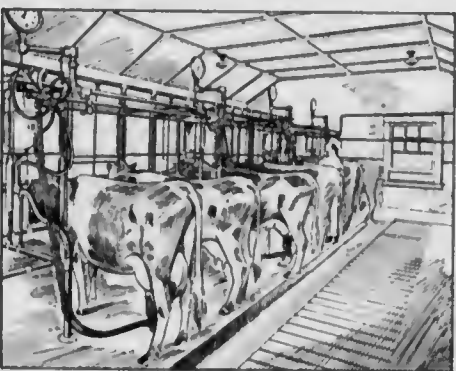
3 . . . Kinds of . . . De Laval Milker a size and style for every need and purse . . .

NO MATTER what your milking requirements may be or how many cows you have, there is a De Laval Milker which will serve you better and give you more profit and satisfaction than any other method of milking.



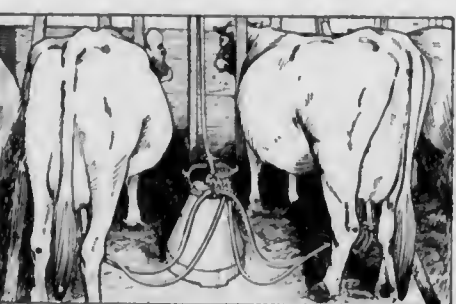
De Laval Magnetic

The world's greatest milker—does more work than any other. The ideal for the great mass of users. Thousands of outfits in use in all parts of the country. Pulsations controlled by magnetic insure absolute uniformity of milk. Cows always milked the same way. Produce to their greatest ability. Magnetic milking. Any one can operate it. Easy to handle and care for and in a sanitary condition. Operated by engine or electricity. Outfits milking one to 500 or more cows.



De Laval Magnetic Combine

The latest development in milking. Milks just like the Magnetic but adds automatically weighs and weighs the milk. Cows are milked in a milking room or "parlor." One operator milks 30 to 40 cows per hour with this system. Milk is drawn into a visible glass bottle where it is weighed, then passed through sanitary pipes, into the milk bottling room. The shortest route from cow to bottle. Milk never comes in contact with hands or other sources of contamination. Extremely sanitary. The ideal milker for producers of certified or commercial market milk. Outfits in use in fine dairies of the country.



De Laval Utility Outfits \$145.00 and Up

The best low-priced milker made. Ideal for the small dairyman or for those to whom price is an essential consideration. Does better work than any milker in its class. Many outfits in use in all parts of the country. Furnished with single or double units, which can also be used with any make of single pipe line milker. Outfits for milking one to 40 cows.

See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office below and we will gladly assist, without obligating you in any way, in working out the best milking system for your needs.

The De Laval Separator Company

New York
165 Broadway

Chicago
600 Jackson Blvd.

San Francisco
61 Beale Street

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Vol. XI

West Chester, Pa. and Philadelphia, Pa., April, 1931

No. 12

Federation Holds Conference On Stabili- zation of Dairy Products

At the conference in St. Louis, March 11, 12 and 13th, held by representatives of member associations of the Federation, plans were laid for a nation-wide campaign to stabilize production and stimulate consumption of dairy products. Several projects were laid before the conference which created a committee to analyze the proposals and combine them into a plan to be sent to member associations for their information. This committee consists of Robert C. Mitchell, chairman, President of the Connecticut Milk Producers Association, Hartford, Conn.; I. W. Heaps, manager, the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, Baltimore, Maryland; H. H. Rathbun, member executive committee, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.; P. L. Betts, vice president and manager, Chicago Equity-Union Exchange, Chicago, Illinois, and H. D. Allebach, president, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa. The committee held a meeting in St. Louis and outlined the following suggestions for immediate distribution.

Slogan—For Health and Economy Use Dairy Products.

1. Increased consumption of dairy products.
 - (a) Campaign for greater use of butter and elimination of butter substitutes.
 - (b) Adequate consumption of milk in home and on the farm.
 - (c) Special campaign of commercial advertising.
2. Regulate production to meet market demands.
 - (a) Eliminate unprofitable cows.
 - (b) More economic feeding.
 - (c) Temporarily discourage farmers in other lines from going into dairying.

Additional suggestions from the committee will be distributed from time to time.

It is particularly urged that every association adopt the slogan suggested, carrying it on stationery, in official organs and by means of stickers. The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, New York City, has worked out an attractive sticker suitable for the use of any organization.

Arrangements can be made to secure any quantity from that organization by writing Mr. Rathbun.

New Buildings For Penn State

Plans for two new buildings at the Pennsylvania State College have been approved by the Board of Trustees. The structures will be erected as part of the State emergency employment plan, \$940,000 having been included in the emergency bill which was approved recently by the Legislature for this purpose, and for construction of a campus surface drainage sewer.

One of the buildings, for dairy husbandry, will be added to the group of structures comprising the School of Agriculture, and the other, for the home economics, will continue the development of the east side of the college campus as the domain of the women students.

For Health and Economy Use Dairy Products

IN THE FARM HOME

BUTTER MILK CHEESE

THE SLOGAN OF THE National Dairy Federation

At its meeting in St. Louis, Mo.

Let Every Milk Producer Take This Slogan Seriously

USE EXCESS MILK AT HOME.
USE REAL BUTTER DAILY.
USE THEM FREELY, AND HELP
CONSUME THE EXCESS SUR-
PLUS.

Avoid Butter Substitutes

American Institute of Cooperation Plans Important Session

Cooperative leaders aided by educators and public officials will make an unbiased effort to evaluate the work of the Federal Farm Board next summer at a national conference to be held at Kansas State Agricultural College under the auspices of the American Institute of Cooperation. Formal addresses and informal round tables will deal with all important current problems of agricultural cooperation.

The dates of the conferences have been fixed for the entire week of June 8th to 13th, 1931, according to announcement made here today by Charles W. Holman, secretary of the Institute.

These conferences, are held annually for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information concerning agricultural cooperation and will be participated in this year by 2,000 representatives from farmers' business organizations, colleges, federal and state extension services, vocational agricultural system and other public agencies, including the Federal Farm Board. The purpose of the American Institute of Cooperation is also to train leaders in agricultural cooperation and to assist other educational institutions in improving their teaching courses and investigational work.

Although the conferences last only one week, the agricultural college is supplementing the meetings with special one month credit courses for students, teachers, county agents and farm leaders desirous of studying agricultural cooperation. The faculty includes: B. H. Hibbard, head of the agricultural economics department, University of Wisconsin, Madison; W. E. Grimes, head of the agricultural economics department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; R. M. Green, professor of agricultural economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; H. J. Henney, assistant professor of agricultural economics, Kansas State Agricultural College; Geo. Montgomery, Kansas State Agricultural College and others who will assist in courses dealing with marketing and education.

About 100 marketing specialists and public officials of national and regional reputations will address the general conferences, each morning being devoted to national and regional problems of cooperative associations. Afternoon programs during the week will include a number of commodity sections which meet simultaneously to discuss current marketing problems of livestock, wool, dairy products, grain, potatoes, poultry, cooperative purchasing and mutual insurance. A section will also deal with educational problems.

Speakers and their specific subjects are being chosen by joint state and national committees and will be made public within the next few weeks.

At the time of the Institute numerous state and national organizations interested in farm marketing will hold meetings of their boards of directors at Manhattan.

Local arrangements are in charge of the Midwest Association of Agricultural Agencies which is composed of various agricultural colleges, farm organizations, cooperatives, state boards of vocational education, etc. Its officers are: Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, Kansas, president; W. O.

(Continued on page 9)

The Dairy Outlook For 1931

By L. M. Davis*

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The increased numbers of milk cows on farms at the beginning of 1930 influenced the dairy situation throughout all of the year, but two additional factors played an important part in the year's developments. These were, the general business depression and the drought of the summer, which in varying degrees affected all of the important dairy producing sections. The drought caused production to fall off during the summer and early fall, but the increased number of cows, very favorable production conditions in the fall and winter months, and the fact that farmers generally devoted more than usual attention to dairying on account of the reduced returns from other farm enterprises, resulted in a total production for the year not greatly different from that of the preceding year. Demand for dairy products in 1930, however, was distinctly reduced by the business depression, surpluses resulted, and prices dropped extremely low.

Regardless of unfavorable price changes, dairy herds continued to expand during the year, due to the fact that at the low levels, price of butter, fluid milk and other dairy products averaged above the general agricultural price level. On January 1, 1931 the number of milk cows on farms was 2.4% larger than the number a year ago, and the number of yearling heifers being kept for milk cows, while about the same as the number on hand a year ago, was above the number normally required for replacement of old cows.

The number of milk cows on farms will probably continue to increase through most of 1931, and possibly well into 1932, but the rate of increase is apparently declining, for on January 1, 1931, the number of yearling heifers being kept for milk was about the same as a year ago, whereas on January 1, 1930, the number was 6 per cent greater than the year previous. The number of heifers is still about 10 per cent above average, as well as the number normally required to maintain dairy herds at their present size. Ordinarily, this rather large number of heifers in comparison with present numbers of milk cows would cause the number of milk cows to increase about 2 per cent per year.

There are indications that the number of yearling heifers being kept for milk is likely to decline for several years, for the number of heifer calves on farms in dairy sections on January 1, 1931 was about 8 per cent below the number a year ago, and the number saved in 1931 to be raised for milk cows will probably be further reduced because of low prices of cows. During 1930 there appears to have been saved about the number of calves normally required for the replacement of old cows, so that if the number saved in 1931 is substantially lower than this, there should be a smaller number of heifers coming into production late in 1933.

One factor which is of tremendous importance at this time is the competition of dairying with other farm enterprises. In parts of the wheat region and the corn belt, dairying is closely associated with beef production through the use of cattle for both meat and milk. The tendency toward increase in the number of cattle makes this sort of dairy production an additional factor leading toward too abundant a supply of dairy products and lowered prices. Growing interest is being manifested in parts of the cotton belt, and while the output as yet represents but a small fraction of the total dairy output, it reveals a tendency away from the production of low priced cotton.

With the depression in business continuing, no marked increase in the demand for dairy products is in prospect for the next few months. Regardless of the fact that retail prices are lower, consumption has not responded. Estimated consumption of butter in 1930 was slightly less than in 1929, despite a drop of 15 per cent in retail prices. The consumption of cheese was 1.5 per cent less in 1930 than in 1929 while retail prices were 7 per cent lower. Canned milk alone showed increases, probably due to a shift from fluid milk and cream for household purposes, for trade reports indicate a considerable decrease in fluid milk sales. Foreign markets do not afford an advantageous outlet for American dairy products, even though domestic prices have now declined nearly to the world level.

In conclusion we find that:

First: Our milk cow population has increased at more than a normal rate the past two years, but the rate of increase seems now to be declining. Despite the drought, 1930 dairy production was only slightly less than that of 1929.

Second: Reduced returns from other products have led many farmers to resort to dairying as a source of much needed supplementary income, and there is little evidence as yet that production from these sources will be less this year.

Third: The business depression has caused a reduction in the demand for dairy products, with no increase in prospect for the next few months.

Fourth: The outlook is for continued low prices through most of the year.

In view of the foregoing, dairy farmers may well regard as major considerations, the selection of milk cows, greater culling out of low producers, and more still in the feeding and management of dairy herds.

*From radio talk on Wednesday, February 4, 1931.

Standard Grades Important Marketing Step

Increase in the use of standard grades for agricultural products has been a phenomenal step in the solution of marketing problems in Pennsylvania as well as throughout the country, states George A. Sturt, director, Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. "Since the establishment of the first official grades by the United States Department of Agriculture, it has been found that the use of uniform standards in every state from coast to coast, makes possible better relationships between buyer and seller, eliminates much of the waste in marketing and facilitates the financing of agricultural products," Mr. Sturt explains.

"The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics has already issued grades to cover more than 70 farm products including 50 different fruits and vegetables."

The full-grown apple tree, it is estimated, has about 50,000 leaves. This provides a flat area of evaporation surface of about half an acre. Personal comfort in the presence of trees is partly because trees give off water at all times.

Uncle Ab says that he finds most of the best deeds are done by those who care least about credit for them.

43,508 Dairy Cattle Imported into State

Pennsylvania does not breed and raise a sufficient number of dairy and breeding cattle to meet demands within the Commonwealth, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. During 1930, 43,508 dairy cattle were imported, while only 6,861 were exported. This movement of dairy cattle, whether local, state-wide or inter-state, creates many problems in tuberculosis eradication work and has prompted the Bureau of Animal Industry to issue the following statement:

"Tuberculosis is usually spread by direct contact and by feeding young cattle infected milk. When the disease is introduced into non-infected districts the tendency is to spread in proportion to the cattle traffic. A common way by which herds become infected is by adding diseased animals. In the sections of Pennsylvania where the inter-change of cattle is limited the extent of the disease is slight in comparison to the section where many inter-changes are made in the herds and where practically no breeding and raising of cattle is followed, straight dairying being practiced.

"Results thus far obtained indicate that it is less difficult to establish and maintain tuberculosis-free herds under the Individual and Area Plans in sections of the Commonwealth where the owners raise a sufficient number of cattle to supply their demands than in other areas. Therefore, one of the very important phases in connection with establishing and maintaining tuberculosis-free herds of cattle is to protect the tested herds and areas from outside infection.

"Owners are urged to purchase cattle to establish tuberculosis-free herds or as additions to their herds, from accredited herds, modified accredited areas or from herds credited with at least one negative test under the Individual Accredited Herd Plan or Modified Accredited Area Plan.

"Purchasers of such cattle should insist that an officially approved tuberculin test chart be furnished for each animal, giving tag number, description of animal, the name, address and township of the former owner. Such chart will serve as a means of identification for each animal and be evidence that cattle were previously tuberculin tested under Federal and State supervision.

"Your veterinarian will be pleased to assist you to obtain test chart and approved certificate from Bureau District Agent in Charge or the Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg."

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association field men in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, for the month of February, 1931.

No. Tests Made.....	6952
No. Plants Investigated..	36
No. Membership Calls....	232
No. Calls on Members....	257
No. Herd Samples Tested..	805
No. New Members Signed..	104
No. Cows Signed.....	733
No. Transfers Made.....	27
No. Meetings Attended....	8
No. Attending Meetings...	630

Dairy Council Instituted in St. Louis

On February 1 the number of regional dairy councils of the National Dairy Council was increased by one with the establishment of the St. Louis District Dairy Council, St. Louis, Mo. George A. Taylor formerly in dairy extension work at Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed secretary of the new council. A program stressing quality control has been mapped out in the St. Louis territory, for this year's work.

Mr. Taylor enters Dairy Council work with a background of experience in the field of agriculture. After graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1921 he was employed by the Evansville Pure Milk Co., Evansville, Ind., where he was in charge of the milk department and connected with the manufacture of ice cream. His success here brought him to the attention of the twin City Milk Producers Association of Minneapolis, Minn. This position contributed experience in manipulating the microscopic count of milk. Succeeding L. W. Morley, Mr. Taylor was chosen to take up extensive work in dairy manufacturing at Pennsylvania State College. One of the outstanding features of his work in this connection was the development of milk exhibits at the annual Pennsylvania Fair Show.

After three years of service with the Pennsylvania State College, Mr. Taylor turned his interests to roadside marketing. He was in charge of a large roadside market on the Lincoln Highway, a short distance from Philadelphia.

During the period of his work in Pennsylvania, Mr. Taylor acted as consultant to the Philadelphia Dairy Council and the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. This contact has familiarized him with Dairy Council policies and methods of work. In St. Louis the Dairy Council offices will be located on the nineteenth floor of the Railway Exchange Building.

Movement to Farms Gains on City Trek

Fewer people are leaving the farms and more people are moving to the farms, according to a report received by the Pennsylvania State College department of agricultural economics. The net result, adding the surplus of births over deaths on farms, is that the farm population has increased for the first time in 10 years.

Last year 1,543,000 persons left farms for towns and cities, compared with 1,876,000 in 1929, and a peak movement of 2,155,000 in 1926, estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, show.

Migration from cities to farms in 1930 was the largest since 1924. Last year, 1,392,000 persons moved from cities to farms, compared with a peak movement of 1,396,000 persons in 1924. The trek farmward is considered a reflection of the industrial unemployment situation.

While the net movement away from farms was 151,000 persons last year, a normal increase of 359,000 births over deaths on farms for the year brought the total farm population on January 1, 1931, to 27,430,000 persons as compared with 27,222,000 on January 1, 1930.

In the Middle Atlantic states, which include Pennsylvania, the movement to farms was 111,000 persons and the movement to cities was 95,000 a net gain of 16,000 in favor of the farms. The farm population in this division of states was estimated as 1,759,000 on January 1, 1931, as compared to 1,727,000 on January 1, 1930.

Progress of Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication in Pennsylvania

The latest information from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture on the progress of the bovine tuberculosis work, indicates that 38 counties are modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. These counties are:

Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, Millin, Monroe, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Wayne and Wyoming.

Five additional counties have been completely tested, but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are Allegheny, Lycoming, Somerset, Washington and Westmoreland.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

County	Townships tested	Townships signed	Townships not signed	Total
Adams.....	0	1	20	21
Armstrong.....	24	0	5	29
Berks.....	3	7	14	24
Bucks.....	4	1	25	30
Chester.....	12	0	45	57
Cumberland.....	5	2	14	21
Dauphin.....	5	0	18	23
Delaware.....	0	0	21	21
Franklin.....	14	0	1	15
Greene.....	2	3	13	18
Lackawanna.....	3	2	14	19
Lancaster.....	6	0	35	41
Lebanon.....	0	0	19	19
Lehigh.....	0	0	15	15
Montgomery.....	6	0	31	37
Northampton.....	0	1	16	17
Northumberland.....	14	0	10	24
Perry.....	8	0	13	21
Pike.....	3	0	8	11
Schuylkill.....	8	3	26	37
Snyder.....	14	1	0	15
York.....	9	4	22	35
Total.....	145	25	407	577

Interesting Facts on Penna. State Farm Show

Total attendance at the fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show held recently in Harrisburg was estimated at 255,000; highest attendance at any previous show, 80,000.

Total area of Show 9.6 acres in new State Farm Building; greatest area of any Show in the past, 3 acres in three to five different buildings.

Number of exhibitors (not competing for prizes), 350; number a year ago, 220.

Prize money offered, \$37,000; previous record, \$10,000.

Number of entries in competitive departments, 7,500; highest past record, 5,000.

Birds in poultry exhibition, 2,480; a year ago, 1,400.

Animals in livestock departments, 1,073; in the 1930 Show, 200.

Number of meetings during Show Week, 34; highest in any past year, 31.

The Future Farmers of America, beginning Monday, April 13, will contribute a special program to the National Farm and Home Hour on the second Monday of each month. The programs will be heard in a 15 minute period of the hour immediately following the news broadcast from the United States Daily at Washington.

Feed Grain to Cows

If roughage is scarce or poor in quality, the grain ration for dairy cows should be increased. Profits in milk production are not realized through skimping on the feed bill but by liberal feeding of good cows and weeding out poor ones.

Associations Boost Values \$30 a Head

Thirty dollars a head is the increased value of daughters or cooperative bull association sites used in dairy herds of the state, says R. R. Welch of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service.

There are 268 bulls in the 70 associations of the state, Welch reports. Of these 18 are Ayrshire, 6 Brown Swiss, 48 Guernsey, 153 Holstein, and 43 Jersey. There are 875 dairymen in the associations.

Of the 6300 cows in the herds of association members 3000 are daughters of a sired bull over the offspring of ordinary sires as \$20 to \$40 each. This means a total increased valuation of \$90,000. Welch points out. Increased milk production of the cows sired by associated bulls amounts to 500 pounds each annually, he says, or a total of 1,500,000 pounds a year.

In the only No. 1 cow testing association in the state herds exceeding an average of 400 pounds of butterfat per cow for a year were those in a bull association. The highest record made in the McKean county cow testing association was that of a 3-year-old daughter of a bull association sire. She produced 9499 pounds of milk and 492 pounds of butterfat in a year.

All the association herds are free from bovine tuberculosis, and tests are now being made on many of them to make certain that Bang's disease is absent.

The Orderly Farm Shop Is Found Most Efficient

The farmer who obtains the greatest returns for effort expended on repairs is the one whose farm shop is orderly, with all tools in first-class condition and in their proper places.

This opinion is voiced by Prof. E. R. Gross, agricultural engineer for the State Experiment Station, as a result of his observations in many farm shops in New Jersey.

"In the better farm shops," he asserts, "one does not find hammers loose on their handles, tools red with rust, or the work benches littered with shavings, rags, and tools. On the contrary, saws are sharpened and set, auger bits are in good condition, the edges of hatchets, axes, chisels, and planes are sharp and free from nicks, and new hacksaw blades are available and ready for use.

"Probably the most satisfactory arrangement of tools, as seen in the better farm shops," Professor Gross continues, "is an orderly grouping on hooks and nails on the wall in back of the work bench. If the bench is from 2 to 2 1/2 feet wide, there will be sufficient working surface, and it will still be possible for a man to reach over and easily remove any tool from the wall.

"Many tools may be replaced after they are used, and the surface of the bench kept clear for work. The few moments required for replacing tools actually saves time, because if tools accumulate on the bench they must be shoved about as the work proceeds. Thus time is lost in moving the tools about and in finding them when needed later.

"Nails, screws, rivets, tacks, and other small items and tools may be kept in a rack of boxes or tin cans that are labelled and easily accessible. An excellent rack for chisels, punches, screw drivers, and files may be made by boring holes in a strip of wood, and nailing it to the wall. Wrenches may be stored in pigeon holes."

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices In Other Leading Territories

New England Markets

Quoting from the report of W. H. Bronson, of the New England Dairy-men's Association, in the March issue of the "New England Dairymen," production of milk since the first of January has decreased, while normally production increases. This decrease in production is due to the unfavorable prices paid during the past two months and the unfavorable outlook for prices in the future.

The average weighted price paid by all dealers in the 10th zone, (181 to 200 miles) in January was \$1.92 per hundred weight, which price is 20 cents per hundred below the previous month and 55 cents below last year.

The January fluid milk price this year was \$2.43 a hundred compared with \$3.36 last year. The Class 11 or surplus price was \$1.25 a hundred weight, as compared to \$4.45 last year.

Dairymen's League Markets

From the Dairymen's League News, official organ of the Dairymen's League, we note that the February net pool price for 3.5% milk in the 201 to 210 mile zone in that territory was \$2.00 per hundred pounds. Milk is sold in the Dairymen's League territory in various classes ranging from milk and cream to a variety of general dairy products.

It also reports that production at the end of February, the 1931 level, was approximately eight pounds per day, per dairy, over that of 1920. This was due largely to the increased freshening of cows. Producers, it says, can protect their market and price structure by eliminating increases in production through avoiding having cows freshen in January, February, and March, as milk consumption does not increase in those months. Every pound of increased production per day, per dairy, during those months means one cent less per hundred pounds on the pool price.

Hartford, Conn.

From the "Connecticut Milk Producers' Association Bulletin," we glean the following notes as to March Milk Prices. "The February and March price was set at 8 1/2 cents per quart, of 4% butterfat content, delivered at market centers." This is the Grade "B" Milk price.

Milk in this market is sold in 4 classes: fluid milk, milk made into cream, (milk to go with the fat), milk made into manufacturing purposes and milk used in making butter.

Premiums for special grades are designated in contracts when such grades are sold.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The price of milk in March to consumers in the market named was 15 cents per quart. Prices for 3.5 per cent milk at Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., are quoted at \$3.75 per hundred pounds.

Detroit, Mich.

According to the "Michigan Milk Messenger," the Michigan Milk Producers' Association announces a new plan in its basic and surplus program, under which an emergency base is established at 80 per cent of the regular base. The change became effective with March.

February prices for all base milk, delivered in Detroit was \$2.15 per hundred for 3.5 per cent test. All milk above the base brings the manufactured price of 99 cents per hundred pounds for 3.5% milk at the receiving station.

The fluid milk price, delivered Detroit, is quoted at \$2.45 per hundred pounds for 3.5% milk, with a retail price of 13

cents per quart, in February, which however, has been reduced to 12 cents in March.

St. Louis, Mo.

According to the "Sanitary Milk Bulletin" published by the Sanitary Milk Producers, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., the net price for basic milk for March, 1931, was \$2.15 per hundred pounds, for 3.5% fat, F. O. B. country stations or platforms.

The net prices for February first, surplus milk was \$1.11 per hundred pounds, F. O. B. Country. The net price for second surplus milk for February was 9.2 cents per hundred pounds for 3.5% milk.

Under the sales contract with co-operating dealers the total fluid sales for the last six months of 1930 divided by the production for the same six months is the per cent of each farmer's production that will make up his base pounds. This per cent came to 46%.

Baltimore, Md.

The Maryland State Dairymen's Association, Baltimore, Md., quotes through the "Maryland Farmer" the following price per gallon for 3.5% butterfat milk. Class 1, 30 1/2 cents. Class 11, 15 1/2 cents.

Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association

The Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers' Association is making a strong plea in its official organ, "The Maryland Farmer," warning its producers to avoid ensilage odors in their milk and also on the necessity of cooling milk promptly and effectively to prevent milk from turning sour.

Quotations for 3.5% butterfat milk, delivered F. O. B. Washington, D. C., are quoted as being \$3.49 per hundred pounds for basic milk. The retail price of milk is quoted at 14-15 cents per quart.

Peoria, Ill.

The Milk Producers, for March, official organ of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, Peoria, Ill., announces the following basis of settlement for milk shipped during February.

CLASS 1, \$2.80 for all milk sold whole sale or retail in bottle or bulk and for all milk from which bottled or bulk retail cream was derived.

CLASS 1-A, \$1.80 for all milk sold from which cream for resale as fluid wholesale cream was derived.

CLASS 11, \$1.37 or average Chicago 92 score butter plus five cents per pound plus 25 cents per hundred weight for all milk used for manufacturing purposes.

CLASS 111, \$.95 or 3 1/2 times average 92 score Chicago butter price.

In this same issue the Board of Directors of the Association is urging its producers, due to a condition of an unusually high production and bad market outlook, to use a portion of their surplus milk at home, at a better advantage to themselves, than if it were shipped to Peoria.

Chicago Market

From the March "Pure Milk" published by the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., we note that there has been a slight increase in sales, in certain parts of its market, while in others it is not so good.

The February price of Class 1 milk was \$2.32 per hundred pounds, and will apply on 90% of the basic milk sold. Class 11 will be the rest of the basic and the first 10% over basic. This will be paid for at the rate of 3.5 times 92 score butter, plus 20%.

Class 111 was the balance of the milk delivered for which the price was 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago.

Can milk was sold at \$1.60 net, F. O. B. Country.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager
Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
225 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.
Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phone, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



The time is rapidly approaching and in some sections of our milk shed, is already close at hand, when garlic, grass or off flavored milk must be carefully guarded against.

Consumers of our fluid milk won't buy or use milk that has these or any other undesirable flavor and the marketing of such milk, makes a dissatisfied customer and a loss in just so much daily consumption.

Stringent regulations regarding the acceptance of milk having undesirable flavors have been made by buyers of our milk for fluid consumption.

Dairymen who have garlic infested pasture fields should use every precaution to keep milk cows off such infested fields and should the milk show any flavors from garlic, grass or other undesirable flavors, such milk should be retained at home, rather than forcing it upon a fluid milk consumptive market.

Milk with any unsatisfactory flavor or odor, will no doubt result in its rejection.

From the various printed pages of the Milk Producers' Review, each month our readers have been able to get a very complete picture of the milk marketing situation in our own Milk Shed. This, we believe a very important factor in keeping our members posted as to marketing conditions. We feel, however, that, inasmuch as the marketing of fluid milk has expanded so greatly, that our membership is not fully informed unless they also obtain an idea as to what marketing conditions may be in other sections of the United States, particularly where co-operative marketing associations are important factors in the marketing of their members milk.

We have inaugurated, therefore, beginning with this issue of the Milk Producers' Review, on page 3, a brief statement of such marketing conditions as becomes available from the official publications of the various organizations.

One must bear in mind, however, that these various reports are based on marketing conditions, such as existed in each respective territory when their publications were issued and are being quoted for your information.

The general labor depression is still an important factor in almost every line of industry. It has had a material bearing on the consumption of dairy as well as all other food products.

Living conditions have changed materially, due to the earning power of labor and too often the little money that is

available is not spent wisely, from the standpoint of health.

This has probably affected the city dweller more than that of the farmer—but even in the latter class a lack of proper and sufficient food has been reported.

About a month ago, a booklet, "Feeding a Family of Five, on \$8.22 a Week," was prepared, printed and distributed. Nearly 20,000 of these booklets have been distributed and have proven quite popular.

This booklet was based upon the economic purchase, at advertised prices, of certain foods, numerous nutrition authorities state, to properly nourish a family of five.

Naturally the use of dairy products was properly stressed and it just occurs to the writer that many of our farm folks could benefit by studying and using such a food budget, at least in part.

A copy of this booklet may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by addressing the Editor, Home and Health Department of the Milk Producers' Review.

April Milk Prices

Under agreement made December 12, 1930, with co-operating buyers, the price to be paid for basic milk during April, 1931, will be as noted below.

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia, for April will, subject to market conditions, be \$2.89 per hundred pounds or 6.2 cents per quart.

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, for April, 3 per cent butterfat content will, subject to market conditions, be \$2.31 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK
Surplus milk shipped during April, 1931, will be paid for by co-operating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

MARCH BUTTER PRICES

Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
2 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
3 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
4 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
5 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
6 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
7 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
8 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
9 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
10 30	29 1/2	28 1/2
11 30 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
12 30 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
13 31	30	29
14 31 1/2	30	29
15 30 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
16 30 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
17 30 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
18 30 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
19 30	29	28
20 30 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
21 30 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
22 30	29	28
23 30 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
24 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
25 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
26 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
27 30	28 1/2	27 1/2
28 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
29 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
30 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
31 29 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2

Penna. Corn Borer Area

The area as previously regulated included more than two-thirds of the counties in the western and northern sections of the Commonwealth. To this the Federal Department has added all the remaining townships in Northampton County not regulated before; the townships of Hanover, North Whitehall, Salisbury, South Whitehall, Upper Saucon, Washington and Whitehall, the city of Allentown and the borough of Emaus in Lehigh County; and the borough of Riegelsville in Bucks County.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. Allebach

In checking over the present production of milk we find there has been a slight decrease in the supply. This has been brought about by the educational work done among our producers relative to the needs of our market. This decrease is only about three per cent and figures are not yet available to determine whether this decrease is in the basic or surplus milk. With the labor situation still so serious and consumption considerably below last year, our production is still above our needs.

With this condition existing the Executive Committee at a meeting held on Friday, March 27th, agreed to continue the same policy for April that has been in effect for February and March, which is as follows: that the dealers will pay for ninety-five per cent of the established basic quantity at basic price and anything produced above that will be paid for at surplus price. This selling plan is a warning to our producers not to increase their production at this time and it should be a warning that, until the labor situation improves, no one should think of increasing his production by adding any new cows.

It might be well for the farmer who is disposing of some of his cattle at present for some reason or other, to defer purchasing any new cows to take their place for the time being. With the shortage of roughage in most of our territory, it does not seem to me that it is logical for any producer to try to increase his production.

We have continually advised our members to dispose of the boarder cow and have also insisted that they use more dairy products. At a meeting held in St. Louis recently, at which practically all the milk marketing organizations were represented, it was agreed that we should again try to persuade our producers in the entire territory to consume at least one more pound of butter a week than they have been consuming, and at least two more quarts of milk per day. If every producer in the territory will do this it will help relieve this market of the great surplus of dairy products. We believe there is nothing cheaper that you can use at present than the dairy products produced by yourself.

We are also glad to learn that from reports we are receiving from different parts of the territory, the sales of butter substitutes have fallen off considerably and the sale of real butter have increased. This is certainly good news and we should continue the good work by each of us doing our part.

March Butter Market

There was a gradual upward trend in butter prices during the first half of the month. Solid packed creamery butter, 92 score, New York City, opened the month at 28 cents. By mid-month the price had advanced to 30 cents, a slight decline followed, with an irregular market, touching 28 1/2 at the close of the month.

Creamery butter manufacture continued heavy. February production, according to the United States Bureau of Agriculture Economics is estimated at 105,191,900 lbs. This is an increase of 5.68 per cent over the production, based upon preliminary figures of 99,536,000 pounds, for the corresponding month last year.

During the first two months of 1931, production is estimated to be around 6.20 per cent larger than that for the same period of 1930.

February production however is not as large as the increase that occurred in January. It is generally felt that this smaller margin of increase was due, primarily, to the improvement in the consumptive demand for other types of dairy products, relieving, to a certain extent, the pressure of diverted supplies of whole milk or cream upon the butter industry.

Announce Change in Farmers' Day

Farmers' Field Day at the Pennsylvania State College will be held Thursday, June 11th, instead of June 16th as announced in recent press dispatches. The event will be featured by timely information presented in demonstrations, talks, visits to field plots, and trips to the college experimental orchards, gardens, flocks, and herds.

Average weekly gains for chicks of fifty per cent for the first six weeks are not unusual.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, published monthly at West Chester, Pa., Editor, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware County, Pa.; Business Manager, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware County, Pa.; Advertising Manager, Frederick Shangle, Trenton, New Jersey; Publisher, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, Penna.

Owner: (If a corporation, give its name and the name and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation give names and addresses of individual owners.) Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 219 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Pa.; Fred Shangle, Trenton, N. J.; R. D. E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Md.; E. H. Donovan, Brenford, Delaware; R. F. Brinton, West Chester, Pa., and 23,650 others.

Known bond holders, mortgages and other security holders, holding 1 percent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities. None.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1931.
A. F. WALSH,
Notary Public.
My commission expires March 5th, 1933.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of February, 1931:

No. Inspections Made..... 3079
Sediment Tests..... 3829
No. Permanent Permits Issued..... 15
No. Temporary Permits Issued..... 0
Meetings..... 2
Attendance..... 160
Reels Movies Shown..... 0
Bacteria Tests Made..... 9
No. Miles Traveled..... 20,906
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits..... 87

During the month 155 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—98 dairies were re-instated before the month was up. To date 189,051 farm inspections have been made.

Use about two pounds of superphosphate daily to each cow's manure, in the dairy barn. It makes a balanced fertilizer and reduces the plant food loss when manure is stored.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The basic prices, quoted below, for March 1931, represent those to be paid by co-operating buyers for that month. For all milk in excess of the basic quantity the surplus price, quoted below, for the month of March is to be paid.

Surplus milk will be paid for under one classification. Class I, represented by the amount of milk in excess of the basic average, which will be paid for by co-operating dealers on the basis of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City.

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.
(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE		BASIC PRICE	
March, 1931		Country Receiving Stations	
F.O.B. Philadelphia		March, 1931	
Grade B Market Milk		Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.	
Basic Quantity		Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.	
Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	\$2.89	3.05	\$2.39
3.1	2.91	3.1	2.41
3.15	2.93	3.15	2.43
3.2	2.95	3.2	2.45
3.25	2.97	3.25	2.47
3.3	2.99	3.3	2.49
3.35	3.01	3.35	2.51
3.4	3.03	3.4	2.53
3.45	3.05	3.45	2.55
3.5	3.07	3.5	2.57
3.55	3.09	3.55	2.59
3.6	3.11	3.6	2.61
3.65	3.13	3.65	2.63
3.7	3.15	3.7	2.65
3.75	3.17	3.75	2.67
3.8	3.19	3.8	2.69
3.85	3.21	3.85	2.71
3.9	3.23	3.9	2.73
3.95	3.25	3.95	2.75
4.0	3.27	4.0	2.77
4.05	3.29	4.05	2.79
4.1	3.31	4.1	2.81
4.15	3.33	4.15	2.83
4.2	3.35	4.2	2.85
4.25	3.37	4.25	2.87
4.3	3.39	4.3	2.89
4.35	3.41	4.35	2.91
4.4	3.43	4.4	2.93
4.45	3.45	4.45	2.95
4.5	3.47	4.5	2.97
4.55	3.49	4.55	2.99
4.6	3.51	4.6	3.01
4.65	3.53	4.65	3.03
4.7	3.55	4.7	3.05
4.75	3.57	4.75	3.07
4.8	3.59	4.8	3.09
4.85	3.61	4.85	3.11
4.9	3.63	4.9	3.13
4.95	3.65	4.95	3.15
5	3.67	5	3.17
	3.69		3.19

MARCH SURPLUS PRICE	
At All Receiving Stations	
Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	\$0.73
3.1	0.75
3.15	0.77
3.2	0.79
3.25	0.81
3.3	0.83
3.35	0.85
3.4	0.87
3.45	0.89
3.5	0.91
3.55	0.93
3.6	0.95
3.65	0.97
3.7	0.99
3.75	1.01
3.8	1.03
3.85	1.05
3.9	1.07
3.95	1.09
4.0	1.11
4.05	1.13
4.1	1.15
4.15	1.17
4.2	1.19
4.25	1.21
4.3	1.23
4.35	1.25
4.4	1.27
4.45	1.29
4.5	1.31
4.55	1.33
4.6	1.35
4.65	1.37
4.7	1.39
4.75	1.41
4.8	1.43
4.85	1.45
4.9	1.47
4.95	1.49
5	1.51
	1.53

MARCH SURPLUS PRICE	
F. O. B. Philadelphia	
Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	\$1.30
3.1	1.32
3.15	1.34
3.2	1.36
3.25	1.38
3.3	1.40
3.35	1.42
3.4	1.44
3.45	1.46
3.5	1.48
3.55	1.50
3.6	1.52
3.65	1.54
3.7	1.56
3.75	1.58
3.8	1.60
3.85	1.62
3.9	1.64
3.95	1.66
4.0	1.68
4.05	1.70
4.1	1.72
4.15	1.74
4.2	1.76
4.25	1.78
4.3	1.80
4.35	1.82
4.4	1.84
4.45	1.86
4.5	1.88
4.55	1.90
4.6	1.92
4.65	1.94
4.7	1.96
4.75	1.98
4.8	2.00
4.85	2.02
4.9	2.04
4.95	2.06
5	2.08
	2.10

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK	
3 per cent butterfat content	
Per Cwt.	Quarts
1928	7.1
July	7.1
August	7.1
September	7.1
October	7.1
November	7.1
December	7.1

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES	
4% At All Receiving Stations	
1929	1930
January	2.26
February	2.36
March	2.31
April	2.15
May	2.15
June	2.06
July	2.00
August	2.05
September	2.17
October	2.08
November	2.03
December	1.96

1930	
January	1.74
February	1.41
March	1.45
April	1.51
May	1.29
June	1.62
July	1.36
August	1.51
September	1.89
October	1.89
November	1.74
December	1.40

1931	
January	1.11
February	1.11
March	1.13

1928	
July	3.29
August	3.29
September	3.29
October	3.29
November	3.29
December	3.29

1929	
January	3.29
February	3.29
March	3.41
April	3.41
May	3.29



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. ORR, Editor



"YOUTH is not a time of life. It is a state of mind. It is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions. It is a freshness of the deep springs of life. Youth means a predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite of adventure over the love of ease. This often exists in a man of fifty more than in a boy of twenty. Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years. People grow old by deserting their ideals."

Women We've Met

Raising the old, old-fashioned flowers which used to grow in our mothers' gardens is what Miss Ira J. Godschalk, near Manheim, Pennsylvania, has made a specialty of in her "Posy Patch Nursery."

She can tell you all kinds of tales about her adventures in tracing down the unusual among flowers and plants; how she rescued an old Christmas rose from an abandoned cemetery, or about the clump of iris she found which had been growing in the same spot for seventy-five years.

But her nursery is modern as well as old-fashioned. She has secured Italian scilla from Washington state, and brought from the Smoky Mountains of the South something which she calls easily, thermopsis carolinica. In order to have the very best, she even ordered hollyhock seed from England, costing fifty dollars for a thimbleful.



Not long ago Miss Godschalk moved her nursery to larger quarters and remodelled an old stone barn as headquarters for "The Posy Patch." She has only the assistance of young neighborhood girls who can't be afraid of hard work for their employer sets them a strenuous example.

If you could see her in her gardening knickers, with a big straw hat on the back of her head, and her dog "Chin" on a trot to keep up with her pace, you'd know she meant business. And you wouldn't be surprised that she has all kinds of big orders, and even ships to the White House florists.

When grease soaks into foods fried in deep fat it is because the fat is not hot enough.

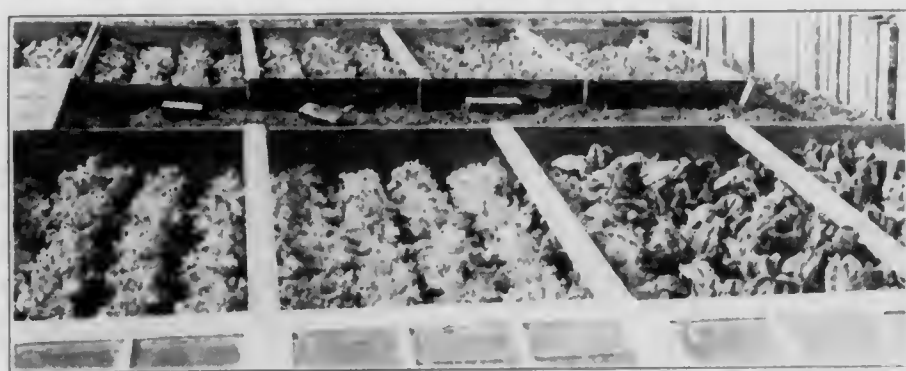
A well-stocked emergency shelf provides for unexpected guests.

Now that the eggs and milk are relatively cheap, they can be used economically in the low-cost diet.

Hoe Handle Hints from New York College of Agriculture

There should be in your garden a few early cabbage plants. Two heads are better than one, and ten or a dozen still better. Golden Acre is one good variety, but if you buy the plants, as you probably will, you must be content with whatever early cabbage the grower has. The Wakefields and Copenhagen are also good.

If previously hardened by some exposure to low temperatures and by being put on rather short allowance of water for a while, cabbage may be set out in the open before frost danger is past. Early cabbage plants may be set as close as fifteen inches in the row.



LETUCE AND SPINACH IN COLD FRAME AS A SPRING OR FALL CROP

New Zealand spinach is not a true spinach. Botanically the plants are not closely related, but New Zealand has the same uses as common spinach, and some people like it better.

It has one decided advantage over common spinach in that it does not bolt to seed in hot weather. It does make some seed, as a matter of fact, but it continues to produce leaves for greens at the same time. The seed is slow to germinate and should be soaked for forty-eight hours before it is planted.

Space widely, at least fifteen inches between plants, as it is a rampant grower.

For use, the tips are pinched off a few inches back and cooked, stems and all. It is tender and needs only about fifteen minutes of cooking in very little water.

Whenever the tips are pinched off new branches start. The plant is tender to frost, but gives greens in abundance all summer.

How early do you dare to plant beans? Some factors are altitude, latitude, soil and perhaps variety. Black Valentine is famous for hardiness, but is poor in quality. Bountiful, also early and hardy, is much better for first plantings. Late April planting is a sporting chance on light soil, in many seasons, in many parts of the state; early May is safer, of course.

Plant beans not too deep, usually not more than one inch. Seed is dropped two or three inches apart in rows spaced eighteen inches to two feet for hand hoe or wheel hoe cultivation.

Bountiful for early snaps, as has been

Vegetables that grow underground should be covered in cooking and those that grow above ground left uncovered.

Blankets should be hung to dry so that the stripes are vertical. This will prevent the colors from running into the background.

said, but for the main crop Stringless Greenpod, Giant Stringless Greenpod and Tendergreen are better. For wax beans, Sure Crop or Pencil Pod Wax. Kentucky Wonder is a good green-podded pole bean. Scotia, not so prolific, is considered to be uncommonly high in quality.

If asparagus is set at the proper depth, six or seven inches, the patch may have cultivation all over in early spring to get it free of weeds. If this was not done, more work will be necessary between the rows now and later.

Asparagus is a rather heavy feeder, having a vigorous and far-flung root

system. It is best to fertilize in spring. This year's crop will be affected practically not at all, since food for that was stored in the roots last fall. But fertilizer applied now stimulates the 1951 top growth and the 1952 crop will benefit.

If stable manure is used, it should be well rotted to avoid the introduction of weed seeds. A commercial fertilizer in which the three figures showing percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash are nearly equal may be used. It should be applied at the rate of a pound to every 6 or 8 feet of row. Spread it between the rows and rake or cultivate it in if the asparagus is already coming up. Earlier in the spring it may be broadcast before a cultivation.



Courtesy Penna. State College Good, Fair & Poor Year Old Asparagus Roots

Asparagus planted in 1929, if it grew well that year and last year, may be cut a while this season, not too long, about three weeks. Cut clean during that time. Older plantings are usually cut seven or eight weeks and they also should be cut clean, stalks not usable being discarded. This leaves the asparagus beetles no happy home whereon to feed and breed.

A water ring left after moving a stain from a garment may often be removed by steaming.

Cleaning, airing and sunning before storing winter furs and woollens are good moth preventatives.

"We are beginning with this issue a new column, 'The World Around Us.' In it we want to gather up for you brief gleanings of news and inspiration from what those around us are thinking and doing to make the world a better place."

The World Around Us

It's a sad fact that the United States a nation has the highest maternity death rate in the whole civilized world. Sixteen thousand American mothers die each year in giving birth to babies. Adequate maternity care would have saved two-thirds of these mothers. Skilled care from the very beginning until the baby is at least six weeks old is needed. Seek medical advice early. If you have no local facilities for supplying information write to your own State Health Department, or to the Maternity Center Association, 576 Madison Avenue, New York City.

"Milk sales co-operatives in a short year period have accomplished more for their credit of no mean sort.

"They have shown the way to adapt production to consumption. They have helped build up health standards through health ordinances. They have vastly improved the quality of the milk produced by their members. They have materially expanded milk sales.

"They have helped keep predatory and destructive price forces out of their markets. They have stabilized markets so that the spread from producer to consumer could be reduced, and more milk sold, thereby they have joined hands where necessary to present a united front in two or more territories. They have become assets of money-making importance to their members.

The industry as a whole is becoming, to all, more important than any one part of it. Producers can sell and dealers can buy to the best advantage when the best interests of all are uppermost."

Clyde L. King, in "Country Gentleman" (Continued on page 7)

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Potato Candy

2 large tbsp. mashed potatoes
2 lbs. XXXX sugar.
Mix a flavoring of any kind with potatoes and sugar and stir until soft enough to mix or knead with fingers. Cut into pieces and shape like bon bons. Coat with bakers chocolate. Melt a little paraffin with the chocolate, as that hardens quickly and makes it glossy. Soak aside until hard enough to handle before coating.

Mrs. F. G. Myers,
New Britain, Pa.

Butter Cakes

1/4 lb butter 1 cup milk, scalded
4 eggs 2 cups sugar, scalded
2 cups flour 1 tsp. vanilla
1 tsp. baking powder
Heat milk and butter together. Beat eggs, sugar and flour together. Add vanilla. Add hot milk and butter, and lastly the baking powder. Bake from three quarters to one hour in loaf pan in moderate oven. It is not necessary to ice cake.

Mrs. A. A. Miller,
Upper Darby, Pa.

Stirring Questions From the Child Health Conference

Dr. HANNAH MCK. LYONS

"There is a new era coming for the American child," said Secretary of the Interior Wilbur in the opening of the Conference of the White House Committee.

Rev. A. J. McCartney, D.D., prayed, "God of our children, we invoke Thy divine favor upon the household of the Nation. We thank Thee that Thou didst reveal Thyself in the home and in the life of a little child. Bless all little children everywhere, give them health of body, purity of mind and joy in work and play."

President Hoover in his address said, "Let no one believe that these are questions which should not stir a nation. If we could have but one generation of properly trained, educated and healthy children, other problems of government would vanish. One good community nurse will save a dozen future policemen."

The President then used statistics to give a birds-eye view of the great study before us, telling us that it had been learned that of the 45,000,000 children in the United States,

35,000,000 are reasonably normal;
6,000,000 are improperly nourished;
1,000,000 have defective speech;
1,000,000 have weak or damaged hearts;
75,000 present behavior problems;
450,000 are mentally retarded;
382,000 are tubercular;
3,000,000 have impaired hearing;
12,000 are totally deaf;
300,000 are crippled;
50,000 are partially blind;
14,000 are wholly blind;
200,000 are delinquent; and
500,000 are dependent.

A total of ten millions of deficiencies.

But that we be not discouraged let us bear in mind that there are 35,000,000 reasonably normal, cheerful human electrons radiating joy, and mischief, and hope, and faith. Their faces are turned toward the light their's is the life of great adventure. These are the vivid, romping, everyday children, our own and our neighbors', with all their strongly marked differences. The more they charge us with their separate problems the more we know they are vitally human and alive. Then, too, on the bright side reports show we have 1,500,000 specially gifted children. Herein lies the future leadership of the Nation, if we devote ourselves to their guidance.

The Conference in closing adopted "The Children's Charter," with 19 aims as a guide to us for future work for the children. The first of these aims is "for every child to have spiritual and normal training to help him to stand firm under the pressure of life."

This charter is prepared as a Classroom Poster by the National Educational Association and a copy should be in every community.

We were told that if we efficiently applied the knowledge we already have, we could do a vastly better job in the protection of the health of children than is now being done. For example, children under six years of age are very susceptible to small-pox. The survey shows that but 22 per cent of children are vaccinated in urban areas and but 7 per cent in rural areas. The same is true of diphtheria. Both these diseases are absolutely controllable, today, and no child should have either one.

May I remind you that every organization and every individual is asked to help—all the mass of information is available to you. It is yours to use in your own neighborhood.

EVERY BLADE of SPRING GRASS is FOUR-FIFTHS WATER!

THINK OF IT! In every 10 pounds of spring grass are 8 to 9 pounds of pure water! So much water, in fact, that a cow can't eat enough of this grass to get all the actual feed she needs. These are the words which come from the Illinois Experiment Station. Spring pasture does make the milk flow good...but it has the knack of urging a cow to rob her body and even her unborn calf to do it. So spring pasture does need help from the barn...in the shape of feed.

When you put Purina Cow Chow and spring pasture together you always get the same answer...milk in the pail at the fewest cents per gallon over a long-time period. The difference shows up not only in the spring...but in the late summer and fall. Then you see cows still filling the pail...you see calves in the barn standing on all-four...all because cows didn't rob their bodies and their calves during the spring. These are things which every man with cows likes to see...these are things which you will be sure to see when Purina Cow Chow is your feed. Purina Mills, 854 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

THE PURINA COW CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW 20% COW CHOW	24% COW CHOW 31% COW CHOW BULKY-LAS	FITTING CHOW CALF CHOW
--------------------------------	---	---------------------------



The World Around Us

(Continued from page 6)

"Consider the little coral insects, that have produced big islands.

Think of the task which they undertake without knowing it. For centuries they work, lifting the wall of coral slowly, from the bed of the sea. Each little hole in the coral is the tomb of one worker. Not one of them ever lives to see a change. But they work and plod along. At last the work is done, the island rises, the soil is formed, birds bring seeds, palms grow, human beings appear—the little creatures have done their work well.

May I remind you that every organization and every individual is asked to help—all the mass of information is available to you. It is yours to use in your own neighborhood.

inheritance from ancestors, the influence of those with whom we associate and, above all, our own thought and work. Life is a road we must travel. It is a long road, to the average man, but short to one who feels that he has something to do.

What brings a man abiding happiness, is the fact, that the thing he does, if it is meritorious, is the thing he told himself, that he would do. It is good to know that the world speaks well of him. A wise philosopher has said, that a man can have no reward that is better worth having, than the general esteem of his community. But we want, in addition, the seal of our conscience, whatever the external voices may disclose."

DR. EMLYN JONES.

In 1924 Herbert Hoover as President of the American Child Health Association, wrote to President Coolidge saying, "It is the desire of many that May 1st be established as a day of constructive thought and demonstration for community action on Health of the American Child."

President Coolidge approved this thought. Each year, the interest grew until in 1928 Congress passed a joint resolution setting apart May 1st as National Child Health Day, and authorizing the President to issue a proclamation calling on every organization and individual to observe the day as seemed best in their community.

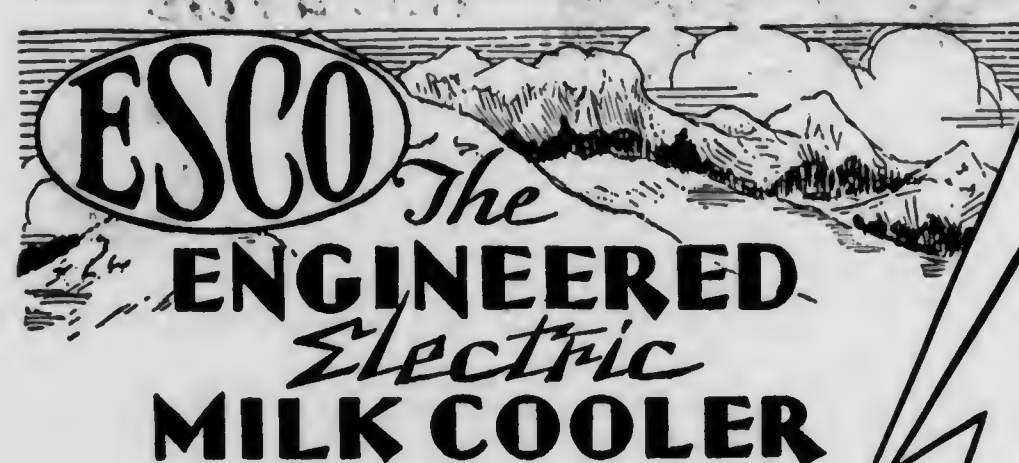
For suggestions for programs, write to the Child Hygiene Department in your own state capital.



TUBULAR COOLING INCREASES PROFITS

TUBULAR cooling and aeration of milk means better milk—improves flavor—safeguards against souring. "Rejects" are avoided. Losses are avoided. And in those sections where milk is graded the properly cooled and aerated product brings a better price. And a good tubular cooler doesn't cost you a lot of money. An Oriole Genuine Tubular Cooler, Model A, 35 gals. an hour, will cost you only \$30.00—Model B, 50 gals. an hour, only \$37.50, plus transportation charges. Oriole Tubular Coolers have always been popular with dairymen. No soldered, hard-to-clean corners between tubes—swinging spout—ten 1 1/4" tubes with big return bends give wonderful cooling capacity—improved trough—strongly built—light weight. All the cooling efficiency of big coolers in coolers of just the right size and capacities for your dairy. Write for literature.

CHERRY-BURRELL CORPORATION
Philadelphia, 2324 Market St. Pittsburgh, 1139 Penn Ave.
Baltimore, Russell & Ostend Sts.



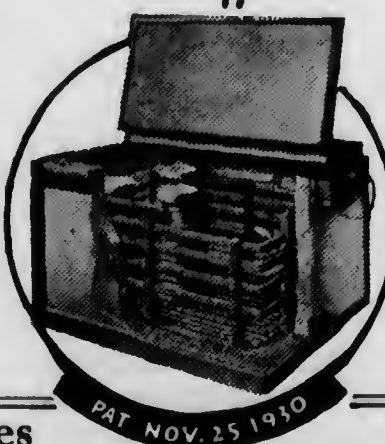
Automatically and quickly cools your milk to below 50° and keeps it cold until shipped. Merely leave cans of milk standing in the cold water of the cabinet. Engineered exactly to your needs, the ESCO and all its essential features are patented. Sanitary, labor-saving, costs less than ice to operate.

Other ESCO Electric equipment for the Milk House:

ESCO DRY-AIR ELECTRIC STERILIZER. An electrically heated, insulated cabinet for cans, pails and utensils.

ESCO ELECTRIC WATER HEATER. Supplies required quantity of hot water at each milking time.

Write for details as to sizes, styles, prices, etc.
ESCO CABINET COMPANY
WEST CHESTER, PENNA.



Standard of the Better Dairies

TRADE MARK **NICE** REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Cow Testing Associations

Bucks County (Pa.) Makes Important Herd Improvement Report

Herd Improvement Associations in Bucks County, Penna., according to report by W. F. Greenawald, county agent and the respective group testers, show interesting developments, not only to the members of the groups but to everyone interested in this character of work. Extracts from these records are printed herewith.

Group No. 1

This group completed its third year on March 1, 1931. It had 18 whole year and 5 part year members. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 419. The yearly record of the group was as follows:

	AVERAGE No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
1929	363.18	8144	320.4
1930	408.74	8395	327.1
1931	267.52	7805	318.3

Some of the records for the whole year members are as follows:

Average Lbs. Milk per Cow	7805
Lbs. Butterfat	318.3
Per cent of Butterfat	4.1
Total cost of Feed	114.91
Value of Product Over Feed Cost	172.39
Feed Cost per 100 Lbs. Milk	1.47

Twelve herds, with an average of 50 or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat.

The following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat:

Group I, between 500-600 pounds fat	1 cow
" II, " 400-500 " "	24 "
" III, " 300-400 " "	102 "
	127 cows

Group No. 2

This group has been in operation for eight years, as shown by the following year record:

	AVERAGE No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
1924	247.46	7724	284.3
1925	380.68	7549	271.3
1926	406.35	7552	281.1
1927	366.07	7696	301.6
1928	356.56	7879	313.8
1929	363.18	8214	331.8
1930	291.74	8154	310.0
1931	271.76	8525	316.3

Some of the records for the whole year members are as follows:

Average Lbs. Milk per Cow	8525
Lbs. Fat	316.3
Per cent of butterfat	3.7
Total cost of Feed	128.88
Value of Product Above Feed Cost	142.55
Feed Cost per 100 Lbs. Milk	1.51

The following is a grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds butterfat:

Group I, between 600-700 pounds fat	2 cows
" II, " 500-600 " "	6 "
" III, " 400-500 " "	31 "
" IV, " 300-400 " "	119 "
	158 cows

Group No. 3

This group finished its first year, March 1st, 1931, with ten whole and one part year member. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 326.

The yearly record of this group was as follows:

	AVERAGE No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
1931	215.50	7964	315.5

Some of the records of the whole year members were as follows:

Percentage of butterfat	4.0
Total cost of Feed	\$128.11
Value of Product Over Feed Cost	158.42
Feed Cost per 100 Lbs. Milk	1.61

The following is the grouping of all cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat:

Group I, between 500-600 pounds fat	6 cows
" II, " 400-500 " "	26 "
" III, " 300-400 " "	57 "
	89 cows

American Institute of Cooperation Plans Important Session

(Continued from page 1)

Hutchinson, Kansas, secretary; W. E. Grimes, Manhattan, Kansas. Its executive board also includes: E. R. Downie, Kansas City, Mo., in charge of contacts, and Floyd B. Nichols, Topeka, Kansas, in charge of publicity.

The American Institute of Cooperation was incorporated in the District of Columbia as an educational institution in 1924 and is controlled by 35 farm organizations. Its 1925 session was held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; 1926 at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul; 1927 at Northwestern University, Chicago; 1928 at the University of California, Berkeley; 1929 at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge; and 1930 at Ohio State University, Columbus.

The present officers and trustees are: D. Sanders, chairman, Seattle, Washington; C. E. Hough, vice-chairman, Hartford, Conn.; M. S. Winder, vice-chairman, Chicago, Ill.; Charles W. Holman, secretary, Washington, D. C.; I. W. Heaps, treasurer, Baltimore, Maryland; Paul S. Armstrong, Los Angeles, California; H. E. Babcock, Ithaca, N. Y.; Laurence A. Bevan, Boston, Mass.; J. J. Brennan, Sacramento, Calif.; Wm. P. Bullard, Albany, Ga.; Dr. Tait Butler, Memphis, Tenn.; C. D. Cavallaro, San Jose, Calif.; Joshua C. Chase, Sanford, Florida; E. R. Downie, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles A. Ewing, Decatur, Illinois; Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Boston, Mass.; Roy M. Hagen, Fresno, Calif.; Chas. W. Holman, Washington, D. C.; C. E. Hough, Hartford, Conn.; C. E. Huff, Chicago, Illinois; H. G. Kenney, Omaha, Neb.; James H. Lemmon, Lemmon, South Dakota; Leroy Melton, Greenville, Ill.; John D. Miller, New York, N. Y.; J. S. Montgomery, Chicago, Ill.; C. O. Moser, New Orleans, La.; L. B. Palmer, Columbus, Ohio; Quentin Reynolds, Springfield, Mass.; S. D. Sanders, Seattle, Wash.; Wm. H. Settle, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, Neb.; A. H. Stone, Dunleith, Miss.; L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio; Dan A. Wallace, St. Paul, Minn.; R. A. Ward, Portland, Oregon; M. S. Winder, Chicago, Ill.; and Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, Kansas.

Bulletins on Insects Are Most Popular

A careful record kept the past four months, indicate that publications on the life history and control of insects were the most popular bulletins of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, during the summer months, officials state. Thousands of the following publications were requested by farmers, and others interested in plant culture: No. 432, Insect Pests of the Household; No. 433, Grape Insects and Diseases; No. 441, Rose Insects and Diseases; No. 469, European Corn Borer in Pennsylvania; No. 473, The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania; No. 477, The Oriental Fruit Moth in Pennsylvania; No. 480, Scale Insects Injurious in Pennsylvania; and No. 489, The Mexican Bean Beetle.

Bulletins on other subjects, for which numerous requests were received, include: No. 448, Pennsylvania Weeds; No. 453, Poultry Diseases; No. 484, Agriculture in Pennsylvania; and a bulletin entitled "Compilation of Laws Relating to Agriculture."

Feed Hay Carefully

If hay is scarce, feed the best of it to milking cows and young calves. Give the other stock the poorer roughages supplemented by some grain.

EXTRA DAYS are COSTLY when you raise a BIG FAMILY



Grow 'Em Fast with

AMCO

TAKE into consideration the size of your flock — then figure what it would mean to save 10 days or more in starting your pullers to lay—or getting your broilers to market.

Whether you are raising a big family of chicks—or just a few birds—make this saving by speeding their growth with Amco Starting and Growing Mash.

Whether your chicks are a few days old—or several weeks—put them on an Amco ration. Start feeding it now! Here is a feed that combines all the proteins, minerals and vitamins needed at every stage of the grow-

ing period. Feed it alone as an all-mash ration until your birds are six to eight weeks old. After that—feed Scratch Grains with it, gradually increasing the amount until the birds get half and half.

Amco Starting and Growing Mash is made two ways—with and without Cod Liver Oil. The tag on each bag shows exactly what's in it. The ingredients and amounts are determined by the latest and best scientific knowledge. Ask your Amco agent. If you want information on any poultry problem write to the Amco Service Staff of recognized poultry authorities. Address Dept. H-4.



District Office: Muncy, Pa.

Feed Farm Soil

A garden rich enough to grow weeds will, with a different treatment, grow vegetables. But weeds take their time and have a long root reach for the food quest. Vegetables must grow quickly if they are to please man. They have been educated to depend upon him and to repay his care. Food in the soil must be abundant and ready for use. Put on well

rotted stable manure this spring. Fresh manure is not very good especially when applied in the spring; the more straw it has the less desirable it is. If manure is used, put on also superphosphate (acid phosphate) about fifty pounds to each two horse loads of manure. If manure is not to be had, use a commercial fertilizer. A 5-10-5 fertilizer at the rate of a pound to every thirty square feet is recommended. The numbers refer to percentages of ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash, in that order. If 5-10-5 is not available use some other whose phosphoric acid figure (the middle one) is nearly double the other two, which should be nearly equal. Spread the fertilizer broadcast after plowing, but before harrowing or raking. Even with stable manure a light application of commercial fertilizer should be made.

the odds are against YOU



WHAT will it profit you to save a little money on the price of dairy feed if your cows go off condition or develop one of the many ills that result directly and indirectly from the use of low quality ingredients or improper combinations in cheap feeds?

Larroe costs more than inferior feeds, but you can't escape paying its price and more, no matter what you feed. What you seem to save thru buying a cheap feed, you will lose over and over again when sickness and herd troubles shrink your milk production and sap the vitality of your cows.

When you feed Larroe, you know that it is made of ingredients selected for quality; you know that it does not change; you can depend on it to keep your cows healthy and produce a bigger profit over your feed cost—no matter what your roughage is.

Don't gamble with the health of your cows—the odds are against you—feed Larroe and keep your cows fit to do their best job of producing milk.

THE LARROWE MILLING CO.
DETROIT • MICHIGAN

Larroe

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR COWS • HOGS • POULTRY



Inter-State Milk Producers Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 24,000 Dairy Farmers
in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

OFFICERS

H. D. Allebach, President
Frederick Shangle, Vice President
L. R. Zoller, Secretary
August A. Miller, Assistant Secretary
Robert F. Brinton, Treasurer
F. M. Twining, Assistant Treasurer

Board of Directors

H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.
S. K. Andrews, Hurlock, Dorchester Co., Md.
J. H. Bennett, Sheridan, R.D., Lebanon Co., Pa.
Ira J. Book, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.
E. H. Donovan, Smyrna, R.D., Kent Co., Del.
F. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.
J. W. Keith, Centerville, Queen Annes Co., Md.
H. I. Lauver, Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.
S. Blaine Lehman, Chambersburg, R.D., Franklin Co., Pa.
A. R. Marvel, Easton, Talbot Co., Md.
I. V. Otto, Carlisle, R.D., Cumberland Co., Pa.
J. A. Poorbaugh, York, York County, Pa.
C. F. Preston, Nottingham, R.D., Chester Co., Pa.
Albert Sarig, Bowers, Herks Co., Pa.
John Carvel Sutton, Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.
Frederick Shangle, Trenton, Mercer Co., N. J.
C. C. Tallman, Columbus, Burlington Co., N. J.
R. I. Tunney, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Harry B. Stewart, Alexandria, Huntington Co., Pa.
S. U. Troutman, Bedford, R. D., Bedford Co., Pa.
F. M. Twining, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.
F. P. Willis, Ward, Delaware Co., Pa.
A. B. Waddington, Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J.

Executive Committee
H. D. Allebach, Chairman
Frederick Shangle, E. H. Donovan
Robert F. Brinton, A. B. Waddington
F. P. Willis, F. Nelson James
R. I. Tunney, A. R. Marvel

Drought-Killed Trees Make Good Farm Lumber

What to do with large trees killed by the drought is a question asked by many farmers who own woodlands. If the timber can be salvaged economically, the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, advises cutting it now. If a market can not be found for this material, it is better to cut it for future use on the farm than to let it go to waste in the woods. Many mature trees have succumbed in some of the drought-stricken sections, and if they can be used now it is better to cut them before they begin to decay. Trees containing saw logs may be good for lumber, and crooked or diseased trees can be used to augment the fuel-wood supply.

"There is always on every farm a need for construction and repair materials," the extension forester of Virginia points out, "and here is a chance to salvage those dead trees and at the same time provide a supply of repair material for years to come. There are many sawmill operators who would be glad to do a little custom sawing. Some of them would take their pay in logs. There are on almost every farm the tools, wagons and work stock necessary to do the logging and hauling."

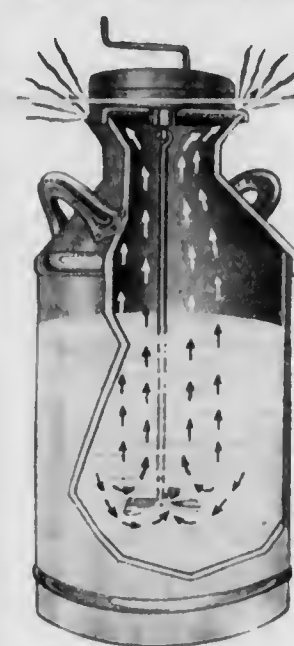
"Properly stacked and roofed over with the commoner boards, lumber will keep almost indefinitely. Why not cut those trees this winter and have them turned into inch boards, 2 by 4s, 4 by 6s, and other sizes needed for the upkeep of the farm?"

Use Wired Perches

Wire netting made of 16-gauge wire and 1/2-inch mesh has been found satisfactory for use between the chicken roosts and the dropping boards. It keeps the chickens off the boards and catches any eggs laid by the birds on the perches.

It usually takes a transplanted tree or shrub a year to develop enough leaves to utilize any amount of concentrated fertilizer.

COOL YOUR MILK PROPERLY



PATENTED

USE WARNER LIME

For Every Agricultural Use
For WHITE WASH
For FORAGE CROPS



1616 Walnut St. - Phila.

Pottstown

Concrete Slab Silos

Why not have us build a Permanent - Fireproof - Storm-proof Silo on your farm, and eliminate all future Silo worries. You will be more than pleased with the results. Low initial cost—minimum upkeep expense. Being made of reinforced concrete, will improve with age. Take advantage of our Early Order-Early Erection discounts and save real money by deciding now to place your order with us for the Silo of Merit. Manufactured and erected by Pottstown Cement Block Co. Queen & Bailey Sts., Pottstown, Pa.

FREE Catalog Actual Samples of High Grade WALL PAPER

Buy Direct at Less Than the Average Wholesale Prices. Write Today. Manufacturers Wall Paper Co. Dept. M BRIDGETON, N. J.

503,031 Dogs Reported Licensed During 1930

The Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, announced today that 503,031 dogs were licensed in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton during 1930. This number is only 686 below the total for 1929—the highest on record. In 1922, when the State first took over the enforcement of the Pennsylvania dog law, only 347,847 tags were issued.

The necessity of prosecuting dog owners for violating provisions of the law has become less during recent years, judging from the annual records. The number record total of 10,021 in 1923, dropping off since that year to 5,185 in 1930, the lowest since 1922.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

Save Money by Giving Us Your Insurance

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at _____
Occupation _____
Name _____
Address _____

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

WE WRITE A STANDARD AUTOMOBILE POLICY. IF INTERESTED, FILL IN THE ATTACHED BLANK AND WE WILL GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ County _____
Insurance Begins _____ 19 _____ Expires _____ 19 _____
Business _____ Mfg. Name _____
Type of Body _____ Year Model _____ No. Cylinders _____
Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____ Truck _____
Capacity _____ Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Horace F. Temple

INCORPORATED

Printer and Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Bell Phone No. 1

Unadilla Silos are serviced!

When you buy a Unadilla Silo that doesn't end the transaction. As a purchaser you are entitled to the attention of our Service Department—a year or ten years later. No other Silo manufacturer will take this interest in you.

Get the facts why a Unadilla is the best Silo buy today. Let us tell you how to fill your Unadilla and feed from it to get best results. Catalog and Prices on request.

Unadilla Silo Co., Inc.
Box D Unadilla, N. Y.



McCORMICK - DEERING Disk Harrows

Crimped Center Disks with Strength for Tractor Disking

Will hold a keen cutting edge longer because they are made of high quality saw steel, specially heat treated. Harrowing is thorough as the rear disks do not follow front ones.

ALL SIZES AND TYPES

International Harvester Company
OF AMERICA
Incorporated

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HARRISBURG, PA.

COWS

150 herds to select from. 100 of them located in Tioga, 50 in Bucks County, Pa. Double tested (T. B. and Abortion) and sold subject to both tests. Above all else is health, combined with good C. T. A. Records. For appointment to see these herds, write or phone

J. N. Rosenberger

431 S. 51st Street, Phila., Pa.
Phone Allagheny 3229

The Robert Morris

Rooms all outside and with bath. All beds equipped with box springs and Nachman inner hair spring mattresses.

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM
Single rooms - \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
Double rooms - 4.50 5.00 6.00
LUNCHEON 60 and 75
DINNER \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.50

PAPER YOUR HOME

You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90 cents by buying direct at lowest wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceiling and borders as well as walls. Write today. PENN WALL PAPER MILLS Philadelphia, Pa. Dept. 120

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS

Also Water Bowls Litter Carriers Feed Coffers Steel Stalls Steel Partitions Tell me what you are most interested in and I will SAVE YOU MONEY. Winthrop W. Dunbar Box 2, Forestville, Conn.

ONE AND TWO ROW CORN PLANTERS

Disc, Runner, or Shovel Openers, Disc or Scraper Coverers

Separate Adjustment for Depth of Planting and Covering

THE "STAR" Planter puts the kernels where you want the stalks to grow. Accurate planting. No need for replanting if seed is good. Adjustable for distance in row; the two-row "STAR" Planter is adjustable for width between rows. Built WITH or WITHOUT Fertilizer Distributor. Special plates for planting Beans, Peas, etc.

Write for Catalog No. 725

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, Box 761, York, Pa.

SOYBEANS FOR SALE
Virginia Brown Soybeans \$2.50. Manchou Soybeans \$2.00. Wilson Early Black \$2.65, all per bushel. F.O.B., sacks free. New crop, released seed of high germination. Reids Yellow Dent Seed corn, \$1.75 per bus. F.O.B., on the ear. Washington Asparagus Roots, 1 year old, \$7.00 per thousand. Miami Seed oats, certified, 75¢ per bus., F.O.B. J. T. VANDENBURG & SON Bridgeville, Del.

"A BETTER WAY TO PUT UP HAY" FREE BOOKLET describing easier, cheaper, quicker method of putting up hay sent to any tractor owner who feeds 20 tons of hay or more per year. Write Feed Service Dept., Fupec Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y.

Increase Your Milk Profits With a Victor Sanitary Milk Cooler Cabinet

Built
in sizes
to hold
2 to 14
cans



Sold
at a price
you can afford. Easy
monthly payments if de-
sired. Write at once for Free Illus-
trated Instruction Booklet "How to Prevent
Milk Spoilage".

VICTOR PRODUCTS CORPORATION
301 FREDERICK ROAD * HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

IS YOUR NEIGHBOR

A MEMBER OF THE

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

OPERATING IN THE PHILADELPHIA
MILK SHED

The greatest measure of success in any movement,
is obtained through close cooperation.

Cooperative endeavor is measured by the strength
of its membership.

The Inter-State now has over 28,000 cooperating
dairymen members.

See to it that every dairyman in your community
becomes associated with this movement.

Write this office for information, or see our local
director or field representative in your territory for
information or for membership blanks

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia

Facts About



De Laval Milkers

Reduce Expenses—By reducing the costs of producing milk De Laval Milkers earn greater profits for users. In many cases they reduce milking time by half and make it possible to do the milking with from one-half to one-third the labor. Men are thereby released from milking for other necessary and profitable work around the farm. Reducing production costs is a quick way to hold up or increase profits.

Economical to Operate—De Laval Milkers are economical to operate. For instance, a two-unit Magnetic Milker which will milk 10 to 25 cows an hour costs on an average of but four cents per milking to operate. In addition this outfit, if an Alpha Dairy Power Plant and De Laval Barn-Lighting Outfit are used with it, will supply hot water for washing purposes and barn light for milking at no extra cost.

More in Use—There are more De Laval Milkers in use today than of any other make. There must be a reason.

More Than 2,000,000 Cows are milked with De Laval Milkers in all parts of the world.

Overwhelming Preference—A nation-wide investigation by "Electricity on the Farm" among its 200,000 readers shows that 70% of those who are going to buy a milker will get a De Laval. Experience has proven that De Laval Milkers are the best.

Used by U. S. Government—All of the cows owned by the Bureau of Dairying of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at its experimental farm at Beltsville, Md., and at seven other places in the United States are, or shortly will be, milked with De Laval Milkers.

Agricultural Colleges—Most of the agricultural colleges, schools and experiment stations in the United States and Canada use De Laval Milkers to milk their cows. The experts know that De Laval Milkers are the best.

Used by the Largest Certified Milk Producers—De Laval Milkers are used by the largest certified milk producers, proving they are easy to keep clean and in sanitary condition.

Record Cows—Many world's record cows have made their records with De Laval milking—hundreds of state, class and dairy herd improvement records have been made by De Laval milked cows, proving that cows do better with De Laval milking than with any other method.

Best Investment—Most De Laval users agree that the De Laval Milker was the best investment they ever made, and that a De Laval makes more profit and gives greater satisfaction than any other equipment they own.

Three Kinds of De Laval Milkers—There is a De Laval Milker for every need and purse. The De Laval Magnetic Combine is a wonderful outfit for the large producer of certified or commercial milk. The De Laval Magnetic is the ideal milker for the great mass of users. The De Laval Utility is the best milker for the small users or for those to whom first cost is the greatest consideration.

Made and Serviced by the largest and oldest organization of its kind in the world. De Laval has the best engineers, best equipped factories, and largest field and dealer organization.

Easy Payments—De Laval Milkers can be purchased on an easy payment plan that makes it possible for anyone to obtain the advantages of De Laval milking. This is an easy way to secure what hundreds of De Laval Milker users term the best investment they ever made.

Ask your nearest De Laval dealer how you can secure the benefits of De Laval milking this easy, convenient way, or write the nearest De Laval office below.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
600 Jackson Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale St.

**End of
Volume**